GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

FOR



1886-87.



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REPORT

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I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE most important feature of the educational history of the year is the transfer of middle and primary schools to District Boards. These bodies assumed active charge of educational duties during the year under report in some districts of the Burdwan Division and in the districts of Rajshahye, Patna, Jessore and Khulna. Some notice of their operations will be found in subsequent sections, but the time has not as yet arrived for formulating any judgment on the general working of the system.

2. The following table shows in the most summary form the comparative statistics of educational institutions of all kinds that submit returns to the Department:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	1885-86.		1886-87.		Average number of pupils, 1886-87.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
Public Institutions—					
University ... Colleges	26	2,998	27	3 215	119
Secondary ... High English schools ...	264	57,623	280	62,468	223
Secondary ... Middle do. do. ...	732	52,003	736	52,842	71
Secondary ... Do. vernacular ...	1,141	63,914	1,157	64,478	55
Primary ... Upper primary ...	3,087	113,526	3,149	115,150	36
Primary ... Lower do. ...	47,623	986,160	45,338	965,239	21
Special	90	5,733	192	6,774	35
Female	2,336	46,293	2,242	46,428	20
Total Public Institutions ...	55,299	1,328,280	53,121	1,316,594	
Private Institutions—					
Advanced: teaching—					
Arabic or Persian	1,302	18,766	1,723	20,750	12
Sanskrit	577	5,446	935	9,372	10
Elementary: teaching a vernacular only or mainly	234	3,689	575	5,492	9
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	121	1,848	988	9,894	10
Total Private Institutions ...	2,234	29,749	4,221	45,508	
GRAND TOTAL ...	57,533	1,358,029	57,342	1,362,102	

It appears from the above statement that there is a loss of 2,178 public schools and of 11,686 pupils. On the other hand, there is a gain of 1,987 private institutions and of 15,759 pupils. On the whole, the schools declined by 191, while the pupils increased by 4,073. All the public institutions show an increase, except the lower primary and female schools. The pupils attending

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all sorts of public institutions show an increase, except in the case of lower primary schools.

3. The following figures show the comparative increase and decrease in schools and pupils during the last seven years:—

	Year			Schools		Pupils
In	1881	there was a gain of		8,131	schools and	109,459 pupils.
	1882	,,	,,	10,572	ditto	178,156
	1883	,,	,,	10,809	ditto	204,447
	1884	,,	,,	1,369	ditto	81,517
	1885	,,	,,	2,384	ditto	77,571
But in	1886	,,	a loss of	15,108	ditto	112,151
,,	1887	,,	,,	191 schools, but a gain of 4,073		

It will be seen that after the check which the steady advance in the total number of schools and pupils received in 1885-86, there has been an increase of 4,073 pupils during the year under report, the loss in schools being only 191, against 15,108 in the preceding year.

4. The number of colleges rose from 26 to 27 owing to the establishment of the Narail Victoria College. High English schools show a gain of 16 schools and 4,845 pupils. The average number of pupils in colleges increased from 115 to 119, and in high English schools from 218 to 223. Middle schools, English and vernacular, show an increase of 20 schools and 1,373 pupils. The upper primary schools increased by 62 and their pupils by 1,624. These schools continue to show a steady advance. The lower primary schools decreased by 2,285 and their pupils by 20,921. The schools fell off by 4·8 per cent. and the pupils by 2·1 per cent. This difference in the percentage of loss indicates that the schools lost were of an inferior character, and that the existing schools were better attended.

5. The causes of the decline in the number of lower primary schools and the pupils attending them will be explained in detail under the heading of primary education. But it may be briefly noticed here that the process of weeding out inferior pathshalas or excluding them from our returns was rigorously carried on during the year under report. The loss in lower primary schools and the pupils attending them took place in the Dacca, Rajshahye, Patna, Bhagulpore, and Orissa Divisions, the largest diminution occurring in the Dacca Division. Last year the loss was largest in the Divisions of Patna, Bhagulpore, Dacca, and Orissa, and Sir Alfred Croft remarked that the number of small schools in these divisions had all along been reported to be considerable. In both respects there was some increase in the other divisions, except in the town of Calcutta, which shows a slight falling off in the number of pupils.

6. Special instruction shows a gain both of schools and pupils mainly on account of the opening of guru-training classes attached to middle schools. Under the heading of female education there is a loss of 94 schools, but an increase of 135 pupils. The number of the maktabs as well as that of the Sanskrit *tols* shows an appreciable increase, there being a corresponding increase in the number of the pupils attending them. An indirect effect of the rule, already noticed in the last report, whereby all schools with less than ten pupils and of less than six months' standing were excluded from the departmental examination for rewards, and subsequently from the departmental returns, has been to swell the numbers of the private "elementary" schools teaching a vernacular only or mainly, as well as that of the "other" schools not conforming to departmental standards. These schools have at the same time received a large accession of pupils.

7. The population of Bengal, excluding Cooch Behar, Hill Tipperah, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpore, of which the schools are not included in our returns, amounted by the last census to 68,160,598, of whom 33,917,217 were males and 34,243,381 were females. Reckoned at the usual proportion of 15 per cent., the number of male children of school-going age would be 5,087,582, and the number of female children 5,136,507. Of the pupils in our returns, 1,278,834 are boys and 83,268 are girls. Hence, of all boys of a school-going age, ~~over~~ one in [illegible] and of all girls of a school-going age, over one in 61 is at school. As the number of towns and villages in Bengal is close upon 260,000, it appears that there is rather over one school to every four villages, a village being defined as that which has less than 5,000 inhabitants down to the smallest hamlet.

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8. In the following table the schools are classified according to their management:—

		1886.		1887.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
Under public management—					
Maintained by the Department	...	328	30,992	406	29,834
Ditto by Municipal Boards	...	48	3,834	83	6,362
Under private management—					
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards ...	...	46,692	1,130,280	44,965	1,118,269
Unaided	...	8,231	163,174	7,667	162,129
Total	...	55,299	1,328,280	53,121	1,316,594
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Of indigenous instruction ...	...	2,234	29,749	4,221	45,508
GRAND TOTAL	...	57,533	1,358,029	57,342	1,362,102

The number of schools maintained by the Department increased by 78 on account of guru-training classes being opened in connection with middle schools, while 28 Government middle vernacular schools were transferred to the management of Municipal Boards. The loss in aided schools took place principally in lower primary schools.

9. The following table compares the expenditure for the year with the budget provision, the figures being supplied by the Accountant-General. They include only those amounts that have been paid from or into Government treasuries on account of "Education":—

BUDGET HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	Sanctioned estimate for 1886-87.	Actuals for 1886-87.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction	57,250	59,411	
Inspection	4,41,000	4,51,315	
Government Colleges, general	4,12,000	3,92,720	
Ditto ditto, professional	1,04,000	93,678	
Ditto schools, general	6,49,600	6,29,502	
Ditto ditto, special	1,67,000	1,52,721	
Grants-in-aid	6,37,000	6,41,245	
Primary schools	7,60,000	7,25,851	
Scholarships	1,75,000	1,95,946	
Miscellaneous*	28,000	29,716	* Including grants for the encouragement of literature.
Refunds	5,000	391	
Total ...	34,35,850	33,72,496	
Less receipts (including interest)	5,70,647	5,42,923	
Net Government expenditure ...	28,65,203	28,29,573	

The net Government expenditure was less than the net estimated expenditure by Rs. 35,630.

The *receipts* have fallen short of the estimate by Rs. 27,724. This decrease in the actual receipts is chiefly due to a falling off in the anticipated fee-receipts in Government colleges (general) and Government schools (general), and also in the contributions from municipalities and other local bodies. The miscellaneous receipts also fell short of the estimate.

The increase of expenditure by Rs. 2,161 under Direction is chiefly due to the fact that general savings anticipated under this head and deducted from the total grant have not been realised. The increase of Rs. 10,315 under the head of "Inspection" is due to the grade increments of inspecting officers and increased travelling allowances drawn by them. Under the head of Government colleges (general) there is a decrease of Rs. 19,280, which is principally owing to the absence of Mr. Tawney on deputation and of Messrs. Eliot, Pedler and Webb on furlough and leave, and to the death of Mr. Fisher.

The saving of Rs. 10,322 under the head Government colleges (professional) was effected partly in the Engineering College on account of the absence of Mr. Gilliland on leave and the death of Mr. Gilmore, and partly in the Law Department.

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The decrease of Rs. 20,098 under the head of Government schools (general) was due to the retirement and the absence of teachers and to the appointment in their places of masters on smaller salaries. The expenditure under this head was incurred with great economy. Under the head of Government schools (special) there was a saving of Rs. 14,279, which was effected partly in the Calcutta School of Art by the appointment of an officer on less pay as Principal, and partly in the Art Gallery and in the Calcutta Madrassa.

The small increase of Rs. 4,245 under the head of Grants-in-aid was due to the sanction of some new and increased grants to colleges and schools.

The large decrease of Rs. 34,149 under primary schools was due to the stringent orders about expenditure, on account of which money was cautiously drawn, especially in the beginning of the year under report.

The increase of Rs. 20 946 under the head of "Scholarships" is accounted for by the fact that general savings to the amount of Rs. 17,063 anticipated under this head and deducted from the total grant have not been effected.

The increase of Rs. 1,716 under "Miscellaneous" was due to increased expenditure for the encouragement of useful publications.

Under *Refunds* the actual expenditure was Rs. 391, Rs. 5,000 having been estimated by the Accountant-General.

10. The following table compares the expenditure for the last two years as taken from the departmental returns. The class of instruction, and not the budget head of expenditure, is here made the basis of classification. The statement includes not only public expenditure, but expenditure from private sources, such as fees and contributions paid to the University and in all public schools; it also includes the receipts and charges of medical education, and the charges for school buildings:—

	Year 1885-86.		Year 1886-87.	
	Government expenditure (net).	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure (net).	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University ...	......	81,000	......	82,000
Collegiate	3,15,000	5,47,000	3,10,000	5,45,000
Secondary	5,85 000	25,01,000	5,76,000	26 06,000
Primary	5,87,000	24,53,000	5,47,000	23,46,000
Female	1,44,000	5,03,000	1,54,000	5,67,000
Special	4,11,000	5,53,000	4.26,000	5,74 000
Scholarships	1,68,000	1,94,000	1,83,000	2,08,000
Buildings	1,12,000	1,19,000	2,33,000	2,41,000
Furniture and apparatus ...	8,000	9,000	6.000	7,000
Miscellaneous	1,11,000	1,37,000	1,36,000	1,53,000
Superintendence ...	5,49,000	5,51,000	5,53,000	5,58,000
Total	29,90,000	76,48,000	31,24,000	78,87,000

The net Government expenditure has increased by Rs. 1,34,000 and the total expenditure by Rs. 2,39,000. The percentage of Government expenditure to the total cost of education is 39·6, against 39·1 in the previous year. Had returns of expenditure been received from the large unaided colleges of Calcutta, and from some other successful public institutions under private management, the proportion of Government expenditure would have been somewhat smaller.

University education shows an increase of expenditure by Rs. 1,000. Under the head of collegiate education, the savings effected in the Presidency, Dacca, and Patna Colleges were large enough to show a net decrease of Rs. 5,000 in Government expenditure after meeting the excess charges on account of other colleges. Secondary education shows a decrease of Rs. 9,000, wholly in connection with schools for native boys. In primary schools the Government expenditure decreased by Rs. 40,000, owing chiefly to a corresponding decrease in the number of schools, the decrease being shared by all the Divisions except Orissa and the Orissa Tributary Mehals. Female education shows an increase in the Government expenditure by Rs. 10.000, which took place entirely in European schools. The increase of Rs. 15,000 under special instruction is principally due to the large increase of expenditure in the Medical College, Calcutta (Rs. 19,940), and to the opening of training classes for gurus attached to middle schools (Rs. 939); while there was a saving in the medical schools, the School of Art, madrassas, and some other institutions. There was

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an increase of Rs. 15,000 under the heading of scholarships. The expenditure on buildings shows an increase of Rs. 1,21,000, of which Rs. 76,000 were on account of European schools and Rs. 45,000 on account of repairs and construction under the Public Works Department. The savings effected under this head in native schools amount to Rs. 11,000. The decrease of Rs. 2,000 under furniture and apparatus is due to the insufficiency of the grant-in-aid allotment, owing to which many applications for special grants could not be entertained. The increase of Rs. 25,000 under the head "Miscellaneous" took place wholly in the Burdwan, Dacca, and Patna Divisions. The cost of superintendence increased by Rs. 4,000.

The fee-receipts of institutions under public management (Rs. 5,08,633) show an increase of Rs. 24,206 over those of the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 9,531 under general colleges, of Rs. 73 under law, of Rs. 12,122 under high schools, of Rs. 44 under middle schools, and of Rs. 3,522 under special schools, more than counterbalanced the decrease of Rs. 1,086 under medical and engineering colleges and primary schools. The aided colleges show a decrease of Rs. 2,688 due to reduced attendance. In all classes of public schools under private management receiving grants-in-aid, the fee-receipts diminished by Rs. 99,000. The amount of their local income from endowments and subscriptions rose from Rs. 9,60,000 to Rs 10,96,000. The amount of the Government grant paid to all classes of aided schools declined from Rs. 11,18,500 to Rs 10,96,400. The total contributions from municipalities in aid of schools amounted to Rs. 75,112, against Rs. 74,600 in the preceding year. The amount was thus distributed. A sum of Rs. 6,686 was paid to schools under departmental management, Rs. 12,487 to schools maintained by municipal boards, and Rs. 55,939 to schools under private management.

11. The following table sums up the statistics of attendance and cost in all classes of public schools for native boys; the schools for Europeans, which are far more expensive institutions, being dealt with later on in a separate section of this report:—

Schools for Native Boys.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Average roll number throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance on roll number.	Average yearly cost of each pupil.		Percentage of Government cost to total cost.
					To Government.	Total.	
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
High English Schools—							
Under public management—							
Maintained by the Department ...	52	290	242	83·4	8 10 6	30 15 6	28·6
Maintained by Municipal Boards ...	5	215	157	73·02	1 6 3	19 4 8	7·2
Under private management—							
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	141	150	118	78·6	3 10 2	18 14 8	19·2
Unaided	74	303	244	80·5	......	15 10 1	......
Total High English Schools ...	272	220	177	80·4	......	......	.....
Middle English Schools—							
Under public management—							
Maintained by the Department ...	7	112	90	80·3	11 15 9	21 7 7	55·8
Maintained by Municipal Boards ...	8	135	107	79·2	1 4 2	7 13 2	16·1
Under private management—							
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	534	82	50	60·9	3 2 5	10 2 3	31·07
Unaided	169	62	50	80·6	......	7 12 6	......
Total Middle English Schools ...	718	78	51	65·7	......	......	......

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Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Average roll number throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance on roll number.	Average yearly cost of each pupil. To Government.	Average yearly cost of each pupil. Total.	Percentage of Government cost to total cost.
Middle Vernacular Schools –					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Under public management—							
Maintained by the Department ...	153	46	35	76·8	5 3 9	8 7 0	62·03
Maintained by Municipal Boards ...	37	76	59	77·6	2 9 2	8 4 2	31·2
Under private management—							
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	864	51	39	76·4	2 9 4	7 7 4	34·6
Unaided	103	55	42	76·3	......	5 12 2	......
Total Middle Vernacular Schools ...	1,157	51	39	76·4	......	......	......
Upper Primary Schools—							
Under public management—							
Maintained by the Department ...	21	32	22	68·7	3 13 4	4 4 8	89·3
Maintained by Municipal Boards ...	7	28	16	57·1	......	4 9 0	......
Under private management—							
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	3,016	33	26	78·7	1 8 11	3 7 3	45·09
Unaided	102	32	25	78·1	......	3 7 1	......
Total Upper Primary Schools ..	3,146	33	26	78·7	......	......	......
Lower Primary Schools –							
Under public management—							
Maintained by the Department ...	12	14	11	78·5	5 7 2	5 7 10	99·2
Maintained by Municipal Boards ...	20	22	9	40·9	......	3 5 2	......
Under private management—							
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	38,331	19	16	84·2	0 8 0	2 5 0	21·6
Unaided	6,971	13	11	84·6	......	2 2 9	......
Total Lower Primary Schools ...	45,337	18	15	83·3	......	......	......

The percentage of attendance in high English schools fell off from 81·4 to 80·4; in middle English schools from 78·1 to 65·7; and in middle vernacular schools from 77 to 76·4; in upper primary schools from 81·8 to 78·7; while in lower primary schools it increased from 82·8 to 83·3. The attendance in primary schools maintained by the Department shows a considerable improvement. The percentage of attendance in upper primary schools maintained by municipal boards increased from 43·7 to 57·1; but in the lower primary schools maintained by them it declined from 42·8 to 40·9. The percentage of attendance declined in the aided upper primary schools, while it remained stationary in the aided lower primaries. The attendance improved in the unaided primary schools.

The average yearly cost of each pupil to Government decreased in the case of (1) High English schools maintained by the Department, and those aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards; (2) aided middle English schools; (3) Government and aided middle vernacular schools; (4) aided upper primary schools; (5) Government and aided lower primary schools. The cost increased in high English schools maintained by Municipal Boards, in middle English schools maintained by the Department or

by Municipal Boards, and in upper primary schools maintained by the Department. The most appreciable increase has occurred in connection with the middle English schools maintained by the Department, in which the cost to the State for each pupil has risen from Rs. 8·9 to Rs. 11·15·9. The number of these comparatively costly schools has decreased from 11 to 7. The cost of education in the middle vernacular and primary schools in urban areas is entirely borne by the municipalities, Government not being called upon to make any contribution towards their expenditure.

SUMMARY.

12. The classification of pupils according to their progress in all schools of general instruction is shown in the following table. The *higher stage* includes pupils in the first two classes of high schools; the *middle stage* includes pupils in the lower classes of those schools and in the higher classes of middle schools down to the point which marks the limit of primary instruction; the *upper primary stage* includes the higher section and the *lower primary* the lower section of primary schools or classes, these last again being divided into those who are learning to read and those who are not learning to read printed books:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1887.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Higher section (reading printed books).			Lower Primary stage. Lower section (not reading printed books).			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
High English ...	291	63,557	14,804	77	14,881	19,723	322	20,045	15,541	311	15,852	11,802	271	12,073	448	87	535	62,318	1,068	*63,386
Middle do. ...	762	54,813	14	5	19	9,640	351	9,991	15,652	468	16,120	23,201	681	23,882	4,332	469	4,801	52,839	1,974	54,813
Do. vernacular ...	1,182	65,949	12	...	12	11,021	118	11,139	16,260	266	16,526	27,921	1,162	29,083	8,709	480	9,189	63,923	2,026	65,949
Upper primary ...	3,439	124,744	...	.	...	205	2	207	21,265	1,291	22,556	61,461	6,750	68,211	28,892	4,878	33,770	111,823	12,921	124,744
Lower do. ...	47,228	997,542	...	...	...	...	...	......	4,740	251	4,991	552,350	31,479	583,829	377,075	31,647	408,722	934,165	63,377	997,542
Total ...	52,902	1,306,605	14,830	82	14,912	40,589	793	41,382	73,458	2,587	76,045	676,735	40,343	717,078	419,456	37,561	457,017	1,225,068	81,366	*1,306,434

* Returns of 171 boys of La Martinière School have not been furnished.

The following compendious summary of the foregoing table compares the salient figures for the past two years:—

Stage.	Number of pupils. 1885-86.	Number of pupils. 1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
High	13,375	14,912	1,537	......
Middle	38,319	41,382	3,063	......
Upper primary	75,573	76,045	472	......
Lower ditto (higher section)	718,444	717,078	......	1,366
Ditto ditto (lower section)	473,644	457,017	......	16,627
Total ..	1,319,355*	1,306,434†	5,072	17,993
			Net	12,921

* Exclusive of 194 pupils whose returns were not furnished.
† Ditto 171 ditto ditto ditto.

Upper primary schools show an increase of 1,502 pupils, or 1·2 per cent., but the increase of pupils in the upper primary stage is 472, or ·6 per cent.

While the total number of pupils in secondary schools has increased by 7,084, or by 3·9 per cent., the number in the high and middle stages has increased by 4,600, or by 8·1 per cent. There is a decrease of 1,366 in the higher section and of 16,627, or 3·5 per cent., in the lower section of the lower primary stage. The decrease in the lower section of the lower primary stage may be accounted for by the strict enforcement of the rule excluding from the returns inferior pathshalas and those having less than ten pupils each. The number of pupils not reading printed books is 457,017 against 473,644 in the previous year.

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13 The following table shows the caste and creed of pupils in all public institutions:—

Abstract Return of Caste and Creed of Pupils at Colleges and Schools in Bengal for the year 1886 87.

Class of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	Hindus.					Musulmans.	Christians.			Aboriginal Races.			Others (Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis, &c.).	Grand Total.
			(1).—Brahmans, Rajputs, Baidyas, Kayasths, and Babhans.	(2).—Navasakhs.	(3).—Sonarbanias, Carpenters, Goldsmiths, and other intermediate castes.	(4).—Chamars, Domes, Haris, Bagdis, Podes, &c.	Total.		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (other than aboriginals).	Total.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Total.		
Public Institutions.																
University Education.																
Arts colleges	27	3,215	1,816	138	161	......	(a)2,115	138	43	28	71	..	......	......	27	(a)2,351
Professional colleges	12	1,396	295	10	24	.....	(b)338	63	108	9	117	...	......	......	14	(b)532
Schools for General Education.																
Boys' schools—																
High English	280	62,408	39,455	7,846	6,744	178	(c)54,223	6,231	1,176	502	1,678	35	79	114	178	(c)62,424
Middle ,, ...	736	52,842	27,725	8,450	6,727	596	(d)43,498	6,986	1,555	168	1,723	224	206	430	92	(e)52,729
,, vernacular . ..	1,157	64,478	30,511	11.476	11,576	1,352	54,915	9,043	..	190	190	9	280	298	23	64,478
Upper primary	3,149	115,150	38,983	21,385	25,831	4,730	(f)90,929	21,660	229	352	581	197	1,591	1,788	182	(g)115,140
Lower ,, ...	45,338	965,239	215,893	184,220	195,613	57,161	652,887	280,840	1	1,531	1,532	1,870	19,832	21,702	2,253	(h)965,214
Girls' schools	2,242	46,428	18,504	6,846	7,284	1,539	(i)34,263	5,614	3,010	1,029	4,839	669	724	1,393	109	(j)46,218
Schools for special education ...	180	5,378	1,796	451	317	71	(k)2,635	1,797	24	317	341	280	187	467	79	(l)5,319
Total ...	53,121	1,316,594	375,068	240,831	254,277	65,627	(m)935,803	338,372	6,046	5,035	11,081	3,284	22,908	26,192	2,957	(n)1,314,405
Private Institutions.																
Advanced	2,658	30,122	9,887	316	230	2	10,435	19,682	...	.	......	.	5	5	......	3,1202
Elementary	1,563	15,386	3,230	405	1,832	124	5,591	8,832	...	80	80	17	826	843	40	15,386
Total ...	4,221	45,508	13,117	721	2,062	126	16,026	28,514	...	80	80	17	831	848	40	45,508
Grand Total ...	57,342	1,362,102	388,185	241,552	256,339	65,753	(m)951,829	366,886	6,046	5,115	11,161	3,301	23,739	27,040	2,997	(n)1,359,913

(a).—Exclusive of 864 pupils whose returns have not been furnished.
(b). Ditto of 864 ditto ditto ditto.
(c). Ditto of 44 ditto ditto ditto.
(d). Ditto of 22 ditto ditto ditto.
(e). Ditto of 113 ditto ditto ditto.
(f). Ditto of 6 ditto ditto ditto.
(g). Ditto of 10 ditto ditto ditto.
(h).—Exclusive of 25 pupils whose returns have not been furnished.
(i). Ditto of 10 ditto ditto ditto.
(j). Ditto of 210 ditto ditto ditto.
(k). Ditto of 4 ditto ditto ditto.
(l). Ditto of 69 ditto ditto ditto.
(m). Ditto of 1,814 ditto ditto ditto.
(n). Ditto of 2,189 ditto ditto ditto.

Of the pupils on the rolls of all public institutions more than 71 per cent. are Hindus, 25·7 per cent. are Mahomedans, and more than one per cent. Christians of various races, while nearly 2 per cent. profess aboriginal or other creeds.

Of the Hindus at schools 40 per cent. belong to the literate castes, 25·7 per cent. to the Navasakhs, 27·1 per cent. to the Banias and other intermediate castes, and 7 per cent. to the Domes and other low castes.

In Arts Colleges there are 1,816 of the high castes against 299 of the lower, or more than 6 to 1. In professional colleges there are 295 of the literate castes against 43 of the lower. In High English schools the proportion is nearly three to one; in middle English schools nearly two to one; in middle vernacular about six to five; in upper primary about four to five; in lower primary about one to two. In girls' schools more than half the number belong to the higher castes.

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14. The following table shows the social position and occupation of the parents of the pupils :—

Abstract Return of Occupation of Parents or Guardians of Pupils at Colleges and Schools in Bengal for the year 1886-87.

Class of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March.	Richer classes of society (yearly income above Rs. 5,000).	Middle classes of society (yearly income from Rs. 200 to Rs. 5,000). Government service.	Private service.	Estates.	Professions.	Trades.	Total.	Poorer classes of society (yearly income not exceeding Rs. 200). Service.	Agriculture.	Trades.	Skilled labour.	Common labour.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Grand Total.
Public Institutions.																	
University Education.																	
Arts colleges	27	3,215	232	496	436	425	228	164	1,749	28	34	10	......	3	45	120	(a) 2,101
Professional colleges ...	12	1,396	58	144	118	98	74	47	481	17	11	16	1	......	23	68	(b) 607
Schools for General Education.																	
Boys' schools—																	
High English ...	280	62,468	4,026	10,169	10,636	8,862	6,595	6,222	42,484	5,471	8,346	2,657	897	572	2,844	15,787	(c) 62,297
Middle " ...	736	52,842	1,211	3,439	7,190	7,365	3,281	4,779	26,054	6,330	9,523	3,762	1,452	1,347	3,072	25,486	(d) 52,751
" vernacular ...	1,157	64,478	913	2,348	5,903	8,514	2,148	5,452	24,065	8,031	17,332	6,086	2,072	1,572	3,807	38,900	64,478
Upper primary ...	3,149	115,150	726	1,436	4,158	10,837	2,124	6,737	25,292	11,410	50,208	13,195	4,425	5,049	4,841	89,128	(e) 115,146
Lower " ...	45,338	965,239	2,724	3,856	13,734	47,981	12,550	33,471	111,001	61,375	570,273	84,821	39,171	57,620	37,629	850,889	(f) 965,214
Girls' schools ...	2,242	46,428	836	3,554	4,599	3,686	2,233	3,442	17,494	4,865	12,557	4,854	1,381	1,753	2,488	27,898	(g) 46,228
Schools for special education	180	5,378	73	295	449	791	433	354	2,322	738	1,009	266	151	289	406	2,019	(h) 5,314
Total ...	53,121	1,316,594	10,799	25,737	47,223	88,539	29,075	60,068	252,142	98,265	664,353	115,667	49,550	68,205	55,155	1,051,195	(i) 1,314,136
Private Institutions.																	
Advanced	2,658	30,122	177	91	445	1,695	1,459	1,248	4,936	1,900	16,615	3,284	699	604	1,907	25,009	30,122
Elementary	1,563	15,386	136	78	201	521	204	409	1,413	670	11,057	756	265	341	748	13,837	15,386
Total ...	4,221	45,508	313	169	646	2,216	1,663	1,655	6,349	2,570	27,672	4,040	964	945	2,655	38,846	45,508
Grand Total ...	57,342	1,362,102	11,112	25,906	47,869	90,755	31,638	62,323	258,491	100,835	692,025	119,707	50,514	69,150	57,810	1,090,041	(i) 1,359,644

(a).—Exclusive of 1,114 pupils whose returns have not been furnished.
(b). Ditto of 789 ditto ditto ditto.
(c). Ditto of 171 ditto ditto ditto.
(d). Ditto of 91 ditto ditto ditto.
(e). Ditto of 4 ditto ditto ditto.
(f).—Exclusive of 25 pupils whose returns have not been furnished.
(g). Ditto of 200 ditto ditto ditto.
(h). Ditto of 64 ditto ditto ditto.
(i). Ditto of 2,458 ditto ditto ditto.

Of 3,215 pupils in Arts colleges only 232, or 7 per cent., belong to the richer classes of society, while the parents of 120, or nearly 4 per cent., have incomes not exceeding Rs. 200 a year. The children of middle class parents numbered 1,749, or more than 54 per cent., while no returns have been received regarding 1,114 pupils, or more than 34 per cent. In professional colleges 58, or 4·2 per cent., belong to the richer classes, and 481, or more than 34 per cent., to the middle, while 68, or nearly 5 per cent., belong to the poorer classes, and no returns have been received with regard to 789, or more than 56 per cent. In high English schools the proportion of high and middle class pupils taken together is 74·4 per cent., in middle English 51 per cent., in middle vernacular 39·3 per cent., in upper primary 23 per cent., and in lower primary 11·8 per cent.

15. The number of pupils in all classes of institutions, aided and unaided, is shown in the following table for each division :—

Division.	In Public Institutions. Colleges. 1886.	Colleges. 1887.	Secondary schools. 1886.	Secondary schools. 1887.	Primary schools. 1886.	Primary schools. 1887.	Special schools. 1886.	Special schools. 1887.	Total. 1886.	Total. 1887.	In Private Institutions. Advanced. 1886.	Advanced. 1887.	Elementary. 1886.	Elementary. 1887.	Total. 1886.	Total. 1887.	Grand Total. 1886.	Grand Total. 1887.
Calcutta	2,898	3,169	15,306	15,938	10,931	10,745	818	1,043	29,948	30,895	516	393	172	469	688	862	30,636	31,757
Presidency	164	153	35,879	38,105	142,272	154,784	361	682	178,676	193,724	815	833	89	45	904	878	179,580	194,602
Burdwan	488	450	34,392	35,901	226,608	241,714	873	757	262,361	278,822	1,336	1,621	680	555	2,016	2,176	264,377	280,998
Rajshahye	55	98	14,636	14,928	76,026	71,877	175	314	90,892	87,212	608	330	...	116	608	446	91,500	87,658
Dacca	281	402	31,055	31,166	199,346	161,423	750	871	231,432	193,862	13,150	14,278	1,434	5,413	14,584	19,691	246,016	213,553
Chittagong	26	39	10,273	10,951	114,581	119,918	582	697	125,462	131,605	3,936	3,751	2,214	2,587	6,150	6,338	131,612	137,943
Patna	231	245	14,387	15,333	116,422	112,225	362	335	131,402	128,138	2,495	6,861	165	3,614	2,660	10,475	134,062	138,613
Bhagulpore	...	...	6,323	6,692	79,500	70,880	34	91	85,857	77,663	259	685	284	2,163	543	2,848	86,400	80,511
Chota Nagpore... ...	...	...	3,884	3,974	43,084	46,648	342	326	47,310	50,948	368	270	298	367	666	637	47,976	51,585
Orissa	48	60	4,953	4,918	121,722	116,433	283	247	126,956	121,658	646	1,024	196	38	842	1,062	127,798	122,720
Orissa Tributary Mehals.	...	...	761	815	11,110	14,846	15	15	11,886	15,676	83	76	5	19	88	95	11,974	15,771
Pupils in schools for Europeans and Eurasians throughout the country.	...	...	5,386	5,598	712	793	...	...	6,098	6,391	...	...	...	......	......	......	6,098	6,391
Total ...	(a) 4,191	(a) 4,611	(b) 177,235	(b) 184,319	(b) 1,142,314	(b) 1,122,286	4,540	5,378	1,328,280	1,316,594	24,212	30,122	5,537	15,386	29,749	45,508	1,358,029	1,362,102

(a) Includes pupils of Colleges for Law, Medicine and Engineering.
(b) Ditto in girls' schools.

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There is a falling off in the number of pupils in the Rajshahye, Dacca, Bhagulpore, and Orissa Divisions owing to causes previously explained.

IA.—RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

16. Under the orders of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated the 24th October 1885, a separate section of the Annual Report on education has to be devoted to an account of the measures that have been adopted during the year for carrying out the recommendations of the Education Commission. They are accordingly summarised in the following paragraphs.

17. *Indigenous schools.*—With a view to the further encouragement of Sanskrit learning, a proposal for making Bankipore an additional centre for the Sanskrit Title examination was sanctioned to meet the wishes of the Behar Sanskrit Sanjivan, an institution which has been recently organised for the benefit of students of Sanskrit in Behar. This body has applied for an annual grant from Government on the same terms as the *Sáraswat Samaj* of Dacca, which has done so much to improve the systematic organization of tôls. A proposal for aiding Sanskrit tôls more largely was made to Government by Mahamahopadhyaya Mahes Chandra Nyáyaratna, C.I.E., Principal of the Sanskrit College, but its consideration had to be postponed owing to financial pressure. There were 1,723 Mahomedan maktabs and 935 Sanskrit tôls under supervision during 1886-87, against 1,302 maktabs and 577 tôls in 1885-86.

18. *Primary education.*—Elementary indigenous schools are considered under this head, as most of the primary grant schools are indigenous institutions which have more or less adopted the departmental standards of study. The system of rewarding these schools according to results has long been in force in Bengal, and has been recognised in the new rules framed under the Bengal Local Self-Government Act. Owing to want of means, there has been little or no extension of operations under this head, but it is satisfactory to note that the additional sum of Rs. 1,400 assigned during the year to each of the districts of Manbhoom and Singbhoom for the encouragement of Sonthal education has resulted in the establishment of 35 schools with 834 pupils in the former and 50 schools with 964 pupils in the latter district, and a further development of the scheme is only delayed for want of funds. To give effect to those recommendations of the Commission, which have for their object the strengthening of the subordinate inspecting staff, entrusted with the duty of supervising primary schools, an increase of 50 Sub-Inspectors was again proposed, but it had to be abandoned for financial reasons. All that has been done in this direction is the raising of the salaries of 51 Sub-Inspectors from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 in 1885, and the appointment in April 1886 of ten new Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 50 a month. The recommendation of the Education Commission that primary schools should be inspected and examined *in situ* is being carried out to the utmost extent possible with the present limited agency, the system being now in force in all the districts of the Presidency Circle.

19. *Secondary education.*—The recommendation of the Education Commission, "that in the upper classes of high schools there be two divisions one leading to the Entrance examination of the University, the other of a more practical character, intended to fit youths for commercial or other non-literary pursuits," has been carried out, as stated in the last report, in the case of European schools. The University of Calcutta, which practically controls the teaching in all high schools not brought under the European School Code, had the matter under its consideration, and the Senate passed the following resolution on the 18th December 1886: "That an alternative Entrance examination be not introduced at present, and that the question of including the elements of physics, chemistry and drawing in the Entrance examination be referred to the Special Committee now sitting with regard to that examination." Accordingly, the Committee have considered the question, and have recommended to the Senate that an optional examination be instituted in the subject of drawing and that, if a candidate passes, the fact shall be noted on his certificate, but that success or failure in that subject shall not affect his success or failure in passing the Entrance examination or his place in the class list. It has also been recommended that chemistry shall form a subject of Examination, and that the marks obtained shall be taken into account in

determining the place of the candidate in the pass list. It will be seen that the Committee are alive to the fact that the present University Entrance course is too exclusively literary and are disposed to add to it optional subjects of a practical character. Should the Senate of the Calcutta University approve the proposals of their Committee, the object of the Education Commission's recommendation will have been, to a certain extent, attained.

20. *Hostels.*—Two additional boarding-houses were opened during the year under report at Midnapore and Cuttack.

21. *Collegiate education.*—Although it was not considered necessary to adopt the recommendation of the Commission for the establishment of a Government College at Bhagulpore, the Tez Narayan private school in that town has since the close of the year been affiliated to the University up to the First Arts standard. The opening of the Narail College in the Jessore district in June 1886 with a Government grant of Rs. 95 a month was noticed in the last report, and Baboo Joykissen Mukerjea, the well-known zemindar of Uttarpara, has lately undertaken not only to open college classes in connection with the local Government high school, but also to take over the management of the entire institution. The transfer of the Berhampore College to local management has been carried out since the close of the year, Maharani Surnomayi, C.I., of Cossimbazar, having offered to pay for five years a monthly contribution of Rs. 1,000, and to manage the institution through a Board of Trustees consisting of five native gentlemen, the District Collector, and the Judge. The formal transfer of proprietorship will shortly be carried out on such conditions as are approved by Government. The Board of Trustees have recently lowered the rate of college fee from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 a month—an amount which, as anticipated in the last report, was found to be as high as most of the students seeking high education were in a position to pay. The transfer of the Midnapore College to the local municipality has also been sanctioned.

22. *Internal administration of the Department.*—The Government of India having, in paragraph 29 of the resolution, approved the recommendation that conferences of officers of the Education Department among themselves, and of such officers with Managers of Schools, should be held from time to time, a meeting of Inspectors was held in June 1884, as stated in the previous report. In June 1886 a Committee, consisting of Mr. Risley of the Bengal Civil Service, Mr. G. Bellett, Inspector, Rajshahye Circle, and Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukerji, Bahadur, Inspector, Presidency Circle, sat at Darjeeling under the Presidency of the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, for the purpose of revising the grants to Government high schools of various classes, in view of the early transfer of some of them to municipalities or Joint-Committees to be constituted under the Local Self-Government Act of 1885. The saving, effected on the recommendation of the Committee, amounted to Rs. 10,298 a year, and this saving has been increased by Rs. 7,500 by the recent transfer of the Berhampore and Midnapore Colleges to local management. In February 1887 the long-deferred Conference of representative Managers of Schools and Colleges held its first sitting. The Conference met altogether sixteen times, mostly from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. The subjects discussed were (1) the grant-in-aid rules; (2) the course and standards of female education, and the means of encouraging and extending it; and (3) the revision of the regulations governing the transfer of pupils from one school or college to another ("inter-school rules") with a view to their application to the educational institutions of Calcutta. A report embodying the recommendations of the Conference has recently been submitted to Government. Sir Alfred Croft was *ex-officio* President of the Conference, and Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukerji, Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, acted as Secretary. Mrs. Wheeler, the Inspectress of Schools, was the only other member belonging to the Government service. There were thirteen non-official members, viz., the Reverend K. S. Macdonald, and Mr. W. C. Madge, representatives of the Calcutta Missionary Conference; Mr. Abdur Rahman, Barrister-at-Law, representative of the Mahomedan Literary Society; Mr. Amir Ali, representative of the National Mahomedan Association; Babu Bijoy Krishna Mukherji, President of the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha; Babu Surja Kumar Adhikari, B.A., Principal, Metropolitan Institution; Babu Umes Chandra Dutt, B.A., Principal, City College; Babu Krishna Behari Sen, M.A., Principal, Albert College; Dr. Guru Das Banerjea, member of the Bethune School Committee; Miss A. M. Hoare,

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Superintendent of the S. P. G. Zenana Mission; Miss Hook, Superintendent of the American Zenana Mission; Mrs. Clifford of the Church of England Zenana Mission, and Mrs. Macdonald of the Free Church Zenana Mission. The Conference is believed to have been a success, as in nearly every case, after the subject had been fully discussed, the decision of the Conference was unanimous. The Inspector of European Schools held a Conference of school teachers and managers in April 1886, and again in January 1887. At the first Conference the general rules of the Code for European Schools and the standards of examination were discussed, with the result that a few good suggestions were made for the alteration of the standards. At the Conference of January 1887 very few new suggestions were received, and Mr. Nash was led to believe that, on the whole, both teachers and managers were very well satisfied with the Code.

23. *Special Instruction.*—With a view to give primary school teachers an opportunity of improving themselves, the establishment of training classes in connection with middle schools at an annual cost of Rs. 6,000 was carried out during the year. The chief features of the scheme were (1) that no stipends were to be given to the gurus or intending gurus under instruction, and (2) that the teacher was to receive one rupee a month for every guru under instruction. The total number of gurus studying in such training classes at the close of the first year of operations was 256 and is likely to increase as the scheme is better understood.

24. *Female education.*—The appointment of two more Inspectresses had to be postponed for want of funds. At the Conference held in Calcutta in February to April 1887, the standards of examination for girls' schools in Calcutta and the Suburbs, were revised with a view to bring them into closer conformity with those adopted for the departmental examinations, maintaining at the same time the essential differences in the course of instruction followed in boys' and girls' schools. The revised standards have been so framed as to be applicable to schools in the interior. The Conference recommended for Calcutta and the Suburbs the appointment of another Inspectress, as it was found that the work of systematic examination of all the schools was too much for one Inspectress. A few girls' scholarships varying in annual value from Rs. 18 to Rs. 36 were also proposed, involving an initial expenditure of Rs. 780 a year.

25. *External relations of the Department.*—As before stated, the existing grant-in-aid rules were submitted to the Conference of school authorities for consideration, and discussed very carefully. In the revised form of these rules recommended to Government for sanction, special facilities have been given to poor and backward classes of the community, and municipal contributions have been declared contributions from public sources, in accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission. More liberal terms have been offered to private colleges outside the limits of Calcutta, and backward tracts have been dealt with on a more consistent plan. The rules for building grants have been brought into close conformity with those under the Code for European schools, a new clause having been added for temporary loans to schools for building purposes in lieu of grants.

26. *Special classes.*—As stated in the last report, a number of special scholarships were created for the benefit of Mahomedan boys pursuing a college career. The appointment of two Mahomedan Assistant Inspectors on salaries of Rs. 200 to 300 a month will be made when the financial pressure is diminished. Reference has already been made to the special measures adopted during the year for the spread of education among the Sonthals of Manbhoom and Singbhoom.

27. *Transfer of schools to Local Bodies.*—The Berhampore and Midnapore Collegiate schools have already been transferred to local management with the Colleges to which they are attached. The Uttarpara school has been transferred to Babu Joykissen Mukerjea on his undertaking to open College classes in connection with it. On the formation of District Boards under Act III (B.C.) of 1885, all Government middle and primary schools have been transferred to their management. The administration of such a portion of the grant-in-aid allotment and of the primary grant as has reference to middle and primary schools in extra-urban tracts has also been transferred to the District Boards with effect from 1st April 1887. In some districts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions and in the

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Patna and Rajshahye districts, the Boards assumed active charge of educational business before the close of the year. With regard to the constitution of District Boards, Mr. Pope remarks that their action in educational matters is likely to be hampered by the fact that "Sub-Inspectors are members of the Board and thus sit in judgment and vote on questions that affect themselves. Should a Deputy Inspector or a Circle Inspector have occasion to report a Sub-Inspector to the Board for bad work done, the said Sub-Inspector, as a member of the Board, is entitled to give his opinion. This is anomalous; and some definite rules should, I think, be laid down to exclude Sub-Inspectors from District and Local Boards. On the other hand, the Deputy Inspectors of Schools should be *ex-officio* members of the District Boards." Mr. Pope's remarks on this point meet with the full approval of Mr. N. S. Alexander, Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division. It is obvious that the anomaly, thus noticed by these gentlemen, is one that calls for immediate reform.

28. *Finance.*—The Education Commission looked forward to a steady increase of the charges for grants to secondary and primary schools, but the existing financial pressure renders the realisation of the hopes of the Commission a matter of the distant future. The educational grant for Bengal stood at Rs. 33,93,000 in 1884-85. It was reduced to Rs. 33,07,000 in 1885-86. The figure for 1886-87 was Rs. 33,92,000, or Rs. 1,000 less than that for 1884-85.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

29. Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., was in charge of the Office of Director of Public Instruction from the 8th of July until the close of the official year.

The following changes took place in the staff of higher inspecting officers during the year.

Dr. C. A. Martin returned from furlough on the 13th November, relieving Mr. Hill, who had been acting as Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle. From the 19th of July Mr. Hill discharged the duties of a Professor in the Dacca College in addition to carrying on the current work of the Inspector's office. Babu Dina Nath Sen, Assistant Inspector, Dacca Division, was absent on deputation from the 27th April to the 5th October, his services having been lent to the Maharajah of Hill Tipperah. His place was taken by Babu Kailas Chandra Sen, the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, while Babu Bidyadhar Das, the Deputy Inspector of Furreedpore, was deputed to Chittagong. Babu Sarat Chunder Das, Assistant Inspector, Rajshahye Division, died on the 29th November, and the vacancy has not been filled up as yet. With regard to this officer Mr. Bellett observes: "His untiring energy, great tact and absolute trustworthiness made him an invaluable coadjutor." Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjee, Assistant Inspector of Schools, having obtained privilege leave for three months from the 17th March, his place was temporarily filled by Babu Saroda Prosad Ganguli, Head-master of the Gaya Zillah School. Mr. Nash was absent on privilege leave at the commencement of the year under report, and returned to duty on the 3rd of May. During his absence Mr. H. A. Bamford, Assistant Inspector of European Schools, officiated as Inspector. Mr. Bamford was also in charge of the office while Mr. Nash was absent on deputation to attend the conference of Inspectors of European Schools which was held at Mussoorie in May and June 1886.

30. The following statement shows the amount of inspection work done by the Inspectors of Schools, including the Joint and Assistant Inspectors:—

Statement of work done by the Inspectors of Schools and their Assistants during the year 1886-87.

Name of Officer.	Days on tour.	Schools visited.
Rai Radhika Prasana Mookerji Bahadur, Offg. Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle	106 (*a*)	214
Babu Chundra Mohun Majumdar, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division	133	287
Babu Bireswar Chuckerbutty, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota-Nagpore Division	122	113
Babu Brahma Mohun Mullik, Inspector of Schools, Western Circle ...	114	183

(*a*) Exclusive of 27 days on special duty at Darjeeling.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Statement of work done by the Inspectors of Schools and their Assistants during the year 1886-87—concluded.

Name of Officer.	Days on tour.	Schools visited.
Babu Beni Madhub Dey, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division	80	84
Babu Radha Nath Rai, Joint-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division ...	176	138
Mr. S. C. Hill, Acting Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, from 1st April to 12th November (*b*)	37	105
Dr. C. A. Martin, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, from 13th November to 31st March	45	97
Babu Kailas Chunder Sen, Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, from 27th April to 5th October (*c*)	81	108
Babu Dina Nath Sen, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, from 6th October to 31st March	56	100
Babu Bidya Dhur Das, Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, from 31st May to 20th November	82	69
Babu Kailas Chunder Sen, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division from 1st to 26th April and from 21st November to 31st March (*d*)	80	104
Mr. G. Bellett, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle	161	192
Babu Sarat Chunder Das, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Division, for 8 months only (*e*)	98	104
Mr. John Van Someren Pope, Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle ...	216	227
Mr. E. R. Tiery, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division ...	207	261
Babu Sarada Prasad Ganguli, Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagulpore Division, from 1st April to 16th June		
Babu Mathura Nath Chatterji, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagulpore Division, from 17th June to 31st March	171	305
Mr. A. M. Nash, Inspector of European Schools (*f*)	107	67
Mr. H. A. Bamford, Assistant Inspector of European Schools ...	78	139

(*b*) Mr. Hill was appointed temporarily to be a Professor in the Dacca College, in addition to his other duties, with effect from 19th July, in consequence of which he could not do any inspection work from that date.
(*c*) The Dacca Assistant Inspector's Office was vacant from 1st to 26th April.
(*d*) Was on privilege leave for one month with effect from 14th October.
(*e*) Died on the 29th March 1886. His place has not yet been filled up.
(*f*) Was on privilege leave from 1st April to 3rd May. Proceeded to Mussoorie to attend the conference of Inspectors of Schools during the months of May and June.

The work of the Inspector of European Schools is of a special kind, and he is necessarily detained during a great part of the year at head-quarters, as his time is largely taken up with the Calcutta Schools, the number of scholars in Calcutta and the Suburbs being 75·6 per cent. of the total number of European scholars in the province. The Officiating Inspector, Presidency Circle, was absent for 27 days on special duty at Darjeeling. He had also to act as Secretary to the Educational Conference, and attend to other important duties, which detained him in Calcutta. Mr. Hill was of course precluded from travelling while engaged as a Professor in the Dacca College. Babu Sarada Prasad Ganguli had no opportunity of visiting any schools while he was officiating for Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjea, as they were all closed on account of the vacation. Babu Beni Madhab De was a good deal detained at head-quarters, as the Circle Inspector's office work was particularly heavy during the year in consequence of the establishment of District Boards throughout the division.

31. The following table shows the quantity of work done by the Deputy Inspectors:—

Statement of work done by Deputy Inspectors of Schools during the year 1886-87.

Districts		Days on tour.	Number of schools visited.	Visits to Secondary Schools.	Secondary Schools under inspection.	Remarks.
Burdwan Division	Burdwan	186	178	93	114	There is an Additional Deputy Inspector for Secondary Schools in Burdwan, whose work is not shown in this statement.
	Bankura	136	294	96	78	
	Beerbhoom	187	247	87	35	
	Midnapore	168	208	91	86	
	Hooghly	174	322	146	108	
	Howrah	167	202	58	50	
	Average for the Division	168	242	95	78	
	Calcutta	124	252	19	58	
Presidency Division	24-Pergunnahs	189	256	123	152	
	Nuddea	180	336	131	86	
	Jessore	156	200	104	81	
	Khulna	174	299	143	75	
	Moorshedabad	205	416	104	53	
	Average for the Division	181	301	121	89	

Statement of work done by Deputy Inspectors of Schools during the year 1886-87—concluded.

Division	Districts.	Days on tour.	Number of schools visited.	Visits to Secondary Schools.	Secondary Schools under inspection.	Remarks.
Rajshahye Division ...	Dinagepore	159	241	63	26	
	Rajshahye	170	244	95	29	
	Rungpore	223	250	130	64	
	Pubna	220	320	137	53	
	Bogra	178	238	106	26	
	Darjeeling	On special duty throughout the year.				
	Julpigooree	160	272	87	23	
	Average for the Division ...	184	261	103	221	
Dacca Division ...	Dacca	152	335	145	150	
	Furreedpore	187	329	128	85	
	Mymensingh	95	191	73	93	
	Backergunge	154	321	141	82	
	Average for the Division ...	147	294	122	102	
Chittagong Division ...	Chittagong	108	135	63	48	
	Noakhally	159	330	86	27	
	Tipperah	104	406	95	76	
	Average for the Division ...	144	290	81	50	
Patna Division ...	Patna	226	323	44	20*	* Excluding High English Schools not under the inspection of Deputy Inspectors.
	Gya	169	234	67	22*	
	Shahabad	152	181	73	25*	
	Sarun	197	206	60	20*	
	Chumparun	246	402	57	11*	
	Mozufferpore	212	287	56	19*	
	Durbhunga	182	170	48	21*	
	Average for the Division ...	197	257	58	19	
Bhagulpore Division ...	Monghyr	234	331	66	17*	* Ditto ditto.
	Bhagulpore	218	254	79	14*	
	Purneah	195	208	22	10*	
	Maldah	167	192	76	23*	
	Southal Pergunnahs	157	152	44	17*	
	Average for the Division ...	194	227	67	16	
Orissa Division ...	Cuttack	162	257	80	34	
	Pooree	155	192	33	17	
	Balasore	198	222	57	24	
	Average for the Division ...	171	223	56	25	
Chota Nagpore Division ...	Hazaribagh	154	268	49	12	
	Lahardugga	102	103	19	10	
	Maunbhoom	203	367	61	19	
	Singbhoom	170	394	29	7	
	Average for the Division ...	157	208	9	12	

The prescribed total of 150 days to be spent on tour appears to have been attained in the case of all but five officers—the Deputy Inspectors of Calcutta, Bankoora, Mymensingh, Chittagong, and Lohardugga. The Deputy Inspector of Calcutta has many responsible duties in connexion with the departmental examinations and the annual divisional returns. The cases of the others will be considered in reviewing the work of the different divisions.

32. In the Burdwan Division the Deputy Inspector of Bankoora has a record of only 136 days on tour. But the fact is that the office of Deputy Inspector of Bankoora was held by three persons during the year. Babu Peary Mohan Mukherji was Deputy Inspector from the 1st April 1886 to the 14th of June 1886, during which time he was away from head-quarters for eight days. Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha held active charge of the office from the 16th June 1886 to the 20th January 1887, during which period he was on tour for 74 days, visiting in all 136 schools. Failing health compelled him to take privilege leave. It is said that this officer's inspections of schools are characterized by a thoroughness which is specially deserving of notice. Babu

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Ramesvar Sen, who officiated for him, was on tour for 54 days from the 21st January to the end of the year. Babu Bhuvan Mohan Niogi, Deputy Inspector of Hooghly, again occupies the foremost place for activity in the Burdwan Division.

The prescribed minimum of 150 days has been exceeded in all the districts of the Presidency Division, although the average for the whole division has gone down, owing to the heavy office work entailed on Deputy Inspectors by the preliminary arrangements necessary to get the newly-formed District Boards into working order. As in the previous year, Babu Phani Bhushan Basu, Deputy Inspector of Moorshedabad, heads the list with 193 days on tour during a period of 11 months and 396 visits. He was absent on privilege leave for one month, during which Babu Madhu Sudan Sinha, B.A., acted for him. Babu Harihar Das of Khulna paid the largest number of visits to secondary schools. It is satisfactory to observe that Babu Mati Lal Maitra has displayed increased activity, in spite of the extraordinary pressure during the year under report of his usually heavy office work. Mr. Bellett remarks that the work of the Deputy Inspectors in the Rajshahye Division is "all round much more satisfactory than could be recorded in last year's report." Babu Uma Prasad De, Deputy Inspector of Pubna, heads the list with 220 days on tour and 320 schools visited. The Inspector reports that he is much pleased with the improvement shown in the work of Babu Mohendra Lall Dutt, Deputy Inspector of Rungpore.

33. With regard to the work of the Dacca Division, Dr. Martin points out that the number of days spent on tour by Babu Adi Nath Mittra, Deputy Inspector of Mymensingh, was very inadequate; but it is fair to say that, but for an accident, this officer would have spent the prescribed period on tour. It appears that he was laid up for two months and a half of the time best suited for getting about his district by the consequences of a serious fall. On the whole Dr. Martin is of opinion that, taking into consideration *quality* and *quantity*, the best inspecting work was done by Babu Bidya Dhar Das, and next by Babu Tarak Nath Sen.

In the Chittagong Division Babu Gaur Mahan Basak, who officiated as Deputy Inspector of Chittagong from the 27th May 1886 to the 27th February 1887, was out on tour for 100 days only. This shortcoming is to a certain extent accounted for by the fact that he was ill for about a month and a half in January and February, the time most favourable for inspection work in the district. Babu Mohim Chandra Chatterjee, B.A., Deputy Inspector of Tipperah, does not appear to have arranged his tours with sufficient care. However, there seems to have been considerable improvement on last year in Tipperah and Noakhally.

34. It will be observed that the averages of the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions are the highest in the above table. In the Patna Division, Babu Sajjivan Lal of Chumparun occupies the first place with 246 days on tour and 402 schools visited. Babu Bhagwan Prasad of Patna occupies the second place, and Babu Parma Nand of Shahabad, whose work is said not to have been satisfactory, occupies the last place, as he did last year. The average for the Bhagulpore Division, though not as high as that of Patna, is 194 against 192 last year. The Assistant Inspector of the Bhagulpore Division reports that the work done by the Deputy Inspectors as a body was very satisfactory, and remarks that the Deputy Inspectors of Monghyr and Bhagulpore, Babu Somanath Jharkandi and Maulavi Abdul Rahim, occupy very high places with regard to the others. In Orissa all the three Deputy Inspectors have shown a satisfactory outturn of work. The Deputy Inspector of Cuttack was detained for nearly a month at head-quarters by work connected with the examination of manuscripts. He is said to have taken great pains to improve the general tone of education throughout the heavy district under his charge. The average of the Chota Nagpore Division has been reduced by the low figures returned from Lohardugga. Baboo Durga Prasanna Mookerjee is responsible for the poorness of the year's inspection work in this district. He suffered much from ill-health and was detained at head-quarters for some time to conduct the case of defalcation against Baboo Aghor Chandra Roy. With the exception of Lohardugga, the Deputy Inspector in each district has inspected all the secondary schools under him more than three times during the year.

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35. The following table shows the amount of work done by the Sub-Inspectors of each district taken together, and the average for each division:—

Statement of work done by Sub-Inspectors of Schools during the year 1886-87.

Districts.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Days on tour.	Number of schools visited	Schools under inspection.	Remarks.
Burdwan Division.					
Burdwan	5	1,189	2,487	1,428	
Bankoora	4	747	1,827	1,473	
Beerbhoom	3	601	1,488	728	
Midnapore	10	2,374	5,567	4,529	
Hooghly	5*	931	1,767	1,696	* Including Education clerk.
Howrah	3*	475	694	875	
Average for the division—30 officers	....	212	461	357	
Calcutta	1	169	563	174	
Presidency Division.					
24-Pergunnahs	9†	2,226	3,985	1,091	† Including one Municipal Sub-Inspector.
Nuddea	6	1,241	2,555	806	
Jessore	6	1,141	2,203	1,175	
Khoolna	4	919	1,757	1,099	
Moorshedabad	4	988	2,166	832	
Average for the division—29 officers	.....	224	437	204	
Rajshahye Division.					
Dinagepore	6	1,477	2,168	760	
Rajshahye	4‡	721	1,055	680	‡ Including Education clerk.
Rungpore	5	1,060	1,231	787	
Pubna	4	867	1,282	563	
Bogra	3‡	281	483	317	
Darjeeling	1	173	290	30	
Julpigoree	3‡	560	840	257	
Average for the division—26 officers	.....	197	282	130	
Dacca Division.					
Dacca	7	1,698	2,367	3,348	
Furreedpore	4	1,007	1,719	1,304	
Mymensingh	5	823	1,414	2,102	
Backergunge	5	1,.63	2,694	2,474	
Average for the division—21 officers	......	223	392	439	
Chittagong Division.					
Chittagong	4	683	1,040	1,242	
Noakholly	3	674	1,181	1,410	
Tipperah	4	716	1,604	3,014	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1§	151	34	21	§ Including Examiner of Kyoungs, in the Chittagong District.
Average for the division—12 officers	......	185	322	474	
Patna Division.					
Patna	4	661	1,517	1,256	
Gya	4	937	1,585	973	
Shahabad	4	804	1,523	762	
Sarun	4	906	1,654	935	
Chumparun	2	388	738	1,052	
Mozufferpore	4	760	1,208	997	
Durbhunga	3	648	975	530	
Average for the division—25 officers	..	204	368	260	
Bhagulpore Division.					
Monghyr	3	639	977	903	
Bhagulpore	4	869	1,529	1,030	
Purneah	4	619	889	1,211	
Maldah	3‖	499	8 8	383	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	6	1,201	1,257	641	‖ Including ducation clerk
Average for the division—20 officers	......	194	274	206	
Orissa Division.					
Cuttack	5	1,130	2,772	4,237	
Pooree	2	493	1,127	1,582	
Balasore	3	548	764	1,026	
Orissa Tributary Mehals	7	1,224	1,283	1,367	
Average for the division—17 officers	......	199	349	536	
Chota Nagpore Division.					
Hazaribagh	3¶	458	718	401	¶ Including Education clerk.
Lohardugga	5¶	745	1,087	557	
Singbhoom	2	435	987	819	
Manbhoom	4¶	721	1,281	555	
Average for the division—14 officers	......	168	291	131	

36. The average of days spent on tour for the Burdwan Division is slightly higher this year than it was in 1885-86. The required limit of 200 days was exceeded by all the Sub-Inspectors except four, viz. the Sub-Inspectors of Debra in Midnapore, Sonamukhi in Bankoora, Cutwa in Burdwan and North Bankoora,

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who were respectively 197, 193, 188 and 142 days on tour. This is accounted for by the following facts:—The Sub-Inspectorship of Debra was held by no fewer than three persons during the year, the Sub-Inspectors of Cutwa and North Bankoora were on sick or privilege leave, and the Sub-Inspector of Sonamukhi is new in the line. As in the previous year, the highest record in the division was made by Babu Rasik Lal Das, Sub-Inspector of Rayna, who was on tour for 287 days. He was followed close by Babu Sital Prasad Datta, Sub-Inspector of Tamluk, with 285 days. The average number of visits paid to schools is (excepting the town of Calcutta, for which a Sub-Inspector has been recently appointed) again highest in the Burdwan Division, and of all the districts of that division, Midnapore stands first in this respect. The Sub-Inspector of Tamluk inspected the largest number of schools (852); next to him comes the Sub-Inspector of Naraingurh with 716 visits, and he is but little in advance of the Sub-Inspector of Culna, who paid 710 visits to schools *in situ*. The Inspector points out that this test is after all an imperfect one, as all districts are not equally circumstanced with regard to the number of schools, the relative distance of schools from each other, or the difficulty of travelling in each.

In the Presidency Division the average duration of a Sub-Inspector's tour decreased from 227 to 224 days. The Inspector accounts for this by the same causes which have been already assigned for the reduction of the amount of inspection work done by Deputy Inspectors. The average number of visits, however, has increased. The highest record is that of 283 days attained by Babu Arun Chandra Ganguli of Kandi and Babu Gopal Krishna Chakravarti of Diamond Harbour. The only officer who failed to reach the prescribed minimum of 200 days was Babu Jageshur Chakravarti of North Sadar, Jessore, who failed in the same respect during the three preceding years. Babu Arun Chundra Ganguli also paid the largest number of visits to schools *in situ*, viz. 795. Babu Krishna Chundra Banerjee of Basirhat stands second with 529 visits.

37. Babu Ramchandra Chakravarti, Sub-Inspector of Bogra, again heads the list in the Rajshahye Division, having been absent from head-quarters 214 days, and having paid 349 visits. But the Inspector speaks with more confidence of the genuine character of the work of Babu Jagannath Sarkar in Jalpaiguri, who was absent only 215 days from head-quarters. On the whole, he is not seriously dissatisfied with the work of any Sub-Inspector, except Babu Tarini Charan Mukherji, Sub-Inspector in Rungpore, who has been removed from the division, though he expresses an opinion that the Sub-Inspector of the Darjeeling Terai should have paid more visits to schools during the year. It appears that though the average number of days spent on tour in the Rajshahye Division has been reduced, the average number of visits paid to schools has increased. The same is the case in the Dacca Division. The decline in the number of days spent on inspection work in this division is accounted for by the fact that very few schools being open during the inundation, the Deputy Inspectors stopped the touring of the Sub-Inspectors on account of its being too expensive. Six Sub-Inspectors failed to be on tour for the prescribed period of 200 days. One of these, Babu Chundra Kumar Roy, has been sent back to the teaching line, and another, Babu Prasanna Kumar Sen, has been called on for an explanation. The inactivity of the rest seems to have been satisfactorily accounted for. Dr. Martin remarks that the officers to be specially commended for good work are Babu Raj Kumar Das in Dacca with 337 days and 467 visits, Babu Kalikamal Chatterjee in Furreedpore with 283 days and 422 visits, Babu Kalikisor Som with 244 days and 690 visits, and Babu Umeschandra Gupta with 257 days and 577 visits, both in Backergunge.

38. In the Chittagong Division the average number of days spent on tour has declined from 195 to 185, but the number of schools inspected has risen from 311 to 322. The average for the Chittagong district was lowered by the appointment of two Sub-Inspectors, who worked only for a part of the year. The Inspector of the Behar Circle states that the work of the Sub-Inspectors in the Patna district has been interfered with by their coming under a new system, Patna being the only district of Behar in which the Local Self-Government Act has been introduced during the year. In all other districts the work shows a marked improvement. He points out that inspection work in Behar has also been interfered with during the year under report, and still more in the previous year, by the exceptionally heavy rains. The average

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number of visits paid to schools in both the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions has gone down, though the average number of days spent on tour has increased in the Patna Division. In this division Babu Chedi Lal occupies the first place in respect of days spent on tour and visits paid. The average of days spent on tour in the Bhagulpore Division has been reduced by the low average of Purneah, which is said to be due to the unhealthy character of the district. The average of visits is lowest in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where travelling is difficult and the schools far apart. Babu Bishesvar Ghose of the Sonthal Pergunnahs heads the list in this division in regard to days on tour, and Babu Bhairav Sahai and Giribardhari Lal of Bhagulpore in respect of visits paid. The inspections of the latter officer are said to be of a very thorough character. In the Orissa Division Babu Raghunath Ghose and Rajkumar Sen, Sub-Inspectors of Cuttack, and Babu Radhakrishna Sarkhel, Sub-Inspector of Pooree, have made the highest record of work. In the Tributary Mehals, Babu Padmanabh Sen, Hrishikesh Rautroy, and Mathuranath Sen, are said to have displayed commendable zeal and activity. In Chota Nagpore the late Babu Asutosh Banerjee spent the largest number of days on inspection duty, and next to Babu Siva Sankar Lal of Singbhoom paid the greatest number of visits. The average of days on tour for the whole division has fallen from 197 to 168, and that of schools visited from 378 to 291. The reason of this falling off in the work of the Sub-Inspectors has not been clearly explained by the Assistant Inspector.

39. The work done by the chief gurus and inspecting pundits is shown in the following statement:—

Division.	Number of men employed.	Number of to school
Presidency	202	29,834
Calcutta	2	1,300
Burdwan	303	61,387
Rajshahye	152	25,009
Dacca	62	30,604
Chittagong	46	21,264
Patna	279	48,838
Bhagulpore	140	20,238
Chota Nagpore	12*	2,650
Orissa	92	46,654

* Inclusive of two Sonthal Sub-Inspectors, properly speaking Inspecting Pundits.

40. There seems to be a pretty general agreement among the higher inspecting officers that the new rule of the Financial Department directing that no mileage shall be drawn on any day for a journey of less than 20 miles will have a prejudicial effect on primary education. The rule will press with most severity upon Deputy and Sub-Inspectors. These officers will therefore be tempted to send in false diaries and travelling bills, or to make careless and hurried inspections so as to get over 20 miles in one day. No doubt the sense of duty will in most cases overcome the temptation, but I doubt the wisdom of a policy which places a premium on perfunctory work. I am afraid that even the most conscientious among these inspecting officers will always work under a depressing sense of hardship, which must tend to render their services less efficient.

41. It was pointed out in last year's report that the District Committees of Public Instruction would shortly be replaced in 16 districts by District Boards. As stated in a previous section, District Boards have, during the year under report, assumed active charge of educational duties in the districts of Rajshahye and Patna, and in some districts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. But even in these districts the Committees were in existence during the greater part of the year. The District Committees of the Patna Division met 22 times, that of Sarun alone having recorded nine meetings. In the Burdwan Division the Howrah Committee met four times and the Midnapore Committee three times. In the Presidency Division the Murshidabad Committee met three times, the Khulna Committee twice, and the Nuddea Committee once. There was no meeting of the Committee in Dacca during the year. The Furreedpore Committee was called together once, and three members attended. The Committees of the Bhagulpore Division met 15 times, The Monghyr Committee heading the list with five meetings. In Orissa there were altogether 11 meetings during the year under report, viz. three in Cuttack, four in Pooree, and four in Balasore. In Chota Nagpore, where the Local Self-

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Government Act has not been introduced, 24 meetings were held, the Manbhoom Committee alone assembling eight times. In some districts the vice-presidents of the extinct District Committees exercised from the 1st of October until the 31st of March the powers formerly vested in those bodies. But in all districts where the Local Self-Government Act has been introduced, District Boards have been from the beginning of the current year, at the latest, exercising the powers formerly vested in District Committees, with the exception of those having reference to the control and management of zillah schools.

III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

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42. OWING to the opening of Victoria College, Narail, the number of aided colleges has risen from 6 to 7, and the total number of colleges for general education from 26 to 27. The number of students attending them has increased from 2,998 to 3,215. There is no change in the number of first grade and second grade Government colleges. The first six aided colleges are all classed by the University as first grade colleges, being affiliated up to the standard of the B.A. Examination. The Victoria College, Narail, is a second grade college. Of the unaided colleges, the Albert College and the Maharaja's College, Burdwan, are classed as second grade colleges. The rest are affiliated up to the standard of the B.A. Examination. It appears that third-year classes have been opened in the Ripon College, but the Jagannath College, Dacca, contains only first-year and second-year classes, while the Martinière Calcutta, has only five first-year students preparing for the examination of the University. No returns have been received from Bishop's College and from University College, Calcutta, the first of which is classed as a first-grade, and the second as a second-grade institution.

43. The following table gives the usual statistics of attendance in colleges, together with the rate of fees:—

Statement of attendance in Colleges for general education.

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Monthly fee.	NUMBER ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				
		1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
GOVERNMENT—	Rs.					
First-grade Colleges.						
Presidency College	12	383	342	204	180	258
Hooghly "	6	156	130	141	143	104
Dacca "	6	285	246	149	131	193
Kishnaghur "	5	41	53	43	55	51
Patna "	6	188	178	174	204	189
Ravenshaw " Cuttack	4	39	32	29	38	52
Rajshahye "	3	74	81	57	44	78
Bethune School (College classes)	3	4	5	6	5	4
Second-grade Colleges.						
Sanskrit College	5	57*	56*	52*	48*	54*
Calcutta Madrasah (College classes)	2		20	15	20	15
Berhampore College	5	38	27	31	34	24
Midnapore "	5	18	19	23	21	24
Chittagong "	3	15	22	22	26	39
Total	... ...	1,298	1,211	946	949	1,085
AIDED—						
General Assembly's College, Calcutta	5	402	165	274	304	342
Free Church " "	5	288	272	289	273	202
St. Xavier's " "	6	142	170	198	206	160
London Mission " Bhowanipore	5	61	59	70	64	61
Doveton " Calcutta	5	58	47	46	25	16
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (College classes)	10	... ...	... ...	......	3	5
Narail Victoria College	8	......	......	......	......	9
Total	... ..	951	713	877	875	795
UNAIDED—						
Metropolitan Institution	3	406	500	506	556	590
City College	3	108	175	185	174	232
La Martinière, Calcutta	Free	3	26	4	4	5
Albert College	3	36	35	34	37	55
Ripon "	3	...	65	82	149	188
Maharaja's College, Burdwan	Free	85	101	97	142	136
Jagannath " Dacca	3	......	.. ..	48	112	129
Total	......	638	902	956	1,174	1,335
GRAND TOTAL	......	2,887	2,826	2,779	2,998	3,215

* Inclusive of students studying for the Sanskrit Title examination.

The causes which produced an apparent decrease in the number of students attending colleges in March 1885 and 1886 have ceased to operate. But it seems probable that the figures now obtained do not give in all cases an altogether correct idea of the real numerical strength of these institutions. I cannot do better than quote the remarks made on this subject by the Principal of the Patna College. Mr. Ewbank writes:—"The number of students attached to this college on 31st March 1887 was 189. In future reports the number will also be noted for the 31st December of every year as well as for the 31st March. These can then be compared with one another from year to year, and thus the increase or diminution of the number of students can be better seen than by considering only the actual number on the rolls on the 31st March. On 31st December 1886, the number of students in the college was 229. As the time for the F.A. and B.A. Examinations draws near, failed students first remove their names and afterwards others follow." In the same way the number of students in the Presidency College fell from 304 on the 31st December 1886 to 258 on the 31st March 1887. With regard to the statement made about the Rajshahye College in last year's report, Mr. Clarke Edwards writes:—"Though from the annual report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1885-86 it would seem as if the college had been decreasing in number, such was not at all the case. In reality the college has been steadily increasing in strength during the last three years, as may be best shown by the fact that the number of students on the 31st December was 85 in 1884, 99 in 1885, and 102 in 1886; and again the average number of students on the rolls monthly was 87 during 1884-85, 95 during 1885-86, and 97 during 1886-87." With regard to the falling off in the Hooghly College, the Principal observes:—"In the report of Public Instruction I find 143 put down as the number on the rolls on 31st March 1886; this number appears to be made up by counting all candidates sent up for examination as on the rolls; if we count in this way, then the number on the rolls on the 31st of March 1887 is 127 and not 104." The figure 51 given for the Krishnaghur College appears to represent the total numerical strength of that college on the 31st December 1886. I learn from the Principal that there were actually 46 students on the rolls on the 31st March. It seems desirable that in future years Principals should be asked to furnish the number of students on the rolls on the 31st of December as well as on the 31st March, and that some fixed system of estimating the numerical strength of colleges on the latter date should be prescribed for general adoption.

Taking the figures as they stand, there appears to be an increase of 136 students in Government colleges, and of 161 in unaided colleges; while aided colleges show a falling off of 80 students, the Free Church Institution alone having lost 71. It is noteworthy that there is an increase of 62 in the Dacca College, in spite of the competition of the Jagannath College, and the increase that has taken place in the roll number shews that this gain of students is not merely nominal.

44. The following table shews the distribution of college students on the 31st of March 1887 in fuller detail. For reasons given above I do not attach much importance to this table. The figures would be far more interesting and instructive if they were given for the 31st December preceding:—

Colleges—General.	First-year.	Second-year.	Third-year.	Fourth-year.	M.A.	Total.
Government—						
Presidency College	52	57	68	51	30	258
Hooghly "	34	27	20	23	......	104
Dacca "	64	56	46	24	3	193
Kishnaghur "	16	25	7	8	......	51
Patna "	68	72	29	20	......	189
Ravenshaw " Cuttack	21	17	5	9	......	52
Rajshahye "	30	22	19	7	......	78
Bethune School (College Department) ...	1	2	......	1	......	4
Sanskrit College	6	6	5	3	For M.A. 9, " Sanskrit Title 25	54
Calcutta Madrasah		9	......	......	...	15
Berhampore College	8	16	......	......	..	24
Midnapore "	11	13*	......	......	......	24
Chittagong "	21	18	......	......	......	39
Total ...	338	340	199	141	67	1,085

* Exclusive of 5 plucked students of the previous year who withdrew in February after having studied for six months.

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Colleges—General.	First-year.	Second-year.	Third-year.	Fourth-year.	M.A.	Total.
Aided—						
General Assembly's College	47	107	61	127	......	342
Free Church "	30	55	43	58	16	202
St. Xavier's "	33	90	17	18	2	160
London Mission " Bhowanipore	21	22	11	7	......	61
Doveton "	9	6	1	......	......	16
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (College Department).	3	2	......	......	......	5
Narail Victoria College	9	......	......	......	......	9
Total ...	152	282	133	210	18	795
Unaided—						
Metropolitan Institution	185	178	141	128	8	590
City College	52	66	44	65	5	232
La Martinière	5	......	......	......	......	5
Albert College	12	43	......	......	......	55
Ripon "	38	103	47	......	......	188
Maharaja's College, Burdwan	50	86	......	......	......	136
Jagannath " Dacca	49	80	......	......	......	129
Total ...	341	556	232	193	13	1,335
Grand Total ...	831	1,178	564	544	98	3,215

45. The expenditure in Government and aided colleges is shewn in the following statement. This statement also gives the average monthly roll number, which shows far more satisfactorily than the figures in previous tables the comparative numerical strength of each college:—

Statement of Expenditure in Colleges for general education.

Colleges—General.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1887.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure in 1886-87.			Cost per annum for each student.*		
				From State funds.	From fees, &c.	Total.	From State funds.	From fees, &c.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government—									
Presidency College	258	264	200	84,315	35,978	1,20,293	319 6 0	136 4 5	455 10 5
Hooghly "	104	118	90	40,937	8,253	49,190	346 14 9	69 15 0	416 13 9
Dacca "	193	191	179	25,867	14,286	40,153	135 6 10½	74 12 8¾	210 3 7
Kishnaghur "	51	47	41	15,634	4,301	19,935	332 10 2	91 8 2	424 2 4
Patna "	189	197	179	33,907	15,025	48,932	172 1 10½	76 4 3½	248 6 2
Ravenshaw " Cuttack...	52	48	43	13,308	3,455	16,763	277 4 0	71 15 8	349 3 8
Rajshahye "	78	97	86	12,751	14,451	27,202	131 7 3	148 15 8	280 6 11
Bethune School	4	4	2	2,684	182	2,866	671 0 0	45 8 0	716 8 0
Sanskrit College	54	54	50	21,834	1,021	22,855	404 5 4	18 14 6	423 3 10
Calcutta Madrasah	15	22	18	16,376	527	16,903	744 5 9¾	23 15 8½	768 5 1
Berhampore College	24	25	24	12,276	1,555	13,831	491 0 7¾	62 3 2½	553 3 10
Midnapore "	24	26	21	869	4,454	5,323	33 6 9	171 4 11	204 11 8
Chittagong "	39	33	31	2,358	1,283	3,641	71 7 3½	38 14 0¾	110 5 4
Total ...	1,085	1,126	973	2,83,116	1,04,771	3,87,887	251 6 11	93 0 9	344 7 8
Aided—									
General Assembly's College ...	342	325	274	6,800	42,801	49,601	20 14 9	131 11 1	152 9 10
Free Church " ...	202	198	160	7,200	24,940	32,140	36 5 10	125 15 4	162 5 2
St. Xavier's " ..	160	155	150	4,200	29,180	33,380	27 1 6¼	188 4 1½	215 5 8
London Mission College, Bhowanipur.	61	59	46	3,000	10,749	13,749	50 13 6¾	182 2 11½	233 0 6
Doveton College	16	14	11	3,000	3,660	6,660	214 4 7	261 6 10	475 11 5
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (College classes).	5	5	4	1,800	450	2,250	360 0 0	90 0 0	450 0 0
Narail Victoria College ...	9	10	7	855	816	1,671	85 8 0	81 9 7	167 1 7
Total ...	795	766	652	26,855	1,12,596	1,39,451	35 0 11	146 15 10	182 0 9
Grand Total ...	1,880	1,892	1,625	3,09,971	2,17,367	5,27,338	163 13 4	114 14 2	278 11 6

* Found by dividing the expenditure by the average monthly roll number.

The Presidency College shews an increase of 29, and the Dacca College of 11 in the average monthly roll number. Applying this test to the other colleges, we find that among Government colleges, Hooghly, Kishnaghur, the Bethune School, Berhampore and Midnapore have lost ground, while the rest have gained; the Sanskrit College alone remaining stationary. Among aided colleges the Free Church has suffered considerable loss. The only aided institutions that have gained, if we except the Narail Victoria College, which was not in existence last year, are St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, and the General Assembly's College. The latter shews a remarkable advance.

46. It will be observed that the total expenditure on Government and aided colleges has fallen from Rs. 5,28,307 in 1885-86 to Rs. 5,27,338. The

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expenditure on Government colleges during the year under report was Rs. 3,87,887, against Rs. 3,85,993 in the previous year, and the expenditure on aided colleges Rs. 1,39,451, against Rs. 1,42,314 in the previous year. The expenditure on Government colleges from State funds has fallen from Rs. 2,90,493 to Rs. 2,83,116, while the expenditure from fees has risen from Rs. 95,500 to Rs. 1,04,771; the increase in the Presidency College alone amounting to Rs. 5,093. The decrease of State expenditure in the Dacca College amounts to Rs. 3,170, which is to be accounted for by the fact that during the greater part of the year, while Mr. Hill was acting as Inspector, Eastern Circle, and as Professor in the Dacca College, Rs. 750 of his salary were debited to inspection, and Rs. 250 only to the college. The variations in the other Government colleges are unimportant. The aided colleges cost Government Rs. 26,855, against Rs. 24,216 in the previous year. The increase is accounted for by the fact that the cost to the State of the Darjeeling College classes has risen from Rs. 816 to Rs. 1,800, by the grant to the Narail College, and by the enhanced grant given to the General Assembly's College.

47. The total annual cost of each student in Government colleges has declined from Rs. 354-2-0 to Rs. 344-7-8. The State contribution has decreased from Rs. 266-8-2 to Rs. 251-6-11, and the contribution from private sources has risen from Rs. 87-9-10 to Rs. 93-0-9. In aided colleges the cost to Government has risen from Rs. 28-8-11 to Rs. 35-0-11. This is to be accounted for by the increase of the total State contribution and the falling off in fees. The reduction of the cost to Government in the Presidency College from Rs. 389 to Rs. 319 is due to the increase in the average roll number, and to changes in the professorial staff which diminished the total cost of the college. The cost of each student to Government in the Bethune College has risen from Rs. 620 to Rs. 671, while the roll number has diminished from 5 to 4. It is satisfactory to observe that the cost in the Madrassa College classes has gone down from Rs. 1,019 to Rs. 768. This is due principally to the increase of 8 in the average monthly roll number. The cost of each student in the Chittagong College has declined from Rs. 124-8 to Rs. 71-8. This is due to an increase of one-third in the monthly roll number. With regard to aided colleges, it is to be observed that the cost in the Free Church College has once more increased—this time from Rs. 27 to Rs. 36. In the Doveton College it has risen from Rs. 125 to Rs. 214, the average roll number having declined from 24 to 14. In 1884-85 the cost was Rs. 57. In the London Mission College, Bhowanipore, and in St. Xavier's College, there is an increase of about Rs. 6.

48. *First Examination in Arts.*—The following table gives the details of the F.A. examination held in March-April 1887:—

First Arts Examination, April 1887.

COLLEGES.	Candidates examined.	PASSED IN THE— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total passed.
Government—					
Presidency College	73	12	20	18	50
Hooghly "	40	5	13	12	30
Dacca "	68	3	27	15	45
Kishnaghur "	25	3	8	7	18
Patna " ...	97	5	15	36	56
Ravenshaw " ... Cuttack	17	1	7	4	12
Rajshahye "	28	2	6	11	19
Bethune School	2	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit College	17	1	2	4	7
Calcutta Madrasah	20	0	1	9	10
Berhampore College	21	2	4	6	12
Midnapore "	18	...	6	6	12
Chittagong "	18	...	2	7	9
Total ...	444	34	111	135	280
Aided—					
General Assembly's College ...	107	4	14	39	57
Free Church " ...	55	2	9	13	24
St. Xavier's " ...	88	5	19	25	49
London Mission " Bhowanipore	22	2	3	9	14
Doveton " ...	6	1	1	1	3
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling ...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	279	14	46	87	147

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First Arts Examination, April 1887—concluded.

Colleges.	Candidates examined.	Passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total passed.
Unaided—					
Metropolitan College	178	3	27	53	83
City "	62	1	14	15	30
La Martinière "	2	...	1	...	1
Ripon "	103	1	12	33	46
Albert "	36	1	2	10	13
Maharaja's " Burdwan ...	85	1	11	31	43
Jagannath " Dacca ...	80	3	15	33	51
University "	20	...	1	6	7
Bishop's "	3	...	2	...	2
Total ...	569	10	85	181	276
Teachers ...	58	...	...	13	13
Grand Total ...	1,350	58	242	416	716

The total number of candidates, including teachers, that appeared, was 1,350 against 1,252 in the preceding year. Out of these, 716 passed against 636 in the preceding year; in other words, 53 per cent. were successful, against 50 per cent. in the preceding year. Excluding teachers, 703 passed out of 1,292, or 54·4, against 52·1 in the preceding year. The general results of the F.A. examination of 1887 were therefore more favourable than those of the preceding year. Government colleges passed 63 per cent. of their candidates against 58·6 in 1886, while aided colleges passed 50·2 per cent., against 48·4 per cent. in 1886, and unaided colleges 48·4 per cent., against 49 per cent. in 1886. From Government colleges 1 in 13 passed in the first division, the same proportion as last year, from aided colleges about 1 in 20, against 1 in 18 in 1886, and from unaided colleges about 1 in 57 against 1 in 56 in 1886. The Presidency College has the largest number of candidates in the first division, about one-sixth of those examined from that college. Hooghly College has passed 5 out of 40, or one-eighth of those sent up. Among aided colleges the London Mission College, Bhowanipore, has passed 1 in 11.

49. It will be observed that the success of aided and unaided colleges in the F.A. examination was even more remarkable during the year under review than in 1886. Aided colleges passed 147 against 139, and unaided colleges 276 against 248 in the previous year. The Metropolitan College passed the largest number of candidates—83 out of 178, against 96 out of 200 in 1886. But the success of the Jagannath College, Dacca, was perhaps even more striking, as that institution passed 51 out of 80, and had 3 in the first division. The number of students sent up from unaided colleges continues to increase, being 569 against 507 in 1886. Many of these, though unsuccessful in the examination, have, no doubt, derived great intellectual benefit from the instruction they have received. This must be taken into account in estimating the great services which independent colleges are rendering to the cause of education.

50. The following table shows the religion of the candidates.

First Arts Examination, April 1887.

	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total passed.
Hindus	1,215	49	216	377	642
Mahomedans	74	3	10	28	41
Christians	31	2	10	2	14
Others	30	4	6	9	19
Total ...	1,350	58	242	416	716

The number of Mahomedan candidates has risen to 74 from 72 in the previous year.

51. Fifty senior scholarships were awarded upon the result of the First Arts Examination for 1887. The two special scholarships for girls were not awarded, as there were no eligible candidates.

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The following table shows the distribution of the scholarships for the year under review :—

Senior Scholarships.

Colleges.	First grade, Rs. 25 a month.	Second grade, Rs. 20 a month.	Total.
Government—			
Presidency College ...	5	4	9
Sanskrit " ...	...	1	1
Berhampore " ...	...	1	1
Midnapore " ...	...	1	1
Hooghly " ...	2	5	7
Krishnaghur " ...	1	2	3
Dacca " ...	...	4	4
Patna " ...	...	6	6
Ravenshaw " (Cuttack) ...	...	2	2
Rajshahye " ...	...	3	3
Total ...	8	29	37
Aided—			
General Assembly's College ...	1	...	1
Free Church " ...	...	2	2
St. Xavier's " ...	1	...	1
London Mission " (Bhowanipore) ...	...	2	2
Total ...	2	4	6
Unaided—			
City College ...	...	1	1
Albert " ...	...	1	1
Burdwan Raj " ...	...	2	2
Jagannath " (Dacca) ...	...	3	3
Total ...	...	7	7
Grand Total ...	10	40	50

The ten scholarships of the first grade were awarded to the candidates highest in the list. Eight of them were won by students of Government and two by students of aided colleges. The second grade scholarships are awarded to different districts and divisions. It is noteworthy that 3 of the 7 awarded to the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions were gained by the Jagannath College. The Burdwan Raj College gained two out of the eight allotted to the Burdwan Division. In addition to the Government scholarships, five Mohsin senior scholarships, varying in value from Rs. 12 to Rs. 16, were awarded to Mahomedan students on the result of the F.A. examination. Two of the scholars came from the Presidency College, two from the Patna College, and one from the Calcutta Madrasah.

52. The following table shows the colleges in which the senior scholars elected to continue their studies :—

Colleges.	Scholars of the first grade.	Scholars of the second grade.	Total.
Government—			
Presidency College ...	5	13	18
Hooghly " ...	2	3	5
Kishnaghur " ...	...	2	2
Dacca " ...	...	2	2
Patna " ...	...	7	7
Ravenshaw " ...	...	2	2
Rajshahye " ...	...	3	3
Total ...	7	32	39
Aided—			
General Assembly's College ...	1	...	1
Free Church " ...	...	3	3
St. Xavier's " ...	1	...	1
London Missionary Society College (Bhowanipore) ...	...	1	1
Total ...	2	4	6

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Colleges—*concluded.*	Scholars of the first grade.	Scholars of the second grade.	Total.
Unaided—			
Metropolitan College	1	3	4
City "	...	1	1
Total ...	1	4	5
Grand Total ...	10	40	50

Of the first grade scholars, eight have chosen the Science course and two the Arts course. Of the second grade scholars, 18 have chosen the Science course and 22 the Arts course. These figures are interesting as showing that the Science course possesses more attractions than the Arts course for the most distinguished students of our colleges.

53. B.A. Examination.—The following table shows the result of the B.A. examinations held in 1887.

B.A. Examination, April 1887.

Colleges.	Candidates examined.	Passed with honours in the— First division.	Passed with honours in the— Second division.	Without honours.	Total passed.
Government—					
Presidency College ...	77	(*a*) 10	(*b*) 15	21	46
Hooghly " ...	31	2	3	12	17
Kishnaghur " ...	3	...	1	1	2
Dacca " ...	50	3	(*c*) 8	12	23
Patna " ...	30	1	6	10	17
Ravenshaw " (Cuttack) ...	10	2	...	4	6
Rajshahye " ...	16	...	1	4	5
Bethune School ...	2	...	1	1	2
Total ...	219	18	35	65	118
Aided—					
General Assembly's College ...	127	1	19	49	69
Free Church " ...	57	(*d*) 1	10	22	33
St. Xavier's " ...	14	(*e*) 1	4	3	8
London Mission "					
Bhowanipore ...	8	...	...	4	4
Total ...	206	3	33	78	114
Unaided—					
Metropolitan College ...	127	(*f*) 3	(*g*) 9	66	78
City " ...	62	1	2	27	30
Total ...	189	4	11	93	108
Teachers	73	...	1	28	29
Grand Total ...	687	25	80	264	369

Government colleges have passed 118 out of 219 against 149 out of 245 in the previous year, aided colleges have passed 114 out of 206 against 135 out of 269, and unaided colleges 108 out of 189 against 107 out of 198. This result is very favourable to independent colleges.

But the Government colleges compare favourably with the unaided in the list of candidates passed with honours. Out of a total of 25 that have passed with honours in the first division, 18 belong to Government, 3 to aided, and 4 to unaided colleges. In respect of candidates passing in the second division, the aided colleges are about on an equality with the Government colleges; but here again the unaided colleges are left far behind, as they have only 11 in the second division against 35 and 33 passed by the Government and aided colleges respectively. The total number of students that have passed with honours is 105 against 110 in the previous year. It must be remembered that in 1886 there was a large increase in the number of students passing with honours. It was highly improbable that this rate of increase would be maintained.

(*a*) Of this number, eight passed in two Honour subjects.
(*b*) Ditto four ditto ditto.
(*c*) Ditto one ditto ditto.
(*d*) Ditto one ditto ditto.
(*e*) Ditto one ditto ditto.
(*f*) Ditto one ditto ditto.
(*g*) Ditto one ditto ditto.

54. The following tables show the number of students in the various colleges that took up the A and the B courses respectively, and the numbers passed in each course:—

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B.A. Degree, 1887.

A Course.

Colleges.	Candidates examined.	Passed in honours in the First division.	Passed in honours in the Second division.	Without honours.	Total.
Government—					
Presidency College ...	34	5	7	15	27
Hooghly " ...	16	2	1	4	7
Dacca " ...	26	3	3	7	13
Patna " ...	24	1	5	7	13
Ravenshaw " Cuttack ...	2	...	...	2	2
Rajshahye " ...	6	...	1	2	3
Bethune School ...	2	...	1	1	2
Total ...	110	11	18	38	67
Aided—					
General Assembly's College	96	...	18	41	59
Free Church "	53	1	9	21	31
St. Xavier's "	8	1	4	2	7
L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur	8		...	4	4
Total ...	165	2	31	68	101
Unaided—					
Metropolitan College ...	114	3	9	60	72
City " ...	34	1	2	16	19
Total ...	148	4	11	76	91
Teachers ...	59	...	1	23	24
Grand Total ...	482	17	61	205	283

B.A. Degree, 1887.

B Course.

Colleges.	Candidates examined.	Passed in honours in the First division.	Passed in honours in the Second division.	Without honours.	Total.
Government—					
Presidency College	43	5	8	6	19
Hooghly "	15	...	2	8	10
Dacca "	24	...	5	5	10
Krishnaghur "	3	...	1	1	2
Patna "	6	...	1	3	4
Ravenshaw " Cuttack ...	8	2	...	2	4
Rajshahye "	10	..	...	2	2
Total ...	109	7	17	27	51
Aided—					
General Assembly's College ...	31	1	1	8	10
Free Church " ...	4	...	1	1	2
St. Xavier's " ...	6	...	...	1	1
Total ...	41	1	2	10	13
Unaided—					
Metropolitan College	13	...	...	6	6
City "	28	...	...	11	11
Total ...	41	...	...	17	17
Teachers	14	...	...	5	5
Grand Total ...	205	8	19	59	86

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It would appear from these tables that the B course is far the more difficult, as was remarked in last year's report. Nevertheless an equal number of candidates from the Presidency College passed in the first division in both courses. As I have before observed, many of our most distinguished students prefer the B course, if they can see their way to studying it effectively under good professors. It does not seem desirable to reduce the difficulty of the B course. But the courses might be to a certain extent equalised by increasing the amount of history to be read for the A course. It has been often remarked that history does not receive quite as much attention in our University curriculum as the importance of the subject demands. Indian students cannot safely be left to study history for themselves in their leisure hours. It might also be desirable to increase the amount to be read in the second language.

55. The religion of the candidates that appeared last year for the B.A. degree will be found in the following statement:—

B. A. Examination, April 1887.

	Number of candidates.	Passed with honours in the First division.	Passed with honours in the Second division.	Without honours.	Total passed.
Hindus	608	20	64	233	317
Muhammadans	25	2	4	8	14
Christians	16	2	7	5	14
Others	38	1	5	18	24
Total ...	687	25	80	264	369

There is a great falling off this year in the numbers of Mahomedan and Christian candidates. Last year 19 Mahomedans passed out of 30, and 19 Christians out of 20.

On the results of the B.A. examination, the following graduate scholarships, on the foundation of the old Hindu College, were awarded to the undermentioned students of the Presidency College, to enable them to read for the degree of M.A.:—

Names of scholars.	Names of scholarships.	Monthly value of scholarship.
		Rs.
Lal Gopal Chakravarti	Burdwan scholarship	50
Abdul Majid	Dwarka Nath Tagore scholarship ...	50
Asutosh Bhattacharji	Bird scholarship	40
Asutosh Banerji	Ryan ditto ...	40
Nyananjan Bhattacharji ...	Hindu College Foundation scholarship	40
Rajani Prasad Niogi	Ditto ditto ...	40
Haran Chandra Roy	Ditto ditto ...	30
Kali Pada Sen	Ditto ditto ...	30
Nritya Gopal Sen	Ditto ditto ...	30
Hemanta Kumar Mookerji ...	Ditto ditto ...	30
Behari Lall Banerji	....	30

The Laha graduate scholarship of Rs. 40 a month for physical science was awarded to Jyoti Prasad Chatterjee of the Presidency College.

Graduate scholarships of Rs. 25 a month, payable from the Mohsin fund, have been awarded to the undermentioned students, to enable them to read for the degree of M.A. in subjects other than Oriental classics:—

(1). Muhammad Husain, B.A., of the Patna College.
(2). Syud Wahid ul din Ahmad, B.A., of the Hooghly College.

56. M. A. Examination.—The number of candidates that appeared at the M.A. examination held in November 1886 was 83, of whom 63 passed. The Government Colleges passed 40 out of 49 sent up, the aided colleges 13 out of 19, and the unaided colleges 6 out of 10. Last year it was remarked that there was a striking decrease in the number of candidates that appeared for the M.A. examination, only 43 having appeared. The falling off was accounted for by the enhancement of the standard for the M. A. degree. The results of the last examination are therefore re-assuring. Of the successful candidates that appeared

from colleges 6 passed in Physical Science, 17 in Mental and Moral Science, 7 in Mathematics, 25 in English, 3 in Sanskrit, and 1 in History.

The Presidency College sent up 37 candidates, of whom 31 were successful. The Dacca College sent up 6 candidates, of whom 4 passed, Hooghly and Dacca sent in 1 candidate each. Both were successful. Three out of 4 passed from the Sanskrit College. The figures for aided colleges are as follows:—The General Assembly's College passed 7 out of 11, the Free Church Institution passed 4 out of 6, St. Xavier's sent up two, both of whom passed. The Metropolitan College passed 4 out of 8, while that carefully managed institution, the City College, sent up 2 successful candidates. Of the 5 teachers that appeared from Bengal 4 were successful, viz., 1 in English, 2 in Philosophy and 1 in Mathematics.

Prem Chand Roy Chand Examination.—On the result of this examination a studentship of Rs. 1,600 a year was awarded to Ashutosh Mookerjea of the Presidency College. The examination was held in scientific subjects. Three candidates applied for permission to appear at the examination and 2 presented themselves.

57. As already stated in a previous section, sanction was accorded on the 11th of November 1886 to the transfer of the Midnapore College to the Municipality with a grant of Rs. 665 in addition to the Rs. 1,000 allowed for the Collegiate school. The transfer of the Berhampore College to a Board of Trustees named by the Maharani Surnamayi was sanctioned by a Resolution of Government dated the 14th May. Though the arrangement in connection with the latter college has not been finally concluded during the official year, it seems desirable briefly to notice it in this section of the report which deals with University education.

58. The following changes took place in the staff of Government colleges during the year under report:—

Presidency College.—Mr. Tawney relieved Mr. Griffiths on the 8th July. Mr. Gough, Professor of Philosophy, having been appointed Principal of the Muir College, Allahabad, made over charge of his duties on the 30th June. He was succeeded by Dr. P. K. Ray from Dacca College, who took over charge on the 10th July. Mr. Eliot returned from furlough on the 24th September. Mr. Pedler availed himself of three months' privilege leave on the 23rd November 1886, returning to duty on the 23rd February 1887. During his absence his work was taken up by Mr. Macdonell.

Hooghly College.—Dr. W. H. Gregg, Lecturer on Botany, went on furlough on the 1st July 1886. Babu Ambika Charan Mitra acted until he was relieved by Dr. Russell on the 12th idem, and again from the 1st November 1886 to the 31st March 1887, Dr Russell's services having been placed at the disposal of the Military Department. Mr. J. H. Fisher, Professor of Chemistry, died on the 24th September 1886. Babu Hem Chunder Ray was appointed a temporary lecturer on the 1st of November 1886.

Dacca College.—On the 5th July 1886, Dr. P. K. Ray was transferred to the Presidency College. Mr. S. C. Hill returned to the College on the 21st July 1886. On the 21st March 1887, he was transferred to the Principalship of the Krishnagar College.

Krishnagar College.—Babu Braj Lal Mukherji was appointed Science Lecturer in place of Babu Debendra Nath Mukherji, who took leave for 3 years on the 18th June 1886. Mr. Mann, having obtained furlough to Europe, made over charge of the Principalship to Mr. Hill on the 2nd March 1887.

Patna College.—No change occurred in the Patna College during the year under review.

Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.—During the year Babu Hem Chunder Rai acted for Babu Upendra Nath Maitra. His place was taken in November by Babu Girish Chandra Nag. Owing to the return after 3½ years' absence of Mr. A. K. Ray, Babu Jogesh Chandra Rai, M.A. was transferred to the Calcutta Madrasah. In January last, Mr. A. K. Ray was transferred to the Settlement Department of the Central Provinces.

Rajshahye College.—There were no changes in the College staff during the year under review.

Bethune School.—Miss Lipscombe, the Lady Superintendent, took leave on the 31st August, and was succeeded by Miss Chandramukhi Bose. Babu Dvija Dass Dutt resigned on the 9th September, having been appointed Agricultural scholar.

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Sanksrit College.—Pandit Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar took leave during the year on account of ill-health, and Babu Rajendra Chandra Sastri was appointed to act for him, his place being temporarily taken by Pandit Dina Nath Vidyalankar. On the transfer of Babu Rajendra Chandra Sastri to the Translation Department of the Government of Bengal, Pandit Purna Chandra Vedantachanchu was appointed to officiate for him.

Berhampore College.—There were no changes in the College staff during the past year.

Chittagong College.—Babu Piyari Mohun Bhattacharya, Head Pundit of the College, died during the year, and Pandit Sasi Bhushan Bhattacharya took his place.

59. One of the most interesting events in connexion with Government colleges that took place during the year was the visit paid by the Dacca College eleven to Calcutta. The expenses of this visit were generously defrayed by Babu Protap Chandra Das, banker and zemindar of Dacca. The Dacca eleven played two matches on the ground of the Calcutta Cricket Club against an eleven of the Presidency College. In the first match the Dacca College eleven, aided by two European Professors, Messrs. Booth and Tepper, easily vanquished the Presidency College team; in the second the Presidency College eleven scored a victory by a margin of 4 runs. The Secretary of the Dacca College Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club is of opinion that the Dacca eleven lost the match by bad judgment The opinion of Calcutta critics on the style displayed by the members of the Dacca Cricket Club is said to have been very favourable. A great stimulus has been given to the cultivation of cricket in our educational institutions by the challenge shield given by Sir Henry Harrison, KT., to be competed for by certain specified colleges and schools. The shield was won this year by the Medical College eleven. Both the Dacca and Presidency Colleges labour under a very great difficulty: the want of a good practice ground. This difficulty certainly presses with great severity upon all the students' athletic clubs in Calcutta. Is it too much to hope that some day a piece of ground may be set apart in the vicinity of College Square as a common recreation ground for the students of the adjacent colleges?

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

60. THE following statement compares the statistics of secondary schools for Native boys for the last two years:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
High English—				
Maintained by the department ...	52	14,963	52	14,997
Ditto by municipal boards ..	4	929	5	1,094
Aided by the department or by municipal boards	130	19,705	141	22,141
Unaided	69	20,719	74	22,995
Total ...	255	56,316	272	61,227
Middle English—				
Maintained by the department ...	11	1,354	7	838
Ditto by municipal boards ...	3	608	8	1,140
Aided by the department or by municipal boards	547	38,154	534	37,375
Unaided	155	10,258	169	11,781
Total ...	716	50,374	718	51,134
Middle Vernacular—				
Maintained by the department ...	179	9,508	153	8,097
Ditto by municipal boards ...	9	1,417	37	3,128
Aided by the department or by municipal boards	857	47,168	864	46,990
Unaided	96	5,853	103	6,263
Total ...	1,141	63,944	1,157	64,478
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,112	170,634	2,147	176,839

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

High English schools have advanced from 255 to 272, and their pupils from 56,316 to 61,227. Middle English schools show a gain of two schools and 760 pupils. Middle vernacular schools have increased by 16, and their pupils by 534. Altogether the number of secondary schools has risen from 2,112 to 2,147, or by 1·6 per cent., and their pupils from 170,634 to 176,839, or by 3·5 per cent. These figures indicate that the schools were better attended than in the preceding year. It may, however, be observed that since the alteration in the dates of the University and departmental examinations, the roll number on the 31st March does not, as before, represent either the greatest or the average numerical strength of secondary schools.

The transfer of Government and aided middle schools situated in extra-urban tracts to the control of District and Local Boards under the Bengal Local Self-Government Act was technically effected in 16 of the advanced districts of Bengal from 1st October 1886; but as the Boards were not then actually in existence or working order, the actual transfer could not be carried out before the 1st April 1887 except in some districts of the Burdwan Division and in the districts of Patna Rajshahye Jessore and Khulna.

61. The following table shows in fuller detail the attendance and expenditure in Government and aided schools of secondary instruction :—

Attendance and Expenditure in Schools of Secondary Instruction during 1886-87.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1887.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.		
					From Government.	From local sources.	Total.
High English.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintained by the department	52	14,907	15,086	12,584	1,30,660	3,27,291	4,57,951
Ditto by municipal boards	5	1,094	1,078	786	1,500	19,300	20,800
Aided by the department or by municipal boards	141	22,141	21,248	16,718	77,349	3,24,685	4,02,034
Total ...	198	38,232	37,412	30,088	2,09,509	6,71,276	8,80,785
Middle English.							
Maintained by the department	7	838	790	632	9,469	7,499	16,968
Ditto by municipal boards	8	1,140	1,087	856	1,372	7,134	8,506
Aided by the department or by municipal boards	534	37,375	43,846	26,714	1,38,264	3,06,583	4,44,847
Total ...	549	39,353	45,723	28,202	1,49,105	3,21,216	4,70,321
Middle Vernacular.							
Maintained by the department	153	8,097	7,119	6,408	37,285	22,799	60,084
Ditto by municipal boards	37	3,128	2,833	2,196	7,200	16,108	23,407
Aided by the department or by municipal boards	864	46,990	44,115	34,120	1,14,037	2,15,079	3,29,116
Total ...	1,054	58,215	54,067	41,814	1,58,621	2,53,986	4,12,607
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,801	135,800	137,202	100,104	5,17,235	12,46,478	17,63,713

In the previous year the expenditure on 1,792 Government and aided schools with 133,804 pupils was Rs. 17,21,270, of which Rs. 5,26,859 were contributed by Government and Rs. 11,94,411 from private sources. The gain of 9 schools and 1,996 pupils has been attended by a decrease of Government expenditure to the amount of Rs. 9,624 and an increase of Rs. 52,067 in private expenditure.

62. *High English Schools.*—The statistics for this class of schools are repeated :—

High English Schools for Boys.

	1885-86. Schools.	1885-86. Pupils.	1886-87. Schools.	1886-87. Pupils.
Maintained by the department	52	14,963	52	14,907
Ditto by municipal boards	4	929	5	1,094
Aided by the department or by municipal boards	130	19,705	141	22,141
Unaided	69	20,719	74	22,995
Total ...	255	56,316	272	61,227

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The number of departmental schools shows no change. The schools maintained by the municipal boards are those at Santipore, Burdwan, Bali, Nattore, and Ghatal, the last of these having been taken over by the local municipality during the year under report. Schools aided by the department or by municipalities, or by both, have advanced from 130 to 141. This increase of 11 schools is thus accounted for:—In the Presidency Division the middle English schools at Mahestala, Bara Jaguli, and Bongong were raised to the status of high schools; the Nakasipara, Billogram, and Dadupur middle English schools were amalgamated to form the high school at Sudhakarpur; the Dhankuria unaided school was transferred to the aided list, and the newly-started Hindu school at Behala came to be recognised as an aided school on receipt of a small municipal grant. In the Burdwan Division there was an increase of two schools effected in the following manner: the Ghatal school was transferred to the municipality, and the Patrosair school in Bankura was closed in consequence of bad management, while the Seebpore, Sulkea, and Bantra schools received municipal grants, and the Ramporehaut middle English school was converted into a high school. In the Dacca Division, the Chikandi and Arkandi schools were introduced into this class during the year. In the Chittagong Division the middle school at Feni was converted into a high school. There was no change in schools of this class in any other Division. The 141 aided high English schools are thus distributed:—Presidency Division 46, Calcutta 1, Burdwan Division 46, Rajshahye 8, Dacca 18, Chittagong 4, Patna 7, Bhagulpore 3, Chota Nagpore 2, and Orissa 6.

Unaided high schools rose from 69 to 74. There is an increase of four schools in Calcutta, one school in the Chittagong Division, and three schools in the Patna Division, while there is a decrease of three schools in the Burdwan Division. The distribution of these 74 unaided schools was as follows:—Calcutta 27, Presidency Division 11, Burdwan 11, Dacca 9, Rajshahye and Chittagong 1 each, Patna 11, and Bhagulpore 3.

63. *University Entrance examination.*—The following table compares the results of the Entrance examination for native boys for 1886 and 1887:—

Entrance Examination for Native Boys.

Class of Schools.	1886.							1887.						
	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—				Percentage.	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—				Percentage.
			First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.	Total.				First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.	Total.	
Government schools	(a)57	1,014	100	224	94	418	41·2	(b)58	1,079	340	436	115	891	82·5
Private schools (aided)	125	667	22	79	84	185	27 7	127	758	130	265	116	511	67·4
Ditto (unaided) . .	71	1,329	41	124	101	266	20·	74	1,502	215	470	211	896	59·6
Private students and teachers .	......	73	1	2	3	6	8·2	......	68	6	20	22	48	70·5
Total ...	253	3,083	164	429	282	875	28·3	260	3,407	691	1,101	464	2,346	68·8

(a) Including two municipal schools.
(b) Ditto four ditto ditto.

It is noteworthy that while in 1886 only 875 candidates were successful out of 3,083, or 28·3 per cent., during the current year 2,346 candidates passed out of 3,407, or 68·8 per cent. The Government schools, as usual, show the best results, having passed 82·5 per cent. of their candidates; the aided schools stand next in order of merit with 67·4 per cent., and the unaided schools passed 59·6 per cent. The striking success of the candidates at the examination of 1887 is due, among other causes, to the change made in the system of marking, which reduced the pass marks in English from 33 to 30 per cent., and in second language and mathematics from 33 to 25 per cent. each, subject to a maximum of 33 per cent. on the whole, with the proviso that no candidate who could have passed under the old rules should fail under the new.

64. The following table compares the success of Government aided and unaided schools in each division for the past two years, private students and teachers being excluded :—

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Entrance Examination, April 1886 *and* 1887.

1886.

Divisions.	Number of schools.	Number of schools which sent candidates: Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Number of schools which passed candidates: Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number gained scholarships.
Calcutta	38	(a) 5	(b) 1	27	33	5	..	20	25	823	35	75	58	168	14
Presidency ..	60	(c) 9	39	11	59	8	28	9	45	405	23	75	47	145	22
Burdwan ...	67	(d) 8	43	11	62	8	28	10	46	577	28	78	64	170	21
Rajshahye ..	16	6	8	1	15	6	6	1	13	135	11	37	21	69	15
Dacca	32	(e) 6	17	9	32	6	10	8	24	486	33	67	42	142	19
Chittagong ...	6	3	3	...	6	3	3	...	6	68	8	21	7	36	8
Patna	22	7	4	10	21	7	3	8	18	279	12	42	21	75	18
Bhagulpore	10	5	2	2	9	5	1	1	7	69	9	17	7	33	12
Chota Nagpore	7	5	2	.	7	3	1	..	4	36	2	2	5	9	7
Orissa	9	3	6	.	9	3	4	...	7	42	2	13	7	22	10
Total ...	265	57	125	71	253	54	84	57	195	3,010	163	427	279	869	146

1887.

Divisions.	Number of schools.	Number of schools which sent candidates: Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Number of schools which passed candidates: Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number gained scholarships.
Calcutta	33	(a) 5	(b) 1	27	33	5	1	26	32	909	142	283	113	538	16*
Presidency	66	(c) 9	40	10	59	9	34	10	53	529	115	186	62	363	19
Burdwan	67	(d) 10	42	12	64	10	42	12	64	655	139	247	102	488	21
Rajshahye	17	6	9	2	17	6	8	2	16	134	37	69	15	121	17
Dacca	31	(e) 5	16	9	30	5	15	9	29	494	95	160	85	340	21
Chittagong	8	3	4	1	8	3	4	1	8	80	20	38	6	64	9
Patna	25	7	5	10	22	7	5	10	22	332	65	106	41	212	18
Bhagulpore	11	5	3	3	11	5	3	3	11	97	29	43	8	80	12
Chota Nagpore	7	5	2	...	7	5	2	..	7	48	14	16	7	37	7
Orissa	9	3	5	..	8	3	5	...	8	62	20	23	8	55	10
Total	274	58	127	74	259	58	119	73	250	3,339	685	1,171	442	2,298	159*

* Including three girls' scholarships.

1886:
(a) Including the Bethune Girls' School.
(b) The Free Church Normal School for Girls.
(c) Including the Santipore Municipal School.
(d) Ditto the Burdwan ditto.
(e) Ditto the Eden Female School at Dacca and the Dacca Madrasah.

1887:
(a) Including the Bethune Girls' School.
(b) The Free Church Normal School for Girls.
(c) Including the Santipore Municipal School.
(d) Ditto the Burdwan ditto and Ghatal Municipal School and the Bali Rivers Thompson Municipal School.
(e) Including the Dacca Madrasah.

The 58 Government schools in 1887 include the Bethune Girls' school, the Dacca Madrassah, and the Municipal schools at Santipore, Burdwan, Ghatal and Bali. All of these were successful. In 1878, out of 84 aided schools, 73 competed, and 49 were successful; in 1881, out of 98 schools, 88 competed and 61 were successful; in 1885 (no examination having been held in 1884), out of 123 schools, 112 competed and 79 were successful; in 1887, out of 141 schools, 127 competed and 119 were successful. The aided high English schools, therefore, show a record of steady progress.

65. *Government High Schools for Boys.*—These are either schools attached to colleges and under the control of the principals, or zillah schools of the first, second, or third class. The class of a school is fixed by the number of its pupils,—whether 300 or more, between 175 and 300, or under 175. The following tables show the results of the Entrance examination for schools of each class. In accordance with the practice of former years, the merit mark in the last column is found by crediting the school with one, two, or three marks for each boy passing in the third, second, or first division. As explained in former reports, each class includes schools of widely different numerical strength and financial prosperity, and therefore the merit marks, though furnishing a convenient test of progress from year to year, give only a rough idea of the comparative efficiency of different schools :—

Collegiate Schools.

Name of School.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1887.	1886. Number of candidates.	1886. Number passed in the—First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	1887. Number of candidates.	1887. Number passed in the—First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Merit Marks. 1886.	1887.
Hare	456	81	5	19	8	32	73	23	25	7	55	61	126
Dacca Collegiate	522	41	8	9	8	20	64	23	19	11	53	45	118
Hooghly ditto ...	298	44	6	9	4	19	47	23	19	3	45	40	110
Hindu	363	69	7	11	6	24	75	15	26	8	49	40	105
Kishnaghur Collegiate	295	30	1	5	1	7	40	12	20	2	34	14	78
Rajshahye ditto ...	440	36	6	13	7	26	32	9	18	3	30	51	66
Hooghly Branch ...	340	36	3	6	1	10	37	11	12	7	30	22	64
Patna Collegiate ...	485	22	5	14	1	20	22	14	7	......	21	44	56
Ravenshaw ditto ...	323	13	2	5	2	9	20	10	9	......	19	18	48
Midnapore ditto ...	281	19	1	4	2	7	21	7	9	2	18	18	41
Calcutta Madrasah	489	24	...	6	1	7	18	6	8	4	18	13	38
Chittagong Collegiate	589	23	5	4	4	13	20	1	16	1	18	27	36
Berhampore ditto ...	133	20	......	1	2	3	11	6	4	1	11	4	27
Sanskrit ditto ...	145	16	3	......	2	5	17	3	6	1	10	11	22
Total ...	5,009	474	52	106	44	202	497	163	198	50	411	413	935

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Thus from 14 collegiate schools containing 5,009 pupils 474 candidates competed in 1886 and 202 passed with a total merit mark of 412. In 1887 there were 497 candidates, of whom 411 were successful with a merit mark of 935.

The Hare School occupies the first place in the list as in the two previous years, and the Dacca and Hooghly collegiate schools and the Hindu School come next in order of merit. The next group consists of the Kishnaghur and Rajshahye collegiate schools, the Hooghly branch school, and the Patna collegiate school. Taking together the merit marks for two successive years, the position of these eight strong schools is as follows:—*1st*, Hare School, with 187 marks; *2nd*, Dacca, with 163; *3rd*, Hindu, with 154; *4th*, Hooghly collegiate, with 150; *5th*, Patna collegiate, with 120; *6th*, Rajshahye, with 117; *7th*, Kishnaghur, with 92; and *8th*, Hooghly branch school, with 86 marks. There has been a serious decline of 100 boys at the Hare School, and the Patna, Hooghly, Berhampore, and Sanskrit collegiate schools have also lost some pupils; but the increased numbers at the Dacca, Rajshahye, Kishnaghur, Ravenshaw, Midnapore, and Chittagong collegiate schools, and the Calcutta Madrasah, have more than counterbalanced these losses, the net result being an increase of four pupils. The rates of fees in the Hindu and Hare Schools are higher (Rs. 5 and Rs. 4) than those prevailing in the other successful high schools for native boys. The fee-receipts of the former amounted to Rs. 18,556, while its total expenditure was Rs. 21,797. The Hare School spent Rs. 24,101 from fees and Rs. 1,317 from provincial revenues. The excess of expenditure over receipts was due in both cases to the grade increments of the teachers' salaries. Some years back these schools were not only self-supporting, but returned a large annual surplus. The fees at the Dacca collegiate school amounted to Rs. 11,139 and its expenditure to Rs. 15,127; the Hooghly, Kishnaghur, and Rajshahye collegiate schools derived from fees an income of Rs. 10,253, Rs. 7,022, and Rs. 8,604 respectively. The fee income of the remaining collegiate schools was as follows:—Hooghly branch school Rs. 8,972, Patna collegiate school Rs. 11,193, Ravenshaw collegiate school Rs. 5,616, Midnapore Rs. 6,845, Calcutta Madrassa Rs. 5,617, Chittagong collegiate Rs. 6,764, Berhampore Rs. 3,704, and the Sanskrit collegiate school Rs. 3,020. With the exception of the Chittagong school, all the remaining institutions have maintained their relative positions on the list. The net grants to these schools which vary from Rs. 1,000 at Midnapore to Rs. 7,250 at Patna have been redistributed by Government Resolution, dated the 16th June last.

66. *Zillah Schools, first class.*—The number of these schools, with 300 pupils and upwards, was 14, against 16 in the preceding year; the Rungpore, Monghyr, and Patna city schools having been reduced to the second class owing to some decrease in the number of their pupils, and the Mozufferpore school having risen to the first class. The results of the last two examinations are shown in the following table:—

Zillah Schools—first class (14).

Name of School.	Numbers of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1887.	1886. Number of candidates.	1886. Number passed in the— First division.	1886. Second division.	1886. Third division.	1886. Total.	1887. Number of candidates.	1887. Number passed in the— First division.	1887. Second division.	1887. Third division.	1887. Total.	Merit Marks. 1886.	Merit Marks. 1887.
1. Burrisal ...	412	28	5	8	3	16	38	11	22	2	35	34	79
2. Utterpara ...	334	24	3	3	2	8	31	6	16	4	26	17	54
3. Chuprah ...	402	39	1	7	4	12	31	4	12	9	25	21	45
4. Bhagulpore ...	366	20	5	6	5	16	23	5	12	2	19	32	41
5. { Beerbhoom ...	538	21	2	5	4	11	24	7	7	5	19	20	40
6. { Mymensingh ...	415	24	3	3	1	7	25	7	8	3	18	16	40
7. Gya	333	22	......	2	4	6	20	8	7	1	16	8	39
8. { Commillah ...	346	14	2	8	2	12	15	6	8	......	14	24	34
9. { Arrah	336	16	4	3	......	7	15	8	5	......	13	18	34
10. Noakhally ...	408	12	1	4	......	5	10	8	2	......	10	11	28
11. Mozufferpore ..	310	18	......	2	2	4	13	4	7	1	12	6	27
12. Jessore	320	15	......	2	1	3	11	2	7	......	9	5	20
13. Baraset	314	21	1	3	2	6	14	3	4	1	8	11	18
14. Moorshedabad	357	11	......	2	2	4	9	.....	7	1	8	6	15
Total ...	4,991	285	27	58	32	117	279	70	124	29	232	229	514

From 14 schools with 4,991 pupils 279 candidates competed in 1887, and 232 passed with a merit mark of 514. In 1886, out of 285 candidates 117 passed with a merit mark of 229.

The Burrisaul school maintains its position as the most efficient zillah school with a merit mark of 79. The Uttarpara school has now risen from the eighth to the second place in the list, and the third place is taken by Chuprah, while the Bhagulpore and Comillah schools have gone down from the second and third to the fourth and eighth places respectively. The Beerbhoom school has risen from the sixth to the fifth place, and is bracketed together with Mymensing, which has risen from the ninth place. The Arrah school has lost two places, but the Noakholly school retains its position as tenth. The lowest places are occupied by the Jessore, Baraset, and Moorshedabad schools; those at Monghyr and Patna city having dropped out of the list. The attendance at some of these schools would have been much larger but for the competition of new schools started in their vicinity with lower rates of schooling fees. The hostels attached to the Baraset, Jessore, and Moorshedabad schools are reported to be working satisfactorily. The additional rooms constructed at Baraset under the supervision of Babu Kunja Behari Bose, M.A., B.L., the late head-master, as disburser of the Public Works Department, have considerably benefited the institution. The Gya school building has not yet been commenced. It is pointed out that the buildings of the Beerbhoom, Noakholly, and Comillah schools require to be enlarged.

67. *Zilla Schools, second class.*—The number of schools in this class is 17, against 14 in the preceding year. The increase of three schools is due to the reduction of the Rungpore, Monghyr, and Patna city schools from the first to the second class, and the moving up of the Mozufferpore school from the second to the first and of the Chyebassa school from the third to the second class. The examination results for the last two years are given below:—

Zillah Schools—second class (17).

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1887.	1886. Number of candidates.	1886. Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	1887. Number of candidates.	1887. Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Merit Marks. 1886.	Merit Marks. 1887.
1. Balasore ...	176	10	......	2	1	3	14	11	3	......	14	5	39
2. Bankurah ...	249	21	1	5	2	8	20	7	7	2	16	15	37
3. Monghyr ...	275	9	......	2	1	3	15	5	9	1	15	5	34
4. Khulna ...	184	11	1	3	1	5	11	8	3	......	11	10	30
5. { Furreedpore ...	241	10	3	3	......	6	15	4	7	3	14	15	29
6. { Rungpore ...	293	18	1	8	2	11	13	5	6	2	13	21	29
7. Howrah ...	248	20	3	8	1	12	20	3	8	3	11	26	28
8. Pubna ...	276	8	1	2	1	4	11	4	6	1	11	8	25
9. Bogra ...	216	6	......	4	1	5	8	6	2	......	8	9	22
10. { Ranchi ...	270	8	......	1	3	4	14	3	5	1	9	5	20
11. { Patna City ...	283	10	......	2	......	2	13	5	1	3	9	4	20
12. Jalpaiguri ...	210	5	......	1	1	2	9	2	6	1	9	3	19
13. Taki ...	262	9	1	2	......	3	6	4	1	1	6	7	15
14. Purulia ..	231	6	1	......	......	1	9	2	4	......	6	3	14
15. Barrackpore ..	260	8	......	......	......	...	7	2	2	2	6	......	12
16. Dinagepore ...	191	8	3	4	......	7	6	1	2	......	3	17	7
17. Chyebassa ...	180	1	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	1	......	3
Total ...	4,045	177	15	47	14	76	192	73	72	20	165	153	38

From 17 schools with 4,045 pupils 192 candidates were sent up in 1887 and 165 were successful with a merit mark of 383. In 1886, out of 177 candidates 76 passed with a merit mark of 153.

The relative position of schools in the second class has again altered considerably, the Howrah school having gone down from the first to the seventh place, the Dinagepore school from the second to the sixteenth place, and the Furreedpore school from the third to the fifth place. The Balasore school, which was eleventh in 1886, has risen to the first, and Bankura, which stood fourth in the same year, to the second place. The Rungpore and Patna city schools, though reduced from the first class, are not as successful as the best second-class schools, though the Monghyr school, which has shared a similar fate, has taken the third place.

The Khulna school has again gained a step and passed eight out of its 11 candidates in the first division, the Balasore school alone having passed a larger number (11) in that division. The Chyebassa school has passed a boy in the first division after two successive years' failures, and although it has more of the elements of a good middle than of a moderate high school, there is reason to hope that it is approaching a period of success. Need for increased

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house accommodation is felt at Ranchi, Purulia, Taki, Barrackpore, Dinagepore, Pubna, and Jalpaiguri, and the question of providing a pucca building for the new zillah school at Khulna is still under the consideration of Government. Additions have been made to the buildings at Bogra and Rungpore.

68. *Zillah Schools, third class.*—The only change in these schools is the moving up to the next higher class of the Chyebassa school. The examination results are given below:—

Zillah schools—third class (7).

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1887.	1886.					1887.					Merit Marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	1886.	1887.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1. Hazaribagh	131	12	1	1	......	2	8	4	3	1	8	5	10
2. Maldah	101	5	1	3	......	4	6	2	4	......	6	9	14
3. Palamow	117	5	......	... .	......	...	5	3	1	1	5	... .	12
4. Dumka	99	8	1	1	......	2	5	2	2	1	5	5	11
5. Pooree	123	8	......	......	1	1	5	2	2	. ....	4	1	10
6. Purneah	157	7	1	1	1	3	5	......	4	......	4	6	8
7. Motihari	164	4	......	......	1	1	6	1	2	......	3	1	7
Total ...	952	39	4	6	3	13	40	14	18	3	35	27	81

It thus appears that in 1887 40 candidates appeared from seven schools with 952 pupils, and 35 were successful with a merit mark of 81. In the preceding year out of 39 candidates, only 13 passed with a merit mark of 27.

The Hazaribagh school has passed all its eight candidates, four of them in the first division. All the schools have passed pupils in the first division except Purneah, which is regarded as one of the most unhealthy towns in Bengal The schools at Purneah and Balasore urge the necessity of increased house accommodation.

69. The following table shows in juxtaposition the schools maintained by the department as well as by the various educational agencies, Native and European, for the benefit of Native students in Calcutta. It shows the extent to which private enterprise in the metropolis has achieved success in the field of secondary education:—

Entrance Examination, April 1887.

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1887.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total passed.	Number of scholarships gained.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.		
Government Schools—							
1. Hare	456	73	23	25	7	55	
2. Hindu	363	75	15	26	8	49	......
3. Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrassah ...	439	18	6	8	4	18	... .
4. Sanskrit Collegiate	145	17	3	6	1	10	... ..
Total ...	1,403	183	47	65	20	132	5
Unaided Schools—							
1. General Assembly's Institution	435	52	9	13	12	34	1
2. Free Church "	524	38	2	17	3	22	... ..
3. Metropolitan "	1,040	75	19	32	8	59	2
4. Ripon Collegiate school	744	66	14	32	4	50	3
5. City Collegiate school	579	68	7	26	9	42	1
6. Oriental Seminary	692	19	4	6	5	15	......
7. Albert Collegiate school	578	53	1	12	2	15	1
8. Seal's Free school	326	11	......	......	2	2	......
9. Calcutta Training Academy	587	14	......	2	3	5	......
10. Metropolitan, Sampukur Branch	411	38	6	9	10	25	......
11. Calcutta Institution	407	19	1	1	2	4	......
12. Mr. Dall's High school	233	5	......	2	1	3	... .
13. Broughton Institution	.197	14	......	......	1	1	......
14. University school	208	15	1	3	1	5	......
15. Church Mission Society's boarding school	82	4	......	3	......	3	......
16. Northbrook school	104	1	......	1	......	1	......
17. Simla Bengal Academy	300	5	......	2	1	3	......
18. New Indian school	550	38	3	14	5	22	......
19. Metropolitan, Bow Bazar Branch	470	62	10	18	13	41	......
20. Aryan Institution	410	15	......	1	1	2	......
21. Calcutta Jubilee Institution	150	14	1	1	2	4	......
22. Kesav Academy	240	29	2	7	1	10	1
23. Cotton Institution	131	7	......	......	......	......	......
24. Bangobasi school	355	40	8	12	5	25	. ....
25. City Collegiate, Sovabazar Branch	291	12	1	1	1	3	......
26. Bagbazar Model school	339	3	......	2	1	3	.....
Total ...	10,183	717	89	217	93	399	9

N.B.—From this table schools for Europeans and Eurasians are excluded.

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70. The following statement shows the second languages taken up by candidates, including those from European schools, at the Entrance examination during the last three years :—

Entrance Examination.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Latin	102	85	89
Sanskrit	2,099	2,165	2,513
Arabic	2	3	7
Persian	200	208	238
Bengali	418	549	504
Urdu	42	48	26
Hindi	83	93	84
Uriya	20	14	19
Armenian	3	2	..
Burmese	2	...	2
French	9	15	17
Total ...	2,980	3,172	3,499

The number of candidates taking up Bengali shows a falling off, while the number of those taking up a classical language has again increased. As a classical language has to be taken up at the First Examination in Arts, the decrease in the number of candidates taking up one of the vernacular languages is not to be regretted in the interest of the higher education of the people. The candidates are classified according to their religion in the following table :—

Entrance Examination, 1887.

Religion.	Number of candidates examined.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Hindus	3,130	635	1,093	423	2,151
Mahomedans... ...	191	37	64	32	133
Christians	120	41	26	16	83
Others	58	11	25	6	42
Total ...	3,499	724	1,208	477	2,409

In 1886, 792 Hindus, 51 Mahomedans, 48 Christians and 16 others passed the examination. There is therefore a satisfactory increase under every head.

71. The following table shows the distribution of Government junior scholarships awarded on the results of the Entrance examination for the last two years :—

Distribution Lists of Junior Scholarships, 1886 *and* 1887.

DIVISION.	1886. First-grade scholarships, Rs. 20 a month.	Second-grade scholarships, Rs. 15 a month.	Third-grade scholarships Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	1887. First-grade scholarships, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholarships, Rs. 15 a month.	Third grade scholarships, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.
Calcutta	4	5	10	19	19	......	......	1	5	10	16	16	...	...
Presidency	2	7	13	22	19	3	......	......	7	13	20	20	...	.
Burdwan	3	6	12	21	21	......	......	3	6	12	21	21	...	.
Rajshahye	......	6	10	16	10	6	......	2	6	10	18	18	...	...
Dacca	1	6	12	19	19	......	......	3	6	12	21	21	..	...
Chittagong	......	2	6	8	5	3	......	1	2	6	9	8	1	.
Patna	......	6	12	18	13	2	3	......	6	12	18	18	...	...
Bhagulpore	......	3	9	12	8	4	......	......	3	9	12	11	1	...
Orissa	......	4	6	10	2	6	2	......	4	6	10	9	1	...
Chota Nagpore	....	2	5	7	2	1	4	......	2	5	7	7	...	...
Total ...	10	47	95	152	118	25	9	10	47	95	152	149	3	...
Girls' Scholarships.														
Calcutta	1	1	......	2	2	......	......	1	1	1	3	3	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	11	48	95	154	120	25	9	11	48	96	155	152	3	...

Owing to the brilliancy of the Entrance examination results in 1887, only three out of the 152 scholarships had to be awarded to candidates not passed in the first division. In 1886 no less than 34 scholarships had to be awarded to such candidates.

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72. *Middle English Schools.*—The figures for these schools for Native boys for the last two years are compared below:—

Middle English Schools for Boys.

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Maintained by the department	11	1,354	7	838
Ditto by municipal boards	3	608	8	1,140
Aided by the department or by municipal boards	547	38,154	534	37,375
Unaided	155	10,258	169	11,781
Total ...	716	50,374	718	51,134

The schools maintained by the department have declined from 11 to 7. This decrease is due to the transfer of the Sheakhala, Gurbetta and Badangunj schools in the Burdwan Division to district boards and the abolition of the English school attached to the Patna Training School. The number of schools maintained by municipal and district boards has increased from three to eight. Besides the gain of three schools by transfer in the Burdwan Division above explained, there has been in the same Division a further increase of one school as the result of the following operations:—the Gonespur middle vernacular school ceased to be a departmental institution, and its place was taken by the Paital middle English school under the district board, while the Kanchannagar municipal school was transformed into an ordinary aided school, its loss being made good by the opening of the Paikbar school in Midnapore. In the Patna Division the aided school at Roserah has now for the first time been returned as a municipal school.

The aided schools have declined from 547 to 534. This loss of 13 schools is thus accounted for. The Presidency Division shows an apparent loss of seven schools, the Dacca Division of four, the Chittagong Division of one school, and the Patna Division of seven schools; while the Burdwan Division shows a gain of four schools, and each of the Divisions of Rajshahye and Chota Nagpore shows a gain of one school. The changes in aided middle English schools are noticed in detail in the divisional reports. The following summary shows the kind of fluctuations that are going on in schools of this class, and explains the decrease of 13 schools. Ten schools were raised from middle vernacular to middle English, two high schools were reduced to the latter class, and six unaided schools received grants. On the other hand, two middle English schools were reduced to vernacular, and seven were raised to high English schools, while the grants were withdrawn from 21 schools, and one aided school was taken over and managed by a municipality. The aided middle English schools were distributed as follows: Presidency Division 114, Burdwan 138, Rajshahye 52, Dacca 94, Chittagong 26, Patna 46, Bhagulpore 24, Orissa 26, and Chota Nagpore 14.

Unaided schools advanced from 155 to 169. The Presidency Division gained 7, the Burdwan Division 5, Dacca 5, Chittagong 3, and Rajshahye 2; while the town of Calcutta lost 1 school, Orissa 1, Patna 5 schools, and the Bhagulpore Division 1 school. The unaided middle English schools are distributed as follows:—Presidency Division 36, Calcutta 7, Burdwan Division 32, Rajshahye 16, Dacca 32, Chittagong 16, Patna 21, Bhagulpore 3, Orissa 2, and the Orissa Tributary Mehals 4. Many of these schools were started to meet the local demand for elementary English education, while others, it is feared, have been set up with the view of injuring old and successful schools in their neighbourhood.

73. *Middle English Scholarship Examination.*—The results of the examination are given below. The standard is that of the middle vernacular scholarship examination, with English added as a language only:—

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Middle English Scholarship Examination for Boys, 1887.

Divisions.	Number of institutions sending examinees. Government institutions. Competing schools.	Government institutions. Successful schools.	Aided institutions. Competing schools.	Aided institutions. Successful schools.	Other institutions. Competing schools.	Other institutions. Successful schools.	Total. Competing schools.	Total. Successful schools.	Number of examinees. Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Presidency	...	...	88	61	10	7	98	68	......	280	29	20	329
Calcutta	1	1	.....	......	1	1	2	2	17	.....	5	1	23
Burdwan	3	1	107	85	10	5	120	91	8	321	25	15	369
Rajshahye	2	2	43	35	9	6	53	43	8	98	34	9	149
Dacca	...	...	62	57	9	8	71	65	......	154	21	14	189
Chittagong	1	1	19	17	7	6	27	24	1	54	25	......	80
Patna	...	...	28	18	7	5	35	23	......	84	50	19	133
Bhagulpore	...	...	14	12	......	......	14	12	......	39	......	2	41
Chota Nagpore ...	...	...	7	7	......	......	7	7	......	18	......	2	20
Orissa	2	1	16	13	1	1	19	15	10	64	3	9	86
Tributary Mahals ...	...	...	......	......	3	3	3	3	......	......	5	......	5
Total ...	9	6	383	305	57	42	440	353	44	1,112	177	91	1,424

Divisions.	Number passed. Government institutions. First division.	Government institutions. Second division.	Government institutions. Third division.	Aided institutions. First division.	Aided institutions. Second division.	Aided institutions. Third division.	Other institutions. First division.	Other institutions. Second division.	Other institutions. Third division.	Private students. First division.	Private students. Second division.	Private students. Third division.	Total. First division.	Total. Second division.	Total. Third division.	Race or creed of passed scholars. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Aboriginal races.	Others.
Presidency	...	...	...	33	73	26	3	9	3	...	4	1	36	86	30	...	1	148	3	...	...
Calcutta	4	5	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	4	5	2	...	...	11	...	...	...
Burdwan	1	1	1	19	79	78	1	3	6	...	5	1	21	88	86	...	...	192	3	...	...
Rajshahye	6	1	1	32	30	12	3	7	3	1	...	2	42	38	18	..	...	82	15	...	1
Dacca	..	...	...	39	50	23	1	8	3	...	2	...	40	60	29	...	...	125	4	...	...
Chittagong	1	...	...	9	23	11	1	10	7	..	.	...	11	33	18	...	...	52	9	1	..
Patna	.	...	...	7	22	5	...	5	2	3	1	7	10	28	14	...	..	46	6	...	...
Bhagulpore	..	...	...	8	9	4	...	.	...	.	..	...	8	9	4	...	.	19	2	...	...
Chota Nagpore ...	...	.	...	1	6	5	.	...	..	1	...	...	2	6	5	...	...	13	...	...	...
Orissa	2	2	..	18	23	5	..	1	...	...	3	2	20	29	7	...	1	49	6	...	...
Tributary Mahals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	..	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Total ...	14	9	3	166	315	172	12	45	25	5	15	13	197	384	213	...	2	742	48	1	1
													794								

N. B.—Twenty-eight middle vernacular schools sent up 53 candidates to this examination, and 26 candidates from 16 schools were successful.
Three amalgamated high schools sent up 5 candidates to this examination, and 4 candidates from 2 schools were successful.

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74. The foregoing statement shows that 449 middle English schools sent up 1,333 candidates, of whom 761 from 353 schools were successful. There were besides 53 candidates from 28 middle vernacular schools, of whom 26 from 16 schools passed the examination. Three amalgamated high schools also sent up five candidates, and four from two schools were successful. There were also 33 successful private students. In the preceding year, 269 middle English schools sent up 1,159 candidates, of whom 520 passed. There were also 21 successful candidates out of 43 sent up from 23 middle vernacular schools, besides four successful candidates from high schools and 24 private students. The results of the examination for 1887 are therefore much more satisfactory than those of the previous year. The aided schools as usual passed the largest number of candidates. Under the rules it rests with the Circle Inspector to recognise as middle English any vernacular school that succeeds in passing pupils at this examination.

75. MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—The figures for this class of schools are compared below :—

Middle Vernacular Schools for Boys.

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Maintained by the department	179	9,508	153	8,097
Ditto by municipal and district boards ...	9	1.417	37	3,128
Aided by the Department or by municipal or district boards	857	47,166	864	46,990
Unaided	96	5,853	103	6,263
Total ...	141	63,944	1,157	64,478

The departmental middle vernacular schools declined from 179 to 153, while those maintained by municipal or district boards advanced from 9 to 37. The net result of the transfer of management is a gain of two schools, which is thus explained. The Burdwan Division lost two schools, while the Patna Division gained two schools, and the Dacca and Bhagulpore Divisions one school each. The distribution of the schools under public management was as follows:—Presidency Division and Calcutta 15, Burdwan Division 22, Rajshahye 25, Dacca 16, Chittagong 10, Patna 45, Bhagulpore 27, Orissa 13, Orissa Tributary Mehals 2, and Chota Nagpore 15.

The aided vernacular schools advanced from 857 to 864, but their pupils declined from 47,166 to 46,990. This loss in pupils is due to the conversion of some of the best attended schools of the class into middle English or high English schools. The Presidency Division gained 10, Dacca 9, and Rajshahye 2 schools, while Burdwan lost 9, Patna 1, Bhagulpore 2, and Chota Nagpore 2 schools. The distribution of these schools was as follows :—the Presidency Division and Calcutta 208, Burdwan 180, Rajshahye 105, Dacca 220, Chittagong 85, Patna 6, Bhagulpore 25, Orissa 21, and Chota Nagpore 14.

The unaided schools increased from 96 to 103, and their pupils from 5,853 to 6,263. Many of these exist in the hope of getting a Government grant. They were distributed as follows :—Presidency Division (including Calcutta) 24, Burdwan 23, Rajshahye 12, Dacca 10, Chittagong 3, Patna 18, Bhagulpore 1, Orissa 3, and Orissa Tributary Mehals 9.

76. MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.—The following table gives the results of the middle vernacular scholarship examination :—

Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination for Boys.

Divisions.	Number of institutions sending examinees. — Government institutions. — Competing schools.	Government institutions. — Successful schools.	Aided institutions. — Competing schools.	Aided institutions. — Successful schools.	Other institutions. — Competing schools.	Other institutions. — Successful schools.	Total. — Competing schools.	Total. — Successful schools.	Number of examinees. — Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Presidency	12	12	157	145	7	6	176	163	58	506	21	120	705
Calcutta	1	1	5	5	4	3	10	9	17	49	18	...	84
Burdwan	22	22	157	126	23	13	202	161	96	491	63	152	801
Rajshahye	19	19	74	52	7	5	100	76	80	192	22	57	351
Dacca	16	12	170	137	13	10	199	159	77	582	48	172	879
Chittagong	10	9	70	56	2	1	82	66	42	281	4	93	420
Patna	35	31	4	4	14	8	53	43	128	13	41	122	304
Bhagulpore	18	13	20	20	......	......	38	33	64	59	...	64	187
Chota Nagpore	13	11	12	12	......	......	25	23	46	46	...	18	110
Orissa	13	13	18	18	......	......	31	31	72	70	...	38	180
Do. Tributary Mehals	2	2	......	......	7	7	9	9	14	...	19	2	35
Total ...	161	145	657	575	77	53	925	773	693	2,289	236	838	4,056

Divisions.	Number passed. — Government institutions. — First division.	Government institutions. — Second division.	Government institutions. — Third division.	Aided institutions. — First division.	Aided institutions. — Second division.	Aided institutions. — Third division.	Other institutions. — First division.	Other institutions. — Second division.	Other institutions. — Third division.	Private students. — First division.	Private students. — Second division.	Private students. — Third division.	Total. — First division.	Total. — Second division.	Total. — Third division.	Race or creed of passed scholars. — Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginals).	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Aboriginal races.	Others.
Presidency	17	24	8	83	137	148	2	5	7	...	18	36	102	184	199	...	1	459	35	...	...
Calcutta	4	9	2	28	11	3	1	6	4	...	...	...	33	26	9	...	...	68	...	...	...
Burdwan	11	31	37	25	105	175	2	5	22	...	17	43	38	158	277	...	...	463	10	...	...
Rajshahye	12	25	26	29	46	50	3	4	6	1	5	7	45	80	89	...	...	153	61	...	...
Dacca	7	19	28	38	123	193	1	15	12	...	8	35	46	165	268	...	...	426	53	...	...
Chittagong	2	9	18	21	59	101	1	...	1	...	5	16	24	73	136	...	...	203	22	8	...
Patna	8	43	29	...	8	3	...	9	9	...	15	19	8	75	60	...	...	129	14	...	...
Bhagulpore	15	21	8	17	13	18	...	...	...	1	6	6	33	45	32	...	...	95	15	...	...
Chota Nagpore	13	11	13	11	16	13	...	...	...	1	7	7	25	34	33	...	...	82	4	6	...
Orissa	35	27	9	18	23	24	...	...	...	3	9	15	56	62	48	...	4	160	...	2	...
Do. Tributary Mehals	8	6	...	...	...	...	5	9	3	2	...	...	15	15	3	...	...	33	...	...	...
Total ...	132	225	178	270	549	728	15	53	64	8	90	184	425	917	1,174	...	5	2,271	204	16	...
													2,496								

N.B.—Three hundred and nine middle English schools sent up 874 candidates to this examination, and 723 candidates from 285 schools were successful. Twenty-three amalgamated high English schools sent up 213 candidates to this examination, and 151 candidates from 22 schools were successful.

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The number of competing middle vernacular schools was 925, against 866 in the preceding year. The number of successful middle vernacular schools was 773, against 670. Again in 1887 out of 3,218 candidates from these schools, 2,214 were successful, while in the previous year the numbers were 2,801 and 1,625 respectively. There were besides 874 candidates sent up from 309 middle English schools, and 723 from 285 schools were successful against 582 from 225 schools in the year before. From 23 amalgamated high schools appeared 213 candidates; of these 151 from 22 schools passed, against 110 from 20 schools in 1886. Again out of 838 private students 282 passed, against 214 out of 783 in the preceding examination. The increased success of middle English and high English schools at the examination affords proof that the teaching of such subjects as Arithmetic, Euclid, Mensuration, History, Geography, and Science through the medium of the vernacular is steadily gaining ground in the popular estimation.

77. Eliminating the figures for amalgamated high schools and private students, and combining the results of the examinations of middle schools of both classes, it is interesting to compare the success of middle English and middle vernacular schools at the two examinations, which are identical in all respects, except in the English paper for the middle English examination. The two following tables accordingly show the progress of middle schools generally for the last two years:—

1885-86.

Class of Schools.	Number of candidates.	Passed at the—		Total passed.
		Middle English examination.	Middle Vernacular examination.	
Middle English	1,895	520	582	1,102
„ Vernacular	2,844	21	1,625	1,646
Total ...	4,739	541	2,207	2,748

1886-87.

Class of Schools.	Number of candidates.	Middle English examination.	Middle Vernacular examination.	Total passed.
Middle English	2,207	761	721	1,482
„ Vernacular	3,271	26	2,214	2,240
Total ...	5,478	787	2,935	3,722

It is seen that the number of candidates rose from 4,739 to 5,478, and the number of successful middle school students from 2,748 to 3,722. The results therefore must be considered quite satisfactory.

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

78. The following statement compares the statistics of primary schools for native boys for the last two years:—

Upper Primary Schools.

	1885-86. Schools.	1885-86. Pupils.	1886-87. Schools.	1886-87. Pupils.
Under public management—				
Maintained by the Department	20	712	21	780
Ditto by Municipal Boards	6	175	7	235
Under private management—				
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	2,976	109,771	3,016	110,099
Unaided	78	2,678	102	3,757
Total	3,080	113,336	3,146	114,871

Lower Primary Schools.

	1885-86. Schools.	1885-86. Pupils.	1886-87. Schools.	1886-87. Pupils.
Under public management—				
Maintained by the Department	9	121	12	185
Ditto by Municipal Boards	20	472	20	502
Under private management—				
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	40,032	869,116	38,331	855,571
Unaided	7,562	116,451	6,974	108,956
Total ...	47,623	986,160	45,337	965,214
Grand Total ...	50,703	1,099,496	48,483	1,080,085

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The schools have declined from 50,703 to 48,483, or by 2,220, *i.e.*, by 4·3 per cent., and the pupils attending them from 1,099,496 to 1,080,085, or by 1·7 per cent. In the previous year the loss in schools was 22·6 per cent. and in pupils somewhat less than 10 per cent. It is worthy of note that the number of upper primary schools rose from 3,080 to 3,146, or by 66. This increase in the number of upper primary schools has been shared by all the divisions except Patna, Bhagulpore, and Chota Nagpore. The number of pupils attending upper primary schools also shows an increase from 113,336 to 114,871, or by 1,535. This increase took place in all the divisions except Chittagong and Bhagulpore.

79. The lower primary schools declined from 47,623 to 45,337, or by 2,286, and the pupils attending them from 986,160 to 965,214, or by 20,946.

The loss in lower primary schools and pupils took place in the Dacca, Rajshahye, Patna, Bhagulpore, and Orissa divisions, there being some increase in both respects in the other divisions, except in the town of Calcutta, which shows a slight falling off in the number of pupils. Dacca shows the largest diminution in the number of lower primary schools (viz. 2,403) and of pupils (viz. 36,194). In the other divisions the loss is distributed as follows:—

Rajshahye	135 schools and	3 946 pupils
Patna	608 " "	4,880 "
Bhagulpore	581 " "	5,409 "
Orissa	70 " "	6,165 "

In the Dacca division, the Dacca district shows a gain both in the number of schools and pupils. Dr. Martin, the Inspector, adduces the following explanation in respect of the loss in the other districts:—

"To account for the loss in Furreedpore, the Deputy Inspector adduces the following reasons:—(1) The extraordinary inundations which caused many schools to be closed, which were not re-opened owing to their gurus despairing of earning rewards under the operation of the rule excluding schools of less than six months' standing; (2) the fact that examinations for rewards were held to a great extent *in situ*, and without previous notice, and at harvest time, in consequence of which existing schools were often found closed when the examining officer visited them; (3) the substitution of inspecting pundits for supervision instead of chief gurus, as the latter helped to multiply schools, because one source of remuneration which they earned arose from the large number of schools which they could produce; and (4) the institution of some cases against some gurus for submitting false returns, which created an alarm amongst others, and prevented them from furnishing any returns at all. These and the measures recently adopted for improving the lower primary schools have had the effect of weeding out weak institutions with inefficient teachers. In Backergunge the loss of schools is not very great, and resulted from the operation of one or other of the above mentioned influences. In Mymensing similar reasons account for the loss, which it may be observed is found to a very great extent among private institutions of an elementary character which conformed to no regular departmental standard, the teachers of which were induced in the previous year to give in returns by the model gurus who received rewards of 25 per cent. of the amount earned by the village pathsalas; model gurus are no longer employed and the returns have not come in. As a matter of fact the schools which have disappeared from departmental cognizance were for the most part of inferior quality, the gurus of which finding that rewards could be earned only when sound results were produced, came to see that they had mistaken their vocation and proceeded to enter other walks of life."

Mr. Larminie, Commissioner of the Dacca division, points out very reasonably that if there were such inundations as have been reported, special indulgence should have been shown, and that the examining officers should not have gone when schools were likely to be closed.

Mr. Bellett, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle, makes the following remarks:—

"The decrease is specially marked in the districts of Bogra, Pubna, and Rajshahye, in which the schools have fallen in number by 49, 172, and 71, and the pupils by 1,766, 3,363, and 1,328, respectively. The loss in Bogra is attributed to the disappearance of 73 night-schools with 1,558 pupils. From these schools, which were considered to be paper schools for the most part, Government aid was withdrawn at the beginning of the year under report, and they collapsed. The falling off in the Pubna district, which is larger than in any other district, is attributed by the Deputy Inspector to the same causes as have now operated for three or four years—the withdrawal of grants for attendance, the introduction of payment by results, together with an uncertainty as to the future, which seems to have taken possession of the gurus' minds. Since the year 1883-84 this district has lost half its primary schools and very nearly half its pupils. The condition of primary education here has, I think,

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been unfavourably affected by the frequent changes of district officers. The large falling off of 71 schools and 1,328 pupils in the Rajshahye district the Deputy Inspector attributes to the 'introduction of the rigorous rules of the reward system.' This cause of decrease the District Board proposes to cure by a very drastic remedy. The Rajshahye District Board has passed a resolution *entirely doing away with the system of rewards.*

The large increase, in the Dinagepore district under this head, of 123 schools and 1,797 pupils is probably correctly put down to the facts that many pathsalas excluded from the returns for having less than ten pupils, have increased their numbers beyond that limit; that a considerable proportion of the gurus gained rewards during the previous year, and others were thereby encouraged; and that the rewards were distributed promptly and on the spot at the conclusion of the annual reward examinations."

Mr. Tiery, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna division, states that the decrease in the number of lower primary schools has arisen "from undue strictness having been exercised by the new circle pundit agency."

Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjee, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagulpore division, says:—

"The decrease in primary schools has been in all the districts of the division except Purneah, and is largest in Monghyr. In Purneah there has been a gain of 198 schools with 1,444 pupils. The loss of primary schools in other districts must be due partly to the more strict observance of the rule for the exclusion of schools with less than ten pupils and of less than six months' standing, and partly to the greater accuracy in obtaining returns."

Babu Radha Nath Roy, Joint-Inspector of Schools, Orissa division, observes:—

"An examination of the detailed figures shows that under the aided class there was a gain of 284 schools accompanied by a loss of 1,643 pupils. The most unfavourable feature in the statistics of the year is a loss of 70 unaided schools and of 6,165 pupils belonging to this class of institutions. The Deputy Inspector of Balasore considers the loss in his district to be accidental. I am afraid that the great loss in Pooree is mainly due to undetected laxity on the part of inspecting pundits who are entrusted with the work of collecting returns. This is a work which is necessarily attended with difficulty in the case of unaided schools, and as such there is a risk of its being shirked in comparatively inaccessible and out-of-the-way localities."

Mr. Tute, Magistrate of Balasore, reports that he has suspended an inspecting pundit for neglecting to collect the returns of several patshalas containing about 400 pupils.

It will appear from the foregoing remarks that the loss in the number of primary schools and pupils was chiefly due to the circumstance that the process of weeding out inferior pathsalas and maktabs, *i.e.*, excluding them from our returns, has been vigorously carried on. As explained in the report for the previous year, when the loss was greater, all schools with less than ten pupils each, as well as those that existed for less than six months, are now excluded from the departmental examination for rewards, and subsequently from the annual returns submitted by the local inspecting officers. This rule has been enforced rigorously during the year under report.

80. The following statement furnishes a classification of Lower Primary Schools for boys during the year under review based on their numerical strength:—

1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10
Divisions.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	Schools with 50 pupils and more.		Schools with 40 pupils and less than 50.		Schools with 30 pupils and less than 40.		Schools with 20 pupils and less than 30.		Schools with 10 pupils and less than 20.		Schools with less than 10 pupils.		Average number of pupils in a primary school.
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
Presidency	4,498	126,832	329	20,372	475	20,615	874	29,389	1,488	35,808	1,327	20,148	......	......	28·1
Calcutta	122	5,879	46	3,116	32	1,409	30	1,087	10	251	4	66	......	......	48·5
Burdwan	9,332	213,272	325	19,769	489	21,660	1,229	41,429	2,713	64,027	4,576	65,787	......	......	22·8
Rajshahye	2,766	59,860	39	2,169	75	3,218	309	10,214	1,065	25,044	1,278	19,220	......	......	21·6
Dacca	5,968	135,705	145	8,777	367	15,718	849	28,751	1,659	39,314	2,958	43,155	......	......	22·7
Chittagong	4,610	107,257	108	6,667	256	10,957	795	26,206	1,542	36,077	1,865	26,997	44	323	23·2
Patna	4,944	97,385	96	5,880	164	7,063	443	14,559	1,059	24,643	3,182	45,240	......	......	19·6
Bhagulpore	3,382	58,377	32	1,848	83	3,479	236	7,780	677	15,840	2,354	29,430	......	......	17·2
Chota Nagpore	1,498	40,047	108	6,358	124	5,416	248	8,888	509	12,118	514	7,767	......	......	26·7
Orissa	7,274	107,854	3	161	21	896	122	4,026	1,110	25,279	6,018	77,492	......	......	14·8
Orissa Tribuary Mehals...	953	13,246	1	66	8	325	27	858	100	2,335	817	9,602	......	......	13·8
Total ...	45,387	965,214	1,227	75,183	2,094	90,741	5,162	172,697	11,920	281,836	24,890	344,934	44	323	21·2

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The average number of pupils in a primary school varies from 13·8 in the Orissa Tributary Mehals to 28·1 (against 27 in the previous year) in the Presidency division. Calcutta is exceptional, with 48·5 pupils to each school against 54 in the previous year. It will be seen from the foregoing statement that schools with 10 pupils and less than 20 constitute more than half the number of lower primary schools, and that as a rule schools become fewer as they advance in numerical strength. In the Presidency division, however, the total number of schools and pupils is largest under the head of schools with 20 pupils and less than 30; and the number of pupils under the eighth heading is less than under any other. In Calcutta also both the number of schools and pupils are in descending order from the fourth heading onwards. In the Rajshahye, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpore divisions, the largest number of pupils is under the seventh heading.

81. The following table shows the percentage of the number of boys actually at school in the different districts to that of boys of school-going age (taken at 15 per cent. of the male population, as in England) :—

	District.	Male population.	Number of boys of school-going age.	Number of boys at school.		Percentage of boys at school to boys of school-going age.	
				Year 1885-86.	Year 1886-87.	Year 1885-86.	Year 1886-87.
1	Howrah	318,479	47.472	27,731	29,300	58	61
2	Hooghly	488,952	73.343	40,094	45,163	55	61
3	Calcutta	288,817	43,323	22,032	22,620	50	52
4	Tipperah	770,893	115,634	62,838	59,017	54	51
5	Noakhally...	415,248	62,287	31,413	31,177	50	50
6	Cuttack	849,254	127,388	63,294	62.935	49	49
7	Midnapore	1,244,274	186,641	85,862	91,604	46	49
8	Burdwan	668,295	100,244	46,202	47,853	46	48
9	24-Pergunnahs	975,430	146,315	66,221	71,065	45	48
10	Balasore	461,461	69,219	33,081	31,943	47	46
11	Chittagong	531,649	79,747	29,174	36,881	36	46
12	Bankura	507,136	76 070	31,970	34,504	42	45
13	Dacca	1,033,863	155,079	58,645	67,587	37	43
14	Backergunge	973,479	146,022	67,850	60,089	46	41
15	Pooree	446,609	66,991	26.418	22,842	39	34
16	Khoolna	568,402	85,260	27.188	28,443	31	33
17	Beerbhoom	381,563	57,234	17,885	17,773	31	31
18	Jessore	770,805	116,970	31,568	33,938	22	29
19	Singbhoom	280,978	42,146	9,571	11,055	28	26
20	Moorshedabad	586,483	87,972	20,294	23,583	23	26
21	Furreedpore	805,989	120,898	40,849	23,871	33	20
22	Patna	858,783	128,817	25,714	25,942	19	20
23	Mymensingh	1,553,397	233,009	61,488	45,089	26	19
24	Pubna	648,811	97,247	19,026	17,320	20	18
25	Bogra	372,677	55,902	11,454	9,545	20	17
26	Maldah	346,998	52,050	9,742	9,187	18	17
27	Nuddea	985,245	147.787	22,115	24,329	14	16
28	Manbhoom	525,328	78,799	11,513	12,903	14	16
29	Rajshahye	660,226	99,034	16,850	15,789	17	15
30	Chumparun	870,627	130,594	17,542	18,170	13	14
31	Sarun	1,083,565	162,535	18,449	22,458	11	14
32	Julpigooree	305,555	45,833	5,554	6,166	12	13
33	Dinagepore	782,292	117,344	13,267	15,141	11	13
34	Monghyr	969,124	145,369	20,892	18,343	14	12
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	785,330	117,799	16,213	14,233	13	12
36	Shahabad	950,250	142,538	17,383	16,697	12	12
37	Gya	1,043,441	156,516	18,283	19,113	11	12
38	Purneah	937,090	140,562	16,374	17,344	11	12
39	Orissa Tributary Mehals	794,385	119,157	10,868	14,458	9	12
40	Rungpore	1,067,701	160,155	19,508	19,205	12	11
41	Bhagulpore	979,119	146,868	18,311	17,333	12	11
42	Darjeeling	88,948	13,342	1,648	1,590	12	11
43	Hazaribagh	544,903	81,735	8,578	9,378	10	11
44	Lohardugga	798,657	119.498	13,761	12,939	11	10
45	Durbhunga	1,295,788	194,368	20,163	15,465	10	8
46	Mozufferpore	1,265,731	189,850	11,980	16,122	6	8
47	Chittagong Hill Tracts	56,546	8,482	332	332	3	3

The districts which continue to maintain the same position in the list as in the previous year are Howrah, Hooghly, Noakhally, Cuttack, Burdwan, Bankura, Beerbhoom, Singbhoom, Shahabad, Mozufferpore and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the first two heading the list and the last two occupying the lowest position. There have been slight fluctuations in the other districts, the most marked being in the case of (1) Sarun, which rose from the 43rd to the 31st place on the list; (2) Furreedpur, in which the percentage fell off from 33 to 20; and (3) Chittagong, in which the percentage rose from 36 to 46.

Reckoning by divisions, we find that Burdwan, Chittagong and Orissa stand at the head of the list, as in the previous year, with from 49 to 44·6 per cent. of possible boy-pupils at school. The Presidency and Dacca divisions follow with 31 and 30 per cent. respectively. Next in order come Chota Nagpore, Rajshahye, Bhagulpore, Patna and the Orissa Tributary Mehals, the percentage of the number of boys at school to that of boys of school-going age varying from 14·4 to 12·1.

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82. An analysis of the district returns of primary grant expenditure shows that 3,602 schools with 114,027 pupils were aided by stipends only amounting to Rs. 1,38,430 for the year, the average Government expenditure upon each school being about Rs. 38; that 2,808 schools with 94,587 pupils were paid Rs. 1,05,028 in stipends and Rs. 22,979 in rewards and other payments, or a total of Rs 1,28,007, being at the rate of Rs. 46 a school; and that 32,028 schools with 691,067 pupils received in rewards and other payments Rs. 2,78,667 in all, or at the rate of Rs. 9 a school. There were also 3,718 schools with 69,604 pupils which received Rs. 5,321 in sundry small payments without sending pupils to any departmental or local examination. The average payment to each of these schools was a little more than one rupee per annum, chiefly for keeping registers of attendance and submitting returns. A sum of Rs. 347 was spent on indigenous schools. Miscellaneous payments rose from Rs. 1,17,482 in the preceding year to Rs. 1,52,997. They consist of payments to chief gurus and inspecting pundits, including two sub-inspectors in Dinagepore (Rs. 77,396); charges for abolished schools (Rs. 18,941); contributions to primary and other schools (Rs. 9,578); charges for conducting examinations (Rs. 5,542); contingencies and miscellaneous (Rs. 17,946); building and furniture grants (Rs. 6,903); scholarships (Rs. 6,171); commission on money orders (Rs. 5,268); rewards (Rs. 4,650); and amount paid to pathsalas having less than 10 pupils (Rs. 602). It is a curious fact that under the head of miscellaneous payments from the primary fund has been included the large sum of Rs. 4,049 *for the erection of the Victoria Jubilee Hall in the Sudder Station of the Shahabad District.*

The following summary gives the principal heads of charges :—

	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	2,06,437
Non-stipendiary "	2,83,988
Indigenous "	347
Prizes	32,474
Subordinate Inspecting Agency	77,396
Other payments	75,601
Total	7,36,243

As the total primary grant was Rs. 770,092, there was a saving of Rs. 33,849. The difference between the figures now given and those given in a previous paragraph is explained by the fact that expenditure on girls' schools and middle schools aided from the primary fund is included in the latter statement and not in the former one. It may be stated in this place that 1,418 primary schools for boys with 97,522 pupils, chiefly under missionary management, received grants from the grant-in-aid allotment, aggregating Rs. 3,19,507. Besides, 336 primary schools, with 12,881 pupils, received during the year Rs. 32,324 from the grant for circle schools.

83. The following table shows the existing distribution of the primary grant :—

Divisions.	Schools.	Pupils.	Grant for 1886-87.
			Rs.
Presidency	4,484	130,334	87,800
Calcutta	165	6,803	7,700
Burdwan	9,131	222,692	128,300
Rajshahye	2,812	64,663	77,400
Dacca	6,116	145,163	96,820
Chittagong	4,220	101,879	67,074
Patna	5,014	104,795	111,200
Bhagulpore	3,249	62,875	75,600*
Chota Nagpore	1,411	41,097	50,600
Orissa	5,419	86,902	64,798
Do. Tributary Mehals	136	2,082	2,800

* Including Rs. 7,500 for the Daminikoh portion of the Sonthal Pergunnah.

These figures include all schools of different classes, middle, upper and lower primary, both for boys and girls, that received assistance from the primary

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grant. The grant was increased in all the divisions except Rajshahye, Patna and Calcutta, where it remained as in the previous year. The assignments for the Rajshahye and Patna divisions had been already made on a liberal scale. As remarked in the previous report, the town of Calcutta receives more in proportion to the number of its pupils, because many of the gurus have to make provision for house-rent, an item which is of no practical concern in the mofussil.

84. The financial results of the administration of the primary grant for each district are shown below:—

Primary Grant for 1886-87.

Divisions.	Districts.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Schools.	Pupils.	Cost per school in rupees.	Cost per pupils in annas.
		Rs.	Rs.				
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	25,600	25,600	1,290	44,602	19·8	9·1
	Jessore	18,300	18,286	900	26,022	20·2	11·2
	Moorshedabad	13,000	12,984	657	17,281	19·7	12·02
	Khulna	14,800	14,800	973	24,505	15·2	9·6
	Nuddea	16,100	16,097	664	17,924	24·01	14·2
	Total	87,800	87,767	4,484	1,30,334	19·5	10·7
	Calcutta	7,700	7,700	165	6,503	46·6	18·1
Burdwan	Burdwan	24,100	24,099	1,375	40,707	17·5	9·4
	Bankoora	20,000	20,000	1,251	31,303	15·9	10·2
	Beerbhoom	11,000	10,961	646	15,178	16·9	11·5
	Midnapore	42,400	42,399	3,738	77,303	11·3	8·7
	Hooghly	19,200	19,200	1,332	33,570	14·4	9·1
	Howrah	11,000	11,681	789	24,633	14·8	7·5
	Total	1,28,300	1,28,340	9,131	2,22,692	14·05	9·2
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	14,400	12,633	630	12,392	20·05	16·3
	Rajshahye	15,500	9,406	567	12,180	16·5	12·3
	Rungpore	18,300	18,300	688	15,173	26·5	19·2
	Bogra	8,100	6,636	239	6,990	27·7	15·1
	Pubna	13,600	13,598	447	12,519	30·4	17·3
	Darjeeling	3,000	3,000	37	817	81·08	58·7
	Jalpaiguri	4,500	4,500	204	4,592	22·05	15·6
	Total	77,400	68,073	2,812	64,663	24·2	16·9
Dacca	Dacca	25,400	25,400	1,268	30,634	20·03	13·2
	Furreedpore	16,300	16,300	759	19,525	21·4	13·3
	Backergunge	26,400	25,023	2,151	54,916	11·6	7·2
	Mymensingh	28,720	28,715	1,938	40,088	14·8	11·4
	Total	96,820	95,438	6,116	1,45,163	15·6	10·5
Chittagong	Chittagong	17,600	17,179	783	24,568	21·9	11·1
	Noakhally	19,774	18,784	1,182	28,193	15·8	10·6
	Tipperah	29,700	29,299	2,255	49,118	12·9	9·5
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,000	1,060	10	141	10·6	120·3
	Total	67,074	65,262	4,220	1,01,870	15·4	10·2
Patna	Patna	20,000	15,527	891	19,205	17·4	12·9
	Gya	15,300	15,029	856	16,768	17·6	14·4
	Shahabad	14,700	14,700	733	14,218	20·0	16·5
	Sarun	13,700	13,673	705	17,850	19·4	12·2
	Chumparun	13,500	12,467	726	14,165	17·2	14·1
	Mozufferpore	17,400	16,461	688	12,120	23·9	21·7
	Durbhunga	16,600	16,494	415	10,469	39·7	25·6
	Total	1,11,200	1,04,351	5,014	1,04,795	20·8	15·9
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	15,600	14,393	908	16,420	15·8	14·6
	Monghyr	19,300	16,583	517	11,115	32·07	23·9
	Purneah	10,700	10,605	1,88	17,195	9·7	9·8
	Maldah	8,100	7,728	259	6,793	29·9	18·2
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	21,900*	16,200	477	11,352	34·2	22·9
	Total	75,600	65,509	3,249	62,875	20·1	16·6
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	13,000	13,021	294	8,047	44·3	25·8
	Lohardugga	14,100	12,136	339	9,506	35·8	20·4
	Singbhoom	10,500	9,698	259	11,244	37·4	13·8
	Maunbhoom	13,000	12,979	519	12,809	25·0	16·09
	Total	50,600	47,834	1,411	41,097	33·9	16·2
Orissa	Cuttack	30,698	30,410	3,151	49,590	9·6	9·8
	Pooree	14,000	14,000	1,275	18,921	10·9	11·8
	Balasore	20,100	20,015	993	18,391	20·1	17·4
	Total	64,798	64,425	5,419	86,902	11·8	11·8
	Orissa Tributary Mehals	2,800	1,544	135	2,082	11·4	11·8

* Including Rs. 7,500 for the Daminikoh portion of the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The average cost for each school was Rs. 17·4 and for each pupil annas 12 annually, against Rs. 13·6 and annas 9·5 in the previous year. As in the

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previous year, the highest cost per school was in Darjeeling, viz., Rs. 81·08 against Rs 136·3, and the lowest cost was in Cuttack, viz., Rs. 9·6 against Rs. 9 8. As already remarked in the previous report, the cost is exceptionally high in Darjeeling on account of the small number of schools at work in the hills, chiefly among the children of tea-coolies, and the high salary that has to be paid to the teachers employed in them. Calcutta, Hazaribagh, Durbhanga, Singbhoom, Lohardugga and the Sonthal Pergunnahs form the next group of costly districts, the cost for each school ranging from 34·2 in the Sonthal Pergunnahs to 46·6 in Calcutta. Manbhoom, Rungpore, Bogra, Maldah, Pubna and Monghyr cost between Rs. 25 and Rs. 32·07.

85. The following statement shows the progress made in the primary schools of different classes, district by district:—

Statement showing the extent of Primary Education in Bengal, 1886-87.

	Districts.	Upper primary schools.		Schools which send pupils to the lower primary scholarship examination.		Schools which are below that standard, but read printed books.		Schools in which no printed books are read.		Total.		Merit marks.
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
1	Cuttack	117	3,505	1,102	20,111	2,801	36,259	87	954	4,107	60,829	6,692
2	Midnapore	204	6,798	724	17,615	3,457	63,234	......	......	4,385	87,687	6,649
3	Tipperah	95	2,962	1,374	21,180	932	11,554	184	19,737	2,585	55,433	5,054
4	Backergunge	83	2,817	721	29,587	1,412	31,372	45	853	2,261	57,629	4,020
5	Bankoorah	142	3,962	896	21,134	289	7,692	......	......	1,327	32,788	3,687
6	Burdwan	127	4,863	707	20,693	558	15,181	......	......	1,392	40,737	3,314
7	24-Pergunnahs	187	8,539	428	17,562	1,070	31,136	18	193	1,703	57,430	3,289
8	Mymensingh	164	6,138	340	9,050	1,243	22,600	......	......	1,747	37,788	3,082
9	Hooghly	92	3,487	467	13,902	920	18,051	......	......	1,479	36,040	2,781
10	Dacca	133	4,582	413	12,316	870	16,856	......	......	1,416	33,754	2,774
11	Balasore	54	1,405	329	7,277	1,433	21,912	68	920	1,884	31,514	2,690
12	Pooree	81	1,797	478	7,467	836	11,151	140	1,803	1,535	22,218	2,075
13	Jessore	103	4,218	256	8,091	610	15,735	......	......	969	28,044	1,893
14	Khoolna	83	2,884	275	8,174	631	13,856	......	......	989	24,914	1,871
15	Patna	48	1,908	378	9,704	497	8,263	135	1,859	1,058	21,734	1,871
16	Bhagulpore	42	1,765	405	7,306	430	6,228	......	......	877	15,299	1,865
17	Noakhally	82	2,733	195	5,828	844	19,074	111	1,872	1,232	29,507	1,839
18	Purneah	62	2,506	369	7,083	407	5,655	238	1,675	1,076	16,919	1,824
19	Furreedpore	130	4,412	134	3,863	688	15,144	72	1,064	1,024	24,483	1,740
20	Gya	78	3,058	339	6,581	307	5-240	132	1,889	856	16,768	1,714
21	Nuddea	58	2,217	405	11,653	139	2,896	2	36	604	16,802	1,644
22	Monghyr	62	2,141	344	6,761	283	4,787	148	1,962	837	15,651	1,625
23	Sarun	54	2,087	343	9,907	291	5,980	77	1,167	765	19,750	1,590
24	Chittagong	40	1,804	251	8,976	617	16,761	92	2,134	1,000	29,675	1,570
25	Beerbhoom	73	2,508	256	6,554	345	6,696	......	......	674	15,758	1,478
26	Moorshedabad	45	1,855	272	8,175	382	8,225	......	......	699	8, 55	1,423
27	Rungpore...	89	2,578	193	4,416	391	7,861	37	670	709	15,625	1,412
28	Howrah	46	2,214	208	6,501	505	15,399	......	......	759	24,114	1,359
29	Mozufferpore	33	1,278	211	4,554	473	6,997	......	......	717	12,829	1,271
30	Dinagepore	30	830	190	5,261	506	7,793	6	81	732	13,965	1,226
31	Shahabad	50	1,774	193	4,568	379	5,848	115	2,144	737	14,334	1,208
32	Rajshahye	50	1,539	187	4,385	391	7,516	......	......	628	13,440	1,202
33	Pubna	71	2,765	194	5,705	197	4,540	......	......	463	13,010	1,134
34	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	58	1,929	168	4,123	336	6,780	12	169	574	12,971	1,180
35	Orissa Tributary Mehals	88	1,506	113	2,561	548	7,138	292	3,497	991	14,752	1,077
36	Lohardugga	23	1,170	198	6,145	221	4,085	10	132	452	11,588	930
37	Chumparun	27	1,228	181	4,642	234	4,103	284	4,187	726	14,165	912
38	Durbhunga	18	994	207	6,797	179	3,415	104	1,439	508	12,645	890
39	Manbhoom	12	445	162	5,023	329	6,618	21	308	524	12,389	875
40	Hazaribagh	20	811	175	4,922	151	3,058	1	28	347	8,819	776
41	Bogra	41	1,611	153	3,784	79	2,316	......	......	273	7,611	743
42	Maldah	47	1,918	129	3,350	113	2,028	......	......	289	7,206	735
43	Singbhoom	15	1,139	139	6,803	91	2,930	......	......	245	10,872	553
44	Julpiguri	23	607	107	2,582	95	1,967	......	......	225	5,156	531
45	Calcutta	6	402	112	5,523	10	356	......	......	128	6,281	376
46	Darjeeling	10	514	16	282	25	601	......	......	51	1,397	123
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	......	......	1	17	9	124	......	......	10	141	12

NOTE.—In this statement boys' schools only have been shown.

As in the previous year the educational position of each district has been roughly determined by assigning five marks for each upper primary school, three marks for each lower primary school that has attained the lower primary scholarship standard, and one mark for each lower primary school that uses printed books. These marks correspond pretty closely with the number of years taken by each school to reach its own standard. A school using no printed books has received no marks. From the foregoing statement it will appear that Cuttack, which stood second in the previous year, stands first and has changed places with Midnapore, Tipperah continuing to occupy the third place. Backergunge has risen from the 5th to the 4th place, and Bankura from the 13th to the 5th, while Burdwan retains the 6th place in the list. The other districts which maintain the position held in the previous year, besides Tipperah and Burdwan, are Sarun (23rd), Rajshahye (32nd), Singbhoom (43rd), and Julpigoree (44th), while Darjeeling and the Chittagong Hill Tracts occupy the lowest position in the list as in the previous year. The fluctuations in the other districts call for no special notice. It may be mentioned that Midnapore contains the largest number of upper primary schools; the 24-Pergunnahs (which

stands 7th in the list) standing 2nd and Mymensingh (which has fallen from the 4th to the 8th place in the list), 3rd in that respect. As regards the total number of schools and pupils, Midnapore stands 1st and Cuttack 2nd as in the previous year. In respect of the schools which send pupils to the lower primary scholarship examination, Tipperah stands 1st and Cuttack 2nd as in the year before.

86. *Upper Primary Schools.*—The following table shows the attendance and expenditure in upper primary schools for native boys:—

Attendance and Expenditure in Upper Primary Schools for native boys during 1886-87.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1887.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. Government.	Local sources.	Total.
Upper Primary.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintained by the Department	21	780	674	463	2,587	308	2,895
Ditto Municipal Boards	7	235	199	113	... ..	908	908
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards.	3,016	1,10,099	1,02,092	80,343	1,59,179	1,93,384	3,52,563
Unaided	102	3,757	3,360	2,631	......	......	......
Total ...	3,146	1,14,871	1,06,325	83,550	1,61,766	1,94,600	3,56,366

The schools rose from 3,080 with 113,336 pupils to 3,146 schools with 114,871 pupils, showing an increase of 66 schools and 1,535 pupils. It is satisfactory to note that these institutions have been steadily increasing. Out of 48,483 primary schools for boys, 3,146 were returned as having attained the upper primary standard; in other words, one out of every 16 was an upper primary school. The Government expenditure in the upper primary schools, was Rs. 1,61,766, and the expenditure from local sources Rs. 1,94,600; so that the Government contribution in these schools was 45·3 per cent. of the total expenditure. The average annual income of an upper primary school, other than unaided, amounted to Rs. 117, the share paid by Government being Rs. 53. In calculating the income of the teachers, payments made in kind (now more common in lower than in upper primary schools), and income from other sources, such as land, have been excluded.

87. Mr. Bellett is very much opposed to any change in the course of study at present laid down for upper primary schools, and his opinion is supported by the majority of the Inspectors' reports. There are, however, some important differences of opinion. The Joint-Inspector of Orissa and the Assistant Inspectors of Dacca and Bhagulpore are in favour of eliminating geometry and natural philosophy from the upper primary scholarship course. The Assistant Inspector of Dacca wants to go a step further by dispensing with European arithmetic. It may be pointed out that the subject of simple mensuration was, with the approval of Government, added to the upper primary scholarship standard, inasmuch as the *subhankari* system of measuring land taught in the lower primary schools is based upon mere rules of thumb. At the same time it was considered desirable that the students of upper primary schools, in which primary instruction was intended to be carried to a point higher than that of an ordinary patshala, should obtain a slight knowledge of geometry and natural philosophy. It was pointed out in one of the previous reports that what are called primary schools in England teach English literature (at least as high as that fixed for the Calcutta University Entrance standard) history, geography, and arithmetic, and such specific subjects as algebra, Euclid, mensuration, mechanics, botany, chemistry, physics, physiology, &c., Latin and French, and that the primary schools of Scotland are allowed to teach Greek, German and physical geography in addition to the subjects named above. The upper primary schools of Bengal teach nearly up to the fifth standard of an elementary school in England, the sixth and seventh English standards being of a decidedly higher character. Even the Bombay standard for primary schools is somewhat higher than the upper primary course for Bengal. Far from lowering that course, it should be the steady aim of the department to elevate the standard of instruction imparted in the upper primary schools.

88. It appears to be pretty generally the case that upper primary schools are maintained by means of fixed monthly stipends. In the Dacca, Chota Nagpore and

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Orissa Divisions and the Orissa Tributary Mehals *all* such schools are stipendiary. In the Presidency Division there are some upper primary schools aided from the grant-in-aid allotment and a good many from the grant for circle schools. Those that are supported from the primary fund receive fixed stipends. In Calcutta the two aided upper primary schools get grants from the grant-in-aid allotment. In the Burdwan, Chittagong, Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions, the gurus of upper primary schools are, as a rule, paid by stipends. In exceptional cases, some are paid by rewards only, and a few by rewards as well as by stipends. In two districts of the Rajshahye Division all upper primary schools are non-stipendiary, and in two other districts all are stipendiary, while in the remaining two some of the schools are stipendiary and some are not.

There is no doubt that these schools receive proper encouragement, although the time seems yet distant when they will get the liberal aid which they deserve. The stipends granted to these schools vary from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 8 per mensem. Mr. Pope, Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle, is strongly of opinion that each of these schools should have at least two teachers. This is the case in the generality of schools in several divisions. In fact, the chief guru system, wherever it prevails, obviates to a great extent the evil complained of by Mr. Pope.

89. The results of the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination of 1887 for boys are tabulated below for each division:—

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Divisions.	Number of institutions sending examinees. — Government institutions. — Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Aided institutions. — Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Other institutions. — Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Total. — Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Number of examinees. — Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Number passed. — Government institutions. — First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Aided institutions. — First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Other institutions. — First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Private students. — First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total. — First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Race or creed of passed scholars. — Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginals).	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Aboriginal races.	Others.
Presidency	......	......	274	193	2	2	276	195	......	657	8	29	694	...	...	...	22	96	187	...	6	1	...	3	5	22	104	193	...	...	296	23	...	...
Calcutta	......	......	1	1	1	1	2	2	......	8	3	......	11	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	...	...	8	1	...	...
Burdwan	......	......	579	384	14	10	593	394	......	1,599	29	83	1,711	...	...	...	123	262	353	1	5	7	1	12	19	125	279	379	...	...	767	15	1	...
Rajshahye	2	2	190	125	......	......	192	127	8	447	..	2	457	3	1	...	27	103	88	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	105	88	...	...	123	100	...	...
Dacca	1	1	245	181	59	45	305	227	2	581	134	37	754	...	...	2	71	141	107	19	26	34	...	2	9	90	169	152	...	...	340	71	...	...
Chittagong	......	......	146	113	4	1	150	114	......	398	8	50	456	...	...	...	62	124	63	1	1	...	3	11	13	66	136	76	...	...	221	51	6	...
Patna	1	1	208	97	......	......	209	98	3	520	...	110	633	...	3	...	12	60	77	...	...	...	5	19	14	17	82	91	...	...	175	15	...	...
Bhagulpore	......	......	162	85	......	......	162	85	......	406	...	70	476	...	...	...	20	62	53	...	...	...	1	5	7	21	67	60	...	...	115	27	6	...
Orissa	6	6	176	159	......	......	182	165	20	547	...	32	599	5	10	2	103	195	103	...	...	...	7	11	...	115	216	110	...	3	432	6	...	...
Do. Tributary Mehals	9	8	......	......	23	21	32	29	19	......	69	4	92	5	7	5	...	...	......	16	26	9	...	2	1	21	35	15	...	...	69	...	2	...
Chota Nagpore ...	1	1	43	32	......	......	44	33	6	126	...	2	134	1	...	2	17	31	34	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	31	37	...	...	48	3	35	...
Total ..	20	19	2,024	1,370	103	80	2,147	1,469	58	5,289	251	419	6,017	14	21	11	457	1,077	1,072	39	65	51	17	66	69	527	1,229	1,263	...	3	2,594	312	50	...
																											2,959				2,959			...

Four hundred and eighty-seven Secondary schools sent up 1,801 candidates to this examination, and 1,257 candidates from 432 schools were successful. These have been excluded from the foregoing statement.

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Out of 2,147 competing schools, 1,469 were successful against 2,575 and 1,804 in the preceding year and 2,024 and 1,223 in 1884-85. Of 6,017 candidates 2,959 passed the examination. In the previous year out of 7,961 candidates 4,092 were successful, 6,002 and 2,953 being the figures for 1884-85. It will be seen that though the figures suffer by comparison with those of the previous year they are in advance of those for the year 1884-85. The Burdwan Division stands first in regard to the number of successful students, Orissa standing 2nd and Dacca 3rd. In the previous year Dacca stood first and Burdwan 2nd, Orissa being low down in the list.

90. *Lower Primary Schools.*—These schools declined from 47,641 with 986,473 pupils to 45,337 with 965,214 pupils. The loss has been already explained. The Government expenditure on them was Rs. 3,83,287 and the expenditure from local sources Rs. 13,83,092, so that the percentage of Government expenditure to the total expenditure was 22. Each lower primary school cost Rs. 8·4 to Government against Rs. 51 for each upper primary school.

91. The attendance and expenditure in Lower Primary Schools for native boys during 1886-87 are shown in the following table:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1887.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.		
					Government.	Local sources.	Total.
Lower Primary.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintained by the Department	12	185	169	132	924	4	928
Maintained by Municipal Boards	20	502	443	195	.. ...	1,474	1,474
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards.	38,331	8,55,571	7,61,449	6,31,428	3,82,363	13,81,614	17,63,977
Unaided	6,974	1,08,956	94,560	78,174	.....	.....	......
Total ...	45,337	9,65,214	8,56,621	7,09,029	3,83,287	13,83,092	17,66,379

92. The following statement shows the distribution of lower primary schools for native boys in each division during the past two years:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Presidency ...	4,173	1,14,738	4,488	1,26,332
Calcutta	111	5,954	122	5,879
Burdwan	8,800	1,99,384	9,332	2,13,272
Rajshahye	2,901	63,806	2,766	59,860
Dacca	8,371	1,71,899	5,968	1,35,705
Chittagong	4,415	1,03,825	4,610	1,07,257
Patna	5,552	1,02,265	4,944	97,385
Bhagulpore	3,963	63,786	3,382	58,377
Chota Nagpore ...	1,345	36,941	1,498	40,047
Orissa	7,344	1,14,019	7,274	1,07,854
Do. Tributary Mehals ...	666	9,856	953	13,246
Total ...	47,641	9,86,473	45,337	9,65,214

The increase and decrease in each division have been already explained.

93. As regards the lower primary schools which were excluded from rewards and from the departmental returns for having less than ten pupils, the divisional reports furnish one or more of the following accounts:—(1) many of them died out when it was seen that there was no hope of receiving any aid from Government if the pupils could not increase; (2) some improved in strength and earned rewards; (3) a few are still dragging on a lingering existence; (4) some have merged in others having a better attendance; (5) a few have given up teaching printed books, and have therefore fallen to the class of elementary private institutions not conforming to the departmental standard. (6) a large number are independent of rewards and do not depend upon

Government support. Regarding the last description of schools Mr. Pope makes the following observations:—

"A large number of them are supported by rich men for the teaching of their sons and perhaps two or three more boys; the teachers are well off and do not care for rewards. They never worked up to any definite standard then, and do not attempt to do so now. A sort of education is being given; some special subject, as Persian, Arabic or Sanskrit, is being taught, and no interference whatever is allowed; no attempt is made to follow the Government standard, and the schools go their own way. All we have to do is to note the fact that, even without rewards, they flourish, and to number them among the head 'Miscellaneous.' Their exclusion from the reward system does not in any way close them or cause a loss to education. They continue to exist and are merely transferred to another column in the Returns."

94. The remark made in paragraph 23 of the Resolution of Government on the report for 1885-86, viz., that "the advancement of schools in different parts of the country varies almost uniformly in inverse proportion to their cost," has been discussed in all the divisional reports except that of the Joint-Inspector of Orissa. Some inspecting officers deny the invariable existence of such a relation between advancement and cost. For instance, Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L., Assistant Inspector of the Presidency Division, says:—

"The fact that in certain districts the cost of Government in supporting the schools is very little does not necessarily imply that the district in question has made the greatest advancement in primary education. Thus, for example, on a comparison of the statements showing the primary grant for the year with that showing the extent of primary education in each district, it will be seen that although the 24-Pergunnahs secured the highest merit marks with the least cost per pupil, yet Khulna with almost equal cost obtained less marks than Jessore, where the cost is higher. Nuddea, again, with the maximum cost stands higher in order of merit than Murshedabad, where the cost is comparatively lower."

Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjea, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagulpore Division, says:—

"It appears that Purneah occupies the first place in cheapness, but third in advancement; Bhagulpore second in cheapness, first in advancement; Maldah third in cheapness, fifth in advancement; Monghyr fourth in cheapness, second in advancement; and Sonthal Pergunnahs last in cheapness and fourth in advancement; hence the truth of the statement alluded to is not borne out by facts when the districts of this division are compared with each other."

The same officer admits that the law may hold good when a backward district is compared with an advanced one. Assuming this to be true, I think that Dr. Martin gives a satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon:—

"Taking the cost to Government only, the explanation of the law mentioned above is that in places where primary education is in demand among a large section of the population, and where successful efforts have been directed towards the spread of primary education, such education shows a great advance. The very same causes make the people pay largely for the maintenance of primary schools, the result being a reduction in the cost to Government. In backward places education is not much advanced; people do not largely contribute; hence the cost to Government is higher. It may further be added that with a fixed grant to a district, if the schools are numerous, the average cost to Government is proportionately reduced."

This view seems to be substantially in agreement with that held by Mr. Bellott.

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95. The following table gives the results of the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination of 1887 for boys, division by division:—

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.								NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.				
	Government institutions.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.						
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Presidency	...	......	920	651	4	4	924	655	......	2,709	10	......	2,719
Calcutta	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
Burdwan	...	......	2,154	1,501	......	......	2,154	1,501	......	7,437	...	149	7,586
Rajshahye	...	......	819	495	......	......	819	495	......	2,320	...	3	2,323
Dacca	1	1	902	738	9	7	912	746	3	2,497	17	3	2,520
Chittagong	1	1	532	365	2	......	535	366	3	1,563	4	7	1,577
Patna	...	......	1,389	1,231	......	......	1,389	1,231	......	7,531	...	96	7,627
Bhagulpore	...	......	902	635	......	......	902	635	......	3,324	...	112	3,436
Orissa	...	......	1,390	1,150	......	......	1,390	1,150	......	5,121	...	1	5,122
Do. Tributary Mehals	14	12	33	33	47	43	94	88	28	106	123	......	257
Chota Nagpore	...	......	514	323	6	3	520	326	......	1,385	9	......	1,394
Total ...	16	14	9,555	7,122	68	57	9,639	7,193	34	33,993	163	371	34,561

	NUMBER PASSED.														
	Government institutions.			Aided institutions.			Other institutions.			Private students.			Total.		
	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.
Presidency	...	...	...	765	481	257	2	7	...	...	...	...	767	488	257
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	1,015	1,366	1,326	...	...	...	18	65	41	1,033	1,431	1,367
Rajshahye	...	..	...	769	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	769	230	...
Dacca	...	...	1	928	560	149	9	2	...	..	1	...	937	563	150
Chittagong	2	...	...	339	386	...	...	..	...	...	3	...	341	389	...
Patna	...	...	...	1,587	1,996	1,505	...	...	...	55	24	10	1,642	2,020	1,515
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	1,126	526	343	...	...	...	66	17	5	1,192	543	348
Orissa	...	...	...	2,519	995	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2,520	995	...
Do. Tributary Mehals	15	...	...	4	18	47	11	41	20	..	...	...	30	59	67
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	230	264	125	1	2	...	...	...	...	231	266	125
Total ...	17	...	1	9,282	6,822	3,752	23	52	20	140	110	56	9,462	6,984	3,829
													20,275		

	RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.					
	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Aboriginal races.	Others.
Presidency	...	4	1,155	353	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	3,634	191	6	...
Rajshahye	..	1	429	560	1	8
Dacca	...	3	1,185	461	1	...
Chittagong	...	...	441	259	30	...
Patna	...	...	4,773	404	...	...
Bhagulpore	...	...	1,506	400	87	...
Orissa	...	...	3,443	72	...	...
Do. Tributary Mehals		2	138	...	16	...
Chota Nagpore	...	...	453	28	141	...
Total ...	...	10	17,157	2,818	282	8
		20,275				

N.B.—Two hundred and eighteen high English or middle English or middle vernacular schools sent up 1,051 candidates to this examination, and 721 candidates from 196 schools were successful.
Seven hundred and sixty upper primary schools sent up 2,822 candidates to this examination, and 1,635 candidates from 594 schools were successful.

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96. The following statement compares the results of the lower primary scholarship examination for the last ten years:—

YEARS.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Candidates.	Number passed.
1877-78	4,474	......	12,985	5,647
1878-79	6,053	......	16,910	7,965
1879-80	7,620	......	24,163	11,354
1880-81	7,887	......	26 293	13,951
1881-82	8,283	......	29,368	16,131
1882-83	10 387	......	39,798	16,852
1883-84	10,979	....	40,706	20,011
1884-85	11,406	8,129	43,410	21,500
1885-86	10,794	7,589	38,443	20,018
1886-87	9,639	7,193	34,561	20,275

It is evident from the foregoing figures that, although there was a decrease in the number of competing and successful schools and in that of candidates, which is accounted for by the decrease in the number of schools and pupils during the year under report, still the number passed is greater than in any other year except 1884-85.

97. There is a diversity of opinion in the divisional reports as to the possibility of holding a common local primary scholarship examination for all the districts of a division. The Assistant Inspector of the Presidency Division, with whom the Inspector concurs, states that there are practical difficulties which beset the question, in consequence of which a common examination cannot be held for some time to come. The middle and upper Primary examinations (with 2,364 candidates) now take up a good share of the Inspector's time, and arrangements for 3,000 additional examinees would necessitate considerable addition to his office establishment for at least a part of the year. Mr. Bellett is of opinion that, however great may be the difficulties in the way of holding a common examination, the very great advantage that would arise from the adoption of such a plan makes it imperative that they should be overcome. The Assistant Inspector of the Burdwan Division thinks that a common examination in his division would be highly advantageous. The lower primary scholarship examination for all the districts in the Eastern Circle was conducted on the same date by a uniform set of questions, prepared by examiners appointed by the Circle Inspector, papers being examined by examiners locally appointed. The Assistant Inspector of the Dacca Division says that this system has secured many advantages, and the Assistant Inspector of the Chittagong Division supposes that it would be quite practicable to hold a common examination and have the answer-papers examined by one set of examiners, but that in such a case it would be desirable to do away with the *viva voce* part of the examination. Mr. Pope, Inspector of the Behar Circle, considers one examination for the whole circle not only possible, but necessary. The Assistant Inspector of the Bhagulpore Division considers it highly desirable that uniformity of standard should be maintained, provided it can be easily secured; but he points out that the great disadvantage which the Bhagulpore Division has in this respect is that the vernacular of the whole division is not the same. The same difficulty is experienced by the Assistant Inspector of the Chota Nagpore Division, who considers one uniform examination in his division to be impossible. The Joint-Inspector of Orissa thinks that a uniform examination for the whole division is out of the question. Among other things, he says:—

"The double character of the lower primary scholarship examination, it being both oral and written, introduces of necessity an element of diversity in standard which can by no means be regarded as removeable."

Mr. Metcalfe, Superintendent of the Orissa Tributary Mehals, says that the lower primary scholarship examination is held in six killahs only, each killah having a separate examination of its own. He considers that in the present state of things it is not easy to devise a plan for holding a common examination for all the states.

After reading the above remarks, I am myself of opinion that the system adopted in the Eastern Circle might be carried out in the Patna, Rajshahye, and Burdwan Divisions at any rate by an arrangement entered into by the various District Boards. It must be remembered that under rule 152 of the Local Self-Government Rules, the lower primary scholarship examinations are in future

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to be conducted in every district under the supervision of the Deputy Inspector by examiners appointed by the District Boards in consultation with the Inspector

98. The following statement compares the distribution of upper and lower primary schools in each division with the number of successful candidates at the corresponding examinations :—

	Upper primary schools.	Passed at upper primary examination.	Lower primary schools.	Passed at lower primary examination.
Presidency	476	319	4,488	1,512
Burdwan	683	783	9,332	3,831
Rajshahye	314	223	2,766	999
Dacca	510	411	5,968	1,650
Chittagong	217	278	4,610	730
Patna	307	190	4,944	5,177
Bhagulpore	273	148	3,382	2,083
Chota Nagpore	70	86	1,498	622
Orissa	252	441	7,274	3,515
Orissa Tributary Mehals	38	71	953	156
Total ...	3,140	2,950	45,215	20,275

99. The following table shows the classification of lower primary schools for each division according to the standards attained by them :—

Statement showing the classification of lower primary schools for 1886-87.

Divisions.	Number of schools that send pupils to the lower primary scholarship examination.		Those that are below the lower primary scholarship standard, but read printed books.		Those in which no printed books are read.		Total.		Number of lower primary schools examined for rewards.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Number of successful schools.	Number of pupils passed by			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.				Standard A.	Standard B.	Any higher standard.	Total.
Presidency ...	1,636	54,255	2,832	71,848	20	229	4,488	126,332	3,720	47,644	3,681	8,140	25,186	670	33,996
Calcutta .	.....	......	122	5,879	......	. .	122	5,879	. . ..	...	......	.. ..	....	.. ..	......
Burdwan ..	3,258	86,309	6,074	120,873	......	....	9,332	213,272	8,154	82,867	......	... ..	... ..	..	.....
Rajshahye ...	1,039	26,415	1,684	32,494	43	751	2,766	59,850	4,427	53,340	4,406	10,594	18,642	1,992	31,228
Dacca	1,608	47,816	4,243	85,974	117	1,917	5,968	135,707	2,823	31,519	2,779	10,406	15,987	524	26,927
Chittagong ..	1,221	36,001	2,402	47,513	387	23,743	4,010	107,257	3,240	43,813	3,225	12,147	16,740	221	29,108
Patna .	1,850	46,678	2,267	38,187	827	12,520	4,944	97,385	4,492	51,006	4,267	14,814	17,960	.	32,774
Bhagulpore ..	1,415	28,623	1,569	25,928	398	3,826	3,382	58,377	1,589	12,427	1,555	2,232	4,295	.. ..	6,527
Chota Nagpore	674	22,893	792	16,686	32	468	1,498	40,047	315	2,624	312	874	935	...	1,809
Orissa . ..	1,909	34,855	5,070	69,322	295	3,677	7,274	107,854	5,100	45,423	5,202	5,917	15,588	.. .	21,505
Do. Tributary Mehals ...	113	2,561	548	7,188	292	3,497	953	13,246	659	6,109	629	521	2,885	166	3,572

NOTE.—In this statement only boys' Lower Primary Schools and the pupils attending them are shown.

The first and second standards are the same for all districts alike and are the only two standards recognized for purposes of reward below that of the lower primary scholarship examination. They are as follows :—

A, or Higher.

1. Reading 50 pages of Bodhoday, or an equivalent book.
2. Dictation, handwriting, reading of manuscript documents (such as kabuliyats, pattahs, receipts, and forms of contract) ; repetition of prose and poetry.
3. The first four rules of arithmetic, European method.
4. Weights, measures, wages, &c., *i.e.*, subhankari and bazar accounts after the native methods.
5. Mental arithmetic, European and native methods.

B, or Lower.

1. Reading a printed primer such as Sishusiksha, Part III, or an equivalent book.
2. Dictation, handwriting, repetition of prose and poetry.
3. Tables of rupees, annas, and pice, maunds and seers, &c., with the proper signs after the native method.
4. Mental arithmetic, after the native method.

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100. It is a matter of satisfaction that the particular attention drawn of late years to the traditional subjects of patshala instruction, such as mental arithmetic, subhankari, zemindari and mahajani accounts has had the desired effect of producing considerable improvement in the teaching of those subjects. The Assistant Inspectors of the Presidency, Burdwan, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, Bhagulpore and Chota Nagpore Divisions report that the subjects are by no means neglected in the patshalas, and that, as a rule, they receive their due share of attention. Mr. Bellett considers that the gurus of lower primary patshalas do not like teaching the subjects, possibly because they think the teaching of the European methods more dignified, and because they do not recognize the very great value of the indigenous methods. The Joint-Inspector of the Orissa Division says that some improvement has been effected in those subjects, but bazar arithmetic is still neglected. The same subject has hardly as yet found its way into the curriculum of lower primary schools in the Orissa Tributary mehals.

101. *Night Schools.*—In the Presidency Division there are 41 night schools in the 24-Pergunnahs and 67 in Jessore, which are reported to be merely kept up by the gurus for the purpose of securing additional rewards from Government. Many night schools have been started in Murshidabad under the auspices of Mr. Anderson, Magistrate of that district, who impresses upon the day-labourers the desirability of attending the night schools. These schools are said to be fairly attended and regularly conducted. In the Burdwan Division there are 2 night schools in Howrah, 10 in Hooghly, 24 in Beerbhoom, 66 in Bankoora, and 3 in Midnapore. With a very few exceptions, these schools are reported to be of little worth. As a rule, stipends or rewards are not given to such schools, unless it is satisfactorily proved that they are attended by day-labourers. In the Rajshahye Division there is one night school in the Darjeeling Terai, 4 in Julpigori, 93 in Pubna, 95 in Rajshahye, and 22 in Rungpore. Mr. Bellett fears that the general run of these schools do not work regularly, though there are of course exceptions to the rule. In the Dacca Division there are 52 night schools in Furreedpore and 5 in Dacca. In the Chittagong Division the maktabs which have advanced to the status of lower primaries are sometimes held at night. In Noakhally half the rewarded pathsalas are reported to be night schools—

"Where the Muhammadan boys, and often grown-up men of the working classes, learn their Koran by heart, read some elementary Persian or Urdu books, and also learn a little of Bengali and arithmetic in order to compete for rewards at central examinations. These night schools are more maktabs than patshalas, the Koran and the Kitabs being the principal subjects of study. They abound in the thana of Bamni, and in the islands of Sandvip and Hatiya."

In the Patna Division these schools have decreased very much in number, and very few of them are reported to be *bona fide* night schools.

There are 51 night patshalas in the Bhagulpore Division, viz., Bhagulpore 4, Monghyr 6, Purneah 11, Sonthal Pergunnahs 8, and Maldah 22. The Assistant Inspector remarks that they are merely a show, *providing no education to the labouring classes*, and putting a lot of ill-gained money into the pockets of dishonest gurus.

There were 71 night schools in the Chota Nagpore Division. The number of night schools returned from the Orissa Division is 199, viz., 186 in Cuttack, 12 in Pooree, and one in Balasore. The inspecting officers of this division do not take a hopeful view of these schools.

102. In accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission and the Resolution of the Conference of Inspectors held at Darjeeling, all the primary schools in the Presidency Division were inspected and examined for rewards *in situ* during the year under report, the system having been also introduced into the district of Jessore, where it was not in use in the preceding year. The system of examining lower primary schools for rewards is not in use in Calcutta. They are examined *in situ* whenever they are visited by an inspecting officer. In the other divisions, the schools are inspected *in situ* by the inspecting officers, but the reward examinations are held at central gatherings at which the neighbouring pathsalas assemble, except in the districts of Lohardugga and Singhbhoom in the Chota Nagpore Division, where the schools are examined for rewards *in situ*.

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103. The teachers ordinarily employed in upper primary schools are men who have passed one or other of the middle scholarship examinations, who have read in middle schools, or who have been taught in high English schools, but have not passed the Entrance Examination. A considerable portion of the teachers began as gurus of lower primary schools, and after having passed candidates at the lower primary examination elevated their pathsalas to the upper primary standard. In rare cases people who have read up to the second or third-year classes of training schools are also observed to accept these appointments.

104. New teachers for the lower primary schools are generally recruited from the schools for secondary instruction, sometimes from the upper primary and even the lower primary schools, and very rarely from amongst men educated in the indigenous patshalas of the country. No accurate information could be supplied in the divisional reports as to the number of certificated teachers. It is hoped that in next year's reports precise information will be supplied on this point.

105. The total amount contributed by municipalities on account of primary education was Rs. 17,987. In the Presidency Division Rs. 8,767 in all were spent by the municipalities, viz., Rs. 6,077 in the 24-Pergunnahs, Rs. 633 in Nuddea, Rs. 81 in Jessore, Rs. 355 in Khulna, and Rs. 1,621 in Murshedabad.

The Calcutta Municipality, the richest in Bengal, with an income of about Rs. 28,00,000, does not contribute any sum towards education; whilst the Suburban Municipality, whose income is about Rs. 5,00,000, spends Rs. 3,000 annually for the furtherance of primary education within its limits. An enabling clause has, however, been inserted in the Calcutta Municipal Bill now before the Legislature.

In the Burdwan Division the Midnapore Municipality contributed Rs. 36 to the night-school at the Sudder station. The Howrah Municipality paid Rs. 312 to one upper primary and 11 lower primary schools. In Bankoora, out of Rs. 1,404 paid by the district municipalities in aid of schools of different classes, Rs. 145 only were spent on primary schools. In Burdwan, the Dainhat Municipality alone contributed Rs. 24 for the support of a lower primary school within its limits. In Hooghly, the municipal contribution in aid of primary education was Rs. 930. In the Rajshahye Division Rs. 429 and Rs. 112 were subscribed by the municipalities of Rajshahye and Pubna respectively. In the Dacca Division the Goalundo and Madaripore municipalities only contributed Rs. 273 in the aggregate. In the Chittagong Division the Noakhally Municipality paid Rs. 30 to a pathsala. In Tipperah the Brahmanbaria Municipality distributed Rs. 13 to six pathsalas. In the Bhagulpore Division the municipal contributions in aid of primary schools rose from Rs. 679 to Rs. 698. In Monghyr the income from the municipality fell from Rs. 568 to Rs. 506, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs from Rs. 39 to Rs. 36; while in Maldah it rose from Rs. 72 to Rs. 156.

In the Chota Nagpore Division the Purulia Municipality pays Rs. 2 a month to the local Madrassa, and Rs. 5 to an upper primary school. Of the five municipalities in the Orissa Division, the municipalities of Cuttack and Jajpur together contributed Rs. 1,687; the Puri Municipality paid Rs. 12 a month in aid of the local Hindu girls' school, and the Balasore Municipality spent Rs. 313 for primary schools for boys and girls.

106. During the year under report, the system of payments to gurus by means of postal money-orders was in force in almost all the districts of the province, except the Damin portion of the Sonthal Pergunnahs and the Orissa Tributary Mehals, where the postal arrangements are deficient. The Postmaster-General has recently ruled that instead of cash payments, countersigned bills may be made payable to postmasters, so as to avoid trouble and delay. In the Dacca Division a case of fraud occurred, and Mr. B. De, Officiating Magistrate of Furreedpore reports that two of the chief gurus and a postal peon, who were implicated in it, were committed to the Sessions.

The cheques by means of which the District Boards will now have to make payments to the gurus will be to all intents and purposes equivalent to the bills heretofore issued in favour of postmasters. For the facility of administrative work, it is desirable, however, that the number of these cheques should be minimised as far as possible.

VI.—SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

107. Under this head are included (*a*) training schools for teachers, (*b*) other institutions for technical, industrial, and professional education. The figures for the last two years are compared in the following table:—

Class of Institutions.	1885-86. Schools.	1885-86. Pupils.	1886-87. Schools.	1886-87. Pupils.
Training schools for masters	22	1,142	22	1,193
Ditto for mistresses	3	116	4	142
Guru training classes attached to middle schools	......	......	104	299
School of Art	1	163	1	152
Law schools	10	882	10	1,078
Medical schools	7	752	10	965
Engineering and surveying schools ...	5	367	4	356
Industrial schools	8	446	15	792
Madrassas	10	1,316	12	1,508
Other schools	*6	236	10	289
Total ...	72	5,420	192	6,774

* Excluding 18 maktabs with 313 pupils in Bankura wrongly shown under this head in general table III.

The number of training schools has been increased to 26 by the establishment of a training school at Dum-Dum. Three unaided medical schools have been founded in Calcutta, which accounts for the increase in medical institutions and pupils. The falling off in engineering and surveying schools is accounted for by the abolition of the municipal surveying class at Ranchi. Under the head of Industrial schools there is an increase of one municipal and four unaided schools in the Presidency Division (the Kandi school aided by the municipality and the Jemua, Islampur, Talibpur, and Banwariabad schools), of one school in Calcutta (the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel school), and of one in Bhagulpur, the Madhupur technical school. There is an increase of two madrasas, one at Midnapur in the Burdwan Division, and one in the Rajshahye Division. The increase under the head of "Other schools" is thus accounted for. One school has been gained in Burdwan, one in Rajshahye, (the Ghoom monastic school in Darjeeling,) and three Sanskrit tols in Chittagong have been wrongly returned under this head. The Pooree Sanskrit school has been amalgamated with the zillah school. Sanskrit schools have been again wrongly included under the head of "Other schools," but a detailed account of them will be reserved for the section on indigenous education.

A.—Training Schools.

108. The following statement gives the usual statistics regarding these institutions:—

Class of Institutions.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure. From public revenues. Rs.	Expenditure. From private sources. Rs.	Expenditure. Total. Rs.
Government training schools—					
For masters	16	716	64,846	754	65,600
Aided training schools—					
For masters	6	477	6,086	13,454	19,540
,, mistresses	4	142	5,140	14,012	19,152
Guru training classes attached to middle schools— Government	104	299	939	......	939
Total ...	130	1,634	77,011	28,220	1,05,231

Last year there were 25 schools with 1,258 pupils, and the expenditure on them was Rs. 97,563. The number of aided training schools has been raised from 9 to 10 by the conversion of the girls' schools at Dum-Dum, under the Wesleyan Mission, into a training school for mistresses. This year the training classes for gurus in middle schools have been included in this table. In accordance with the orders of Government, gurus have been authorised to

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read free in middle schools, Government or aided, on producing a certificate from the District Deputy Inspector to the effect that they are *bonâ fide* gurus or intending gurus. Government has promised to pay every head-master competent to teach such gurus one rupee a month for every guru under instruction. The head-masters are required to teach the gurus out of school hours. Putting aside these figures for these classes, we have 26 schools with 1,335 pupils, costing Rs. 1,04,292, of which Rs. 76,072 were contributed by Government.

109. GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS.—No change has taken place in the number and locality of these schools. The first grade schools are those of Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, Rungpore, Chittagong, Patna, Ranchi, and Cuttack. There is a second grade school at Jalpigoree, and the third grade training schools are at Saidabad, Daltongunge, Haldipukur, Pooree, Balasore, Angul, Motihari. Schools of the first grade prepare students through a three-years' course, those of the second grade through a two-years' course, and those of the third grade through a course lasting six months or a year.

110. The following table shows the result of the vernacular mastership examination for 1887.

Certificates of the first, second or third grade are given to students of three, two and one year's standing respectively. A certificate is classed as high, medium, or low according to the marks obtained.

Vernacular Mastership Examination, 1887.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	FIRST GRADE CERTIFICATES.					SECOND GRADE CERTIFICATES.					THIRD GRADE CERTIFICATES.					TOTAL.	
	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates.	Passed.
Calcutta	30	...	7	17	24	21	...	3	12	15	28	...	6	10	16	79	55
Hooghly	29	4	5	17	26	32	2	8	17	27	47	...	20	18	38	108	91
Dacca	20	3	3	12	18	45	2	16	22	40	51	5	20	21	46	116	104
Chittagong	24	...	8	12	20	17	1	3	13	17	27	1	10	15	26	68	63
Rungpore	16	1	3	9	13	17	..	4	11	15	22	...	8	14	22	55	50
Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	3	6	...	5	...	5	9	8
Kishnaghar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	3	6	3
Private students ...	14	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	2	2	22	...	1	7	8	39	12
Total ...	133	8	26	69	103	138	5	36	78	119	209	6	70	88	164	480	386

We have a total of 386 successful candidates out of 480, against a total of 332 out of 438 in the previous year. The Hooghly and Dacca Normal schools have again done very creditably. The Calcutta school does not seem to have passed any candidates by the high standard, and in the proportion of pupils passed it falls far behind the Dacca and Hooghly schools. Chittagong has passed 63 out of 68 candidates, and Rungpore 50 out of 55, obtaining one high certificate of the first grade. The Patna, Ranchi, and Cuttack schools, in which the vernacular is other than Bengali, do not send candidates to the general examination. The examination of each of these schools is conducted by a local Committee, and certificates are granted in accordance with its recommendations.

111. The amount sanctioned for the establishment of guru-training classes in connexion with middle schools, under the orders of Government referred to in paragraph 3, was Rs. 6,000. This sum was equally distributed among the five Circle Inspectors. The following table shows the number of gurus brought under instruction and the distribution of the schools in which they are trained:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Presidency Division	32	98
Chota Nagpore "	2	12
Burdwan "	15	56
Orissa "	13	42
Dacca "	20	55
Chittagong "	18	27
Rajshahye "	4	9
Total ...	104	299

112. *Calcutta Training School.*—Baboo Jadu Nath Mukherji, the late head-master, having retired on pension, Baboo Chandra Kumar Maitra was appointed his successor on the 1st of July 1886. The number of pupils on the rolls was 79 against 74 in the previous year. Of these 15 came from the 24-Per-

gunnahs, 6 from Nuddea, 3 from Jessore, 11 from Khulna, 7 from Moorshedabad, 29 from the Burdwan Division, 7 from the eastern districts, and 1 from Manbhoom. The total expenditure was Rs. 9,113, of which only Rs. 88 was raised from fees. Of the 79 pupils 62 were stipend-holders. There were 50 boarders against 42 in the previous year. The proposal to place a resident Superintendent in charge of the boarders has not been carried out, as no quarters have as yet been provided for him. The boarders are at present under the care of the head-master, who lives close to the school premises. He is apparently not satisfied with the accommodation provided for them. It has been already remarked that the results of the recent examination are no better than those of the preceding year. It will evidently be necessary to make a thorough enquiry into the administration of the school.

113. *Hooghly Training School.*—The number of students on the rolls of this school on the 31st March last was 107 against 111 on the corresponding date in the previous year. Of these 107 pupils, 13 were from Hooghly, 3 from Howrah, 32 from Burdwan, 23 from Bankura, 9 from Beerbhoom, 20 from Midnapore, 5 from Moorshedabad, and 2 from Nuddea. The total expenditure of the school during the year was Rs. 10,498. In the vernacular mastership examination of 1887 the school passed 91 candidates out of 108 sent up, 26 in the first grade, 27 in the second, and 38 in the third; 6 in all by the high standard. In 1886 the school stood first among the schools of its class on the results of the examination. The Woodrow medal was awarded to Yasoda Nandan Sadhu, who obtained the highest number of marks among all the candidates for first grade vernacular mastership certificates.

114. *Dacca Training School.*—The roll number has increased from 102 to 116. They are thus distributed:— 47 belong to the Backergunge district, 25 to Dacca, 22 to Tipperah, 9 to Mymensingh, 9 to Furreedpore, and 1 to Sylhet. The popularity of the school is ascribed by Dr. Martin to the fact that the demand for pundits is so great that every trained man obtains employment as soon as he leaves the school. The fee and fine income rose from Rs. 164 to Rs. 241 during the year. The expenditure rose from Rs. 9,045 to Rs. 9,297, the increase being due to increased pay drawn under the graded system by the head and second masters.

The results of the vernacular mastership examination of 1887 were most creditable to the teachers.

115. *Chittagong Training School.*—The number on the rolls rose from 59 at the beginning to 68 at the close of the year. Forty-eight were natives of Chittagong, 14 of Noakholly, 3 of Dacca, and 1 came from each of the districts of Tipperah, Faridpur, and Mymensingh. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 4,780 against Rs. 4,429 in the previous year. The increase was due principally to the increment in the head-master's graded salary and to house-rent. The latter item will no longer be needed, as the house which was under construction last year has been completed. The result of the vernacular mastership examination was satisfactory.

116. *Rungpore Training School.*—This school had 71 pupils on its rolls, of whom 16 belonged to the guru training class. There is an increase in the pundit class from 39 to 55, and in the guru class from 13 to 16. It is satisfactory to find that 20 of the total number are Mahomedans. Of the pundit class, 24 are from the Rungpore district, 6 from Bogra, 5 from Rajshahye, 5 from Pubna, and 2 from Julpigoree, leaving 13 for districts outside the Division. It is noteworthy that none has come from the Dinagepore district. The practising school attached to the training school is very fairly successful.

It is reported that all the students fully or partially trained in this school, at any rate those who have read up to or beyond the second-year course, are readily provided with employment.

117. *Patna Training School.*—In the Patna Training school there were on the 31st March 69 pupils against 84 in the year before. The head-master attributes this decrease to the abolition of the English department. The pupils came from the following districts:—Patna 16; Shahabad 7; Mozufferpore 3; Gya 10; Sarun 14; Durbhanga 1; Chumparun 1; Monghyr 1; Ghazipur in the North-Western Provinces 9. Twelve were Mahomedans and 57 Hindus. The pupil-teachers who passed found no lack of employment during the year.

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118. *Ranchi Training School.*—The number of students was 22 against 21 in the preceding year. Fourteen were natives of the Lohardugga district, 3 of Manbhoom, 2 of Hazaribagh, 1 of Gaya, 1 of Ghazipore, and 1 of Arrah. Five students passed the final examination, 6 the second-year examination, and 5 the first-year examination. The head-master reports that nearly all the passed students of the school have secured appointments. There is not a single student in the school who does not receive a stipend. The total expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 2,409. The great want of the school is an attached practising school; the aided middle vernacular school at Ranchi, being under private management, is not always available for this purpose.

119. *Cuttack Training School.*—There were 39 students in the pundit department, all Hindus. One Mahomedan student joined, but left the school after a few months. The numerical strength of the guru department was 12 against 11 in the preceding year. Of the 544 gurus turned out of this department since the date of its establishment, 199 are in charge of lower primary schools in Cuttack.

120. *Julpigoree Training School.*—This school has only two classes for pundits. There were at the end of the year 6 in the first and 3 in the second-year class. There were 21 in the *guru class.* Of these 3 came from the Darjeeling Terai, 9 from the Bhutan Doars, and 9 from the Julpigoree district. Of the 9 pupils in the pundit classes, 4 came from Julpigoree, 2 from Bogra, 1 from Pubna, 1 from Dinagepore, and 1 from Dacca. Mr. Bellett considers that these figures show that the school has no *raison d'être,* as all of the pupils, except four, came from districts nearer to the Rungpore school, and could easily join that school. He remarks that the Mech scholarships or stipends attached to the school are of no value, as there are no Mech schools in the district.

121. *Saidabad Training School.*—This school has been in existence for the last three years. The amount of Rs. 30 on account of 10 stipends at Rs. 3 each is met from the sum of Rs. 20, the Government grant withdrawn from the Kandi model school, supplemented by Rs. 10 from the primary fund of the district. The scholarships are tenable for a period of six months. Owing, however, to the opening of training classes in connexion with middle schools in the interior of the district, all the stipends were not taken up during the year. On the 31st March there were five pupils on the rolls against 11 in the year before. At the two examinations held in the year under report, 10 gurus obtained certificates against 14 in the year before. The total expenditure was Rs. 293 (inclusive of Rs. 79 from the primary fund) against Rs. 250 in the year before

122. *Motihari Training School.*—Twenty gurus were admitted during the year on stipends of Rs. 3 each, but four left before the end of the year. All appeared at the upper primary scholarship examination and seven passed—one in the first, one in the second, and five in the third division. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,187.

123. *Daltongunge Training School.*—The average monthly roll number was 15 during the year, and the daily attendance 14. At the last two half-yearly examinations 31 candidates appeared, of whom 21 passed. The total expenditure was Rs. 748, which was all borne by the State. The Deputy Commissioner wishes to transfer the grant to Lohardugga, round which centre the want of primary teachers is very great

124. *Haldipukar Training School.*—This school is located at Haldipukar, a large rice market in the Dhalbhoom pergunnah of the Singbhoom district. It has a grant of Rs. 540 a year, out of which last year Rs. 470 were expended. The cost of training each guru was therefore Rs. 39, the whole of which was paid by Government. All the passed pupils have been employed in aided primary schools.

125. *Balasore and Pooree Training Schools.*—The aggregate numbers of certificated Abadhans turned out by these institutions, since the date of their establishment are 490 and 294 respectively. Of these 180 are in charge of lower primary schools in Pooree and 146 in Balasore. The want of a suitable boarding-house is very much felt at Pooree

126. *Angul Training School.*—This school has an attendance of 15 pupils. It sent 28 candidates to the final *guru* examination, of whom 20 passed, 5 in the first and 15 in the second division.

The total number of *gurus* passed up to date from this school is 83.

127. AIDED TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS—*Barrackpore Wesleyan School.*—This is a boarding institution for the training of masters for primary and middle schools under the Wesleyan Mission. On the 31st March last it had 22 pupils on its rolls, of whom 21 were Christians, and one was a Hindu. The average monthly roll number was 26. The pupils read English and Bengali. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,060 against Rs. 2,380 in the year before. The Government contribution amounted to Rs. 1,200 as in previous years.

128. *Krishnagar Church Mission Training School.*—This school was attended by 17 pupils against 21 in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,336 against Rs. 3,343 in the preceding year. The amount borne by Government increased from Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 1,500, and the contribution from the Mission Fund from Rs. 2,043 to Rs. 2,836. The school has been steadily improving under the able superintendence of the Reverend J. Santer. It has been raised to the status of a first grade normal school, and six pupils appeared at the 3rd grade vernacular mastership examination.

129. *Bhimpore Sonthal Training School.*—This school is under the American Baptist Mission. It had on its rolls on the 31st March 151 pupils, of whom 113 were males and 38 females, against 115 in the year before. The average daily attendance was 90. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,700, of which one-half was met by Government and the other half by the Mission. No tuition fee is charged. The course of studies in the male department is the same as that prescribed for the middle vernacular scholarship examination, while that in the female department corresponds to the upper primary course. Two Sonthal boys went up for the last middle vernacular scholarship examination, but none passed Of the two girls that competed in the last upper primary scholarship examination, only one was successful.

130. *Ghola Training School (Bishenpore)*—This school, which is under the Wesleyan Mission is also a free school. It had on its rolls 19 Sonthal pupils (all boarders) against 20 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,010, of which Rs. 300 was paid from the grant-in-aid fund. No boy is reported to have competed at the last upper primary scholarship examination. It is, however, satisfactory to observe that during the last three years of its existence the school has trained one boy up to the upper primary course, and four up to the lower primary standard.

131. *Darjeeling Mission Training School.*—It appears from the returns that there were at the close of the year 27 pupils on the rolls of this school, and that the average attendance was 25 as against 9 reported last year. The teachers of the schools scattered among the hills are recruited from this school.

132. *Berlin Mission School, Ranchi.*—This is a large school resembling our middle English schools, having a seminary and a training class attached to it. Advanced boys are transferred, according to their inclinations, from the main school to either of these classes, in the former of which they receive training for church work, in the latter for the duties of a village school-master. There were on the rolls 241 pupils against 266 in the previous year. A small portion of these (not more than 50 pupils perhaps) belonged to the training class. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 6,838 (including the boarding charges of a large number of pupils) of which Rs. 1,200 were paid by the State.

133. AIDED TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MISTRESSES.—The number of these schools has risen from 3 to 4 owing to the conversion of the girls' school at Dum-Dum, under the Wesleyan Mission, into a training school for mistresses. The school had 12 pupils on the rolls last year, all of whom were Christians, reading English and Bengali. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,855, of which Rs. 500 were contributed by Government. The school sent up seven girls to the lower primary scholarship examination, of whom one passed. The two aided training schools for mistresses in Calcutta are the Church of England Zenana Mission Normal school, and the Free Church Normal school. The former had on its rolls 15 pupils, against 11 in the previous year, and the latter 36 against 36. The object of these schools is to train teachers for the girls' schools and zenanas under those Missions. The expenditure on the Church of England Zenana Mission Normal school was Rs. 10,467, against Rs. 7,728 in the previous year, of which Government paid Rs. 1,920. The

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expenditure on the Free Church Normal school was Rs. 4,117, of which Government contributed Rs. 200. The Krishnaghur Roman Catholic Boarding school for mistresses had 79 pupils on its rolls, against 72 in the year before. Two of them were Italian nuns and 77 Native Christians. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 2,713. of which Rs. 720 were paid by Government. The girls are taught a little reading and writing along with needle-work, wool-work, and embroidery, with the special object of qualifying them for becoming mistresses in girls' schools.

134. UNAIDED TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES.—Under this head should apparently have been returned the promising girls' boarding school opened in January last by the Wesleyan Mission in the sudder station of Bankura for the education of Christian girls, with the purpose of turning it eventually into a training school for female teachers. It has been included by the Inspector among "other schools." On the 31st March last this school had 12 pupils on its rolls, with a daily attendance of nine. Eleven out of these 12 girls are native Christians and boarders. For the accommodation of the boarders and the general purposes of the school, a building with fine enclosures and suitable offices has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,000. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 157, which was met solely from local sources. Mrs. Broadhead, the Lady Superintendent, teaches English and sewing; Bengali is taught by a native mistress.

B.—OTHER SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

135. Under this head are included institutions and departments of institutions teaching law, medicine, and engineering, whether affiliated to the University or not, together with the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools, and other schools of a special character. The usual statistics of the leading institutions are given in the following table:—

Statement of attendance and expenditure in schools of special instruction in 1886-87.

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly roll number.	EXPENDITURE.			AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.	
				From public revenues.	From other sources.	Total.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.
I.—LAW.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Law Schools.								
Hooghly College	1	40	38	......	2,382	2,382	......	62 10 11
Kishnaghur "	1	8	7	......	517	517	......	73 13 8
Dacca "	1	49	48	......	(a) 2,496	2,496	......	52 0 0
Patna "	1	56	57	......	(b) 2,400	2,400	......	42 1 8
Rajshahye "	1	10	15	......	1,225	1,225	......	81 10 8
Ravenshaw " (Cuttack)	1	8	8	......	480	480	......	60 0 0
Total ...	6	171	173	......	9,500	9,500	......	54 14 7
Unaided Law Schools.								
Metropolitan Institution	1	514	509	Money returns not furnished.				
City College	1	118	142					
Ripon "	1	244	203					
Jagannath " (Dacca)	1	31	28	......	998	998	......	35 10 3
Total ...	4	907	882	....	998	998	......	......
TOTAL LAW SCHOOLS ...	10	1,078	1,055	.. ..	10,498	10,498	......	......
II.—MEDICINE.								
Medical College, Calcutta	1	172	188	1,58,546	9,015	1,67,561	843 5 8	891 4 6
Government Medical Schools.								
Sealdah	1	171	183	37,896	5,878	43,774	207 1 3	239 3 2
Patna	1	96	104	17,460	2,248	19,708	167 14 1	189 8 0
Dacca	1	210	187	11,918	7,314	19,232	63 11 8	102 13 6
Cuttack	1	49	53	5,006	......	5,006	94 7 2	94 7 2
Total ...	4	526	527	72,280	15,440	87,720	137 2 5	166 7 2
Unaided Medical Schools.								
Calcutta Homœopathic Schools ...	3	116	100	......	1,914	1,914	......	19 2 3
Dacca " " ...	2	151	145	......	2,244	2,244	......	15 7 10
Total ...	5	267	245	......	4,158	4,158	......	16 15 6
TOTAL MEDICAL SCHOOLS ...	10	965	960	2,30,826	28,613	2,59,439	240 7 1	270 3 11
III—ENGINEERING.								
Sibpur Engineering College	1	146	139	62,757	5,074	67,831	451 7 10	487 15 10

(a) Surplus fees Rs. 1,127 } Rs. 4 810.
(b) Ditto fees " 3,683 }

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly roll number.	Expenditure.			Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	
				From public revenues.	From other sources.	Total.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.
Government Surveying Schools.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dacca	1	87	92	2,489	1,049	3,538	27 0 10	38 7 3
Patna	1	61	61	2,112	704	2,816	34 9 11	46 2 7
Cuttack	1	62	60	1,768	580	2,348	29 7 5	39 2 1
Total ...	3	210	213	6,369	2,333	8,702	29 14 5	40 13 8
TOTAL ENGINEERING SCHOOLS ...	4	356	352	69,126	7,407	76,583	196 6 1	217 6 9
IV.—ART AND INDUSTRY.								
Government School of Art	1	152	153	17,405	3,252	20,657	113 12 1	135 0 2
Government Industrial School.								
Ranchi Industrial School		27	24	1,873	450	2,323	78 0 8	96 12 8
Municipal Industrial School.								
The Berhampur Technical School ...	1	27	26	......	601	601	......	23 1 10
Aided Industrial Schools.								
In the Presidency Division	2	61	73	......	641	641	......	8 12 6
Burdwan "	4	204	153	371	2,637	3,008	2 6 9	19 10 6
Total ...	6	265	226	371	3,278	3,649	1 10 3	16 2 8
Unaided Industrial Schools.								
In the Presidency Division	4	286	270	......	143	143	......	0 8 5
" Town of Calcutta	1	96	92	......	6,290	6,290	......	68 5 10
" Bhagulpur Division	2	91	71	......	243	243	......	3 6 9
Total ...	7	473	433	......	6,676	6,676	......	15 6 0
TOTAL ART SCHOOLS ...	16	914	862	19,649	14,257	33,906	22 2 8	39 5 4

136. LAW.—The number of law students in Government colleges on the 31st March has risen from 110 to 171, but the average monthly roll number has fallen from 183 to 173. The law classes in the Metropolitan Institution show an increase again this year, as the monthly roll number has risen from 437 to 509. In the City College the monthly roll number has gone down from 162 to 142, and in the Ripon College it has risen from 158 to 203. The total average monthly roll number has risen from 947 to 1,055.

The following table shows the result of the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law, the number passed being 139 out of 221 candidates against 119 out of 208 in the previous year :—

Statement showing the result of the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law.

Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the— First division.	Passed in the— Second division.
Presidency College	2	...	1
Hooghly "	7	...	5
Kishnaghur "	6	...	3
Dacca "	8	...	5
Patna "	13	2	7
Rajshahye "	7	...	5
Ravenshaw " (Cuttack)	1	1	...
Metropolitan Institution	117	6	78
City College	35	1	22
Ripon "	25	3	13
Total ...	221	13	139

The law classes in Government colleges are entirely self-supporting, the Professors being paid from the fees realised from the students, subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 2,400 a year. The pleadership class attached to the Chittagong College contained no students this year. Four students, who had completed their course in previous years, passed the pleadership examination. The Assistant Inspector reports that the class may be considered a "defunct institution."

137. MEDICINE.—The total number of medical students has risen from 752 to 965. This is partly due to the inclusion in the returns of three unaided medical schools in Calcutta. There is also a considerable increase in the Dacca Medical school, and a slight increase in all the other medical schools, as well as in the Medical College, Calcutta.

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138. *Medical College.*—The College has now completed its fifty-second session, reckoning from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887. During the year under review the following changes took place in the professorial staff:—Dr. O'C. Raye went on furlough for 225 days, and resumed charge of his duties as 2nd Surgeon and Professor of Anatomy on the 14th December 1886, relieving Dr. Joubert, who had been acting for him. Dr. R. C. Chandra returned from furlough and relieved Dr. McConnell on the 26th June 1886. Dr. G. Bomford acted as Professor of Physiology from the 6th June to the 16th August 1886, during the deputation of Dr. D. D. Cunningham.

When the session opened there were 152 students continuing their studies, 2 rejoined, and 80 began their medical studies for the first time. Thus there was a total of 234 students against 218, 217 and 197 in the three previous years.

Of the 82 new and re-admitted students, the 10 who had obtained the highest marks in the University B.A. and F.A. examinations received free presentations, 31 enrolled themselves as paying or matriculated students; 10 entered as casual or non-matriculated students; 11 joined the female certificate class, after passing a preliminary examination, and 20 joined the hospital apprentice class.

At the close of the session eight senior scholars and four paying students passed their final M.B. and L.M.S. examinations; 13 hospital apprentices passed, and left for regimental duties; one Burmese student passed and returned to Burmah; one senior and one junior scholar, 25 paying, and one free student ceased to attend; three hospital apprentices were dismissed, four certificate students were removed, and one died, so that at the end of the year the strength of the College was 172 against 152, 132, and 117 in the three preceding years.

Of the 21 candidates for the first L.M.S. examination, 11 or 52 per cent. passed. Of the 26 candidates who presented themselves for the second L.M.S. examination 18 or 69 per cent. passed. For the first M. B. examination 38 candidates presented themselves, of whom eight or 21 per cent. passed; two were placed in the first division. Fourteen candidates appeared for the second M.B. examination, of whom 10 or 71 per cent. passed; three were in the first division.

Four native *dhais* passed in midwifery, against three in the preceding year. Eight pupil nurses passed out as midwives.

139. The Maharani Svarnamayí hostel has been built to half its proposed extent. It has been occupied by ladies studying medicine, and has been made over to the Managing Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund; half the cost of establishment being borne by Government and the other half by the Branch Committee.

A new dissecting room has been sanctioned, but has not been built. Additions have been made to the Chemical Department, and new evaporating closets have been put up.

The total expenditure of the College was Rs. 1,67,561 against Rs. 1,48,140 in the preceding year. There was an increase of Rs 9,658 under Professors on account of Drs. McConnell and Joubert having been relieved by officers who drew higher pay, and of Rs. 8,958 under Hospital apprentices, due principally to an increase in their number.

140. *Campbell Medical School.*—Dr. S. Coull Mackenzie had charge of the school throughout the year. He reports that the constant change of tutors during the year was detrimental to the efficiency of the tutorial classes of the school. The number of students that attended the school during the year was 229 against 192 in the previous year. Of 53 secondary students who went up for the First License examination, 46 or 86·79 per cent. passed against 45 or 88·23 per cent. in 1885-86. The seven students who failed were rejected in Materia Medica. Of 50 students who appeared at the Second License examination, 38 were successful, 10 were rejected in midwifery, and 2 in medicine. Dr. O'Connell Raye, who examined the students in anatomy, speaks in high terms of their proficiency. Eight-five first-year students appeared for the school examination test, and 69 passed; the names of the remaining 16 were struck off the rolls. The usual half-yearly examinations for compounders were held in April and October. In the month of April 35 out of 41, and in the month of October 18 out of 26, passed. Ten licentiates of the school entered Govern-service. It appears that the best educated of the students do not enter

Government service, but obtain appointments "on railways, in the employ of municipalities, in jute and other mills, in emigration depôts and tea gardens, &c., and some of them have no difficulty in obtaining lucrative private practice in mufussil stations, sub-divisions, and villages."

141. *Dacca Medical School.*—Surgeon-Major C. J. W. Meadows was in charge until the 5th of March 1887, when Surgeon-Major A Crombie resumed charge. At the close of the session there were 48 third-year, 60 second-year, and 102 first-year student, in all 210, on the rolls against 150 in the previous year.

Of these 22 were vernacular scholarship-holders, 10 held medical scholarships, and 10 were free students.

Of the 48 candidates who appeared at the final examination of third-year students, 43 passed as Hospital Assistants.

At the junior diploma examination there were 60 candidates, of whom five only were rejected.

Advantage has been taken of Her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee to raise subscriptions, which already amount to Rs. 50,000, for the erection of a permanent building for the school. The foundation stone of the building was laid on the 2nd April 1887, by Mr. Larminie, the Commissioner of the Division, in the presence of Surgeon-General Dr. Cowie.

142. *Temple Medical School, Patna.*—The season opened on the 21st June 1886 with 126 students on the rolls, but at the close of the year only 96 remained Of the 41 third-year students, 13 were stipend-holders; of the 24 second-year students, 9 were stipend-holders; and of the 31 first-year students, 6 were stipend-holders. Besides there were 15 stipend-holders from Nagpore.

Of the 41 third-year students, 34 were allowed to present themselves for examination, and 26 passed, three were recommended to be re-examined. Of the 23 second-year students who appeared for the junior examination 15 passed. During the season 64 bodies were dissected against 73 in the previous year.

143. *Cuttack Medical School*—Surgeon-Major W. D. Stewart was in charge of the school during the year.

The number of the students was 49, 24 in the first or junior class —19 males and five females, 14 in the second-year, and 11 in the third-year class. Ten students presented themselves for the final examination, eight of whom passed, and have been granted licenses qualifying them for the post of Hospital Assistant. All the 14 students who presented themselves for the primary examination passed, and were promoted to the third-year class.

The Superintendent observes:—"With this session commenced for the first time the education of native females of Orissa on the same plan as that established for Civil Hospital Assistants. All of them know Ooryah, and some have a fair knowledge of Bengali. They have also commenced the study of English; associated with them in this work are two English ladies, who, by their presence and example, are great helps to the native females in the work which is so new and strange to them."

144. The three unaided medical schools in Calcutta are—(1) the Calcutta School of Homœopathy, (2) the Calcutta Medical Institution, and (3) the Calcutta School of Medicine.

The Calcutta School of Medicine appears to be an eclectic institution. Its object is to teach the different systems of medicine (allopathy, homœopathy, and Hindu medicine) separately and by separate teachers. The students have the option of attending lectures on one or all the systems. The number of pupils on the rolls was 56. The income from fees and other sources was Rs. 680, and the expenditure was Rs. 680. Among the teachers there are two M. D's. and several M.B's. The Calcutta Medical Institution appears to be an institution of a similar kind. Medical instruction on eclectic principles is imparted to the students. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March was 35, of whom 33 were Hindus and two Mahomedans. The income from fees was Rs. 1,385, and the expenditure was Rs. 654.

The Calcutta School of Homœopathy was founded in 1883 by Dr. M. M. Bose, L.R.C.P.E., for the purpose of diffusing the principles of homœopathy among the natives of this country. It consists of two classes—a vernacular and an English class. The fee charged in both the classes is Rs. 2. For practical clinics in the dispensary an extra fee of Re. 1 is charged. It had

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on its rolls 25 pupils, of whom 23 were Hindus and 2 Mahomedans. The expenditure was Rs. 580, of which Rs. 135 were raised from fees and Rs. 445 from local sources.

145. The two homœopathic schools at Dacca have 151 pupils against 157 last year. They cost Rs. 2,244, which amount was collected from fees. Some of the students who passed the final examination are said to be successfully practising their profession in various districts of Eastern Bengal, also in Rungpore, Dinagepore, Bogra, and parts of Assam.

146. ENGINEERING.—The institutions for teaching engineering are the Government Civil Engineering College at Sibpur, and the Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack surveying schools. There were 356 pupils in these schools against 367 in the preceding year.

147. *Engineering College, Sibpur.*—The number of students in the Engineering Department affiliated to the University on the 31st March 1887 was 44 against 52 on the same date in the preceding year. Of these 11 were in the first-year, 18 in the second-year, 11 in the third-year, and 4 in the fourth-year class. Of the total number 5 were Europeans or Eurasians, 36 Hindus, and 2 Burmese. There was only one Mahomedan among them.

The University B. E. and L. E. examinations began on the 19th July 1886. Five fourth-year students appeared, and two passed. One of these, Sorabji Shavaksha B. E., gained the Ambika Charan Chaudhuri gold medal in mathematics. The F. E. examination was held in June; ten third-year students presented themselves, but only two passed. These two with two students who failed at the L. E. examination form the present fourth-year class. At the College examinations which commenced on the 25th May, the rule compelling engineer students to undergo an examination in shop work came into force for the first time. Nineteen second-year students came up for examination, of whom 8 were promoted to the third-year class. Of the fifteen first-year students who were examined, 12 were promoted. All the fifteen passed in practical work. Nineteen students joined the first-year class, but of these 8 subsequently withdrew, some complaining that the combined class and shop work was too severe, others that the result of the F. E. examination was disheartening.

On the 31st March 1887 the Apprentice Department contained 102 students against 107 in the preceding year. Among these there were 26 Christians and 74 Hindus, one Buddhist and one Mahomedan. They were distributed as follows:—29 in the first-year, 20 in the second-year, 21 in the third-year, and 17 in the fourth-year class. Besides there were 15 senior apprentices. Eight senior apprentices completed their practical course during the year under review, and left with certificates. The fourth-year class consisting of 18 was examined in July, and 16 passed. One also who had previously failed passed. Two of these left with overseers' certificates, leaving a total of 15 senior apprentices as stated above.

148. The annual examinations were held in January. Twenty third-year students appeared, and 17 were promoted to the fourth-year class. Of the second-year students 24 were examined, and 20 passed. One old student rejoined, making up the number of the third-year class to 21. Eighteen first-year boys appeared, and 17 were promoted, making up, with the three that rejoined, a total of 20 in the second-year class. The admission examination was held on the 3rd of January. Of the 41 who presented themselves 30 passed, and 23 of these joined the Department. Besides these, three boys who had passed standard VII of the Code for European schools were admitted, two were admitted on the result of the entrance Examination, and one, who had been sick, rejoined.

In accordance with the rules, 5 sub-overseers' and 2 overseers' certificates were granted during the year. The departmental examination for 4th grade accountants was held on the 1st Monday in June. Of the 51 candidates who appeared, 16 passed and received certificates.

149. I regret to say that Mr. C. Gilmore, Head-master in the Apprentice Department, and Superintendent of the Christian Mess, died on the 29th April 1886. The duties of Mess Superintendent have subsequently been discharged by the volunteer Sergeant Instructor, who resides on the premises. On the 3rd May Baboo Upendro Nath Chatterjee, B.A., B.L., B.C.E., was appointed to act as teacher. On his resigning, Baboo Banku Behary Mukerjee, L.C.E., was appointed

Mr. J. H. Gilliland took privilege leave from the 27th May to the 14th August, and his work was temporarily distributed among the other Professors. In August Mr. J. H. Toogood Executive Engineer took over charge of the workshops from Mr. J. S. Simpson Executive Engineer.

No new buildings have been taken over from the Public Works Department during the year. The floors of the east wing of the Hindu students' quarters have been laid down with asphalt, and pegs and shelves have been provided. The dining-hall and cook-room for natives will probably be soon handed over. The servants' huts are said to be in a dilapidated condition and to need repair, and the European residents are in want of stabling accommodation and a house for carriages.

150. The survey operations of the second and third-year engineer classes commenced at Madhupur in November, under the superintendence of the Principal and Babu Dwarka Nath Dutt. The third-year students laid out a line of railway about five and-a half miles long, connecting two points on the East Indian Railway. On their return to College they plotted maps and sections, and designed and drew the various structures required. The second-year students surveyed a tract of country about three miles long, partly by triangulation, and partly by traverse, filling in the details by the plane-table. The first-year class under Mr. Slater made a chain and compass survey of the Botanical Gardens, and learnt levelling. The first, second, and third-year apprentices made surveys and sections in the neighbourhood of the College under the superintendence of Babu Surendra Kumar Bose, B.C.E. The fourth-year engineer class visited under the superintendence of Mr. Slater:—

Burn and Company's works, Howrah.
Hooghly Floating Bridge.
The Jubilee Bridge.
Chitpore Lock.
Chitpore Lift-bridge.
Burrakur Iron-works.
Jamalpore Workshops.
Jamalpore Water-works.

The Principal gives it as his opinion that these visits are most useful to students.

Sir Bradford Leslie has presented the College with a very valuable model of the Hooghly Bridge, together with the apparatus for getting the girders into position; but there is unfortunately no accommodation for it, so it is placed in the Principal's office. The Principal insists on the need of a proper model-room for the College.

151. The Athletic Club is said to languish from want of energy on the part of students and from lack of funds. The health of the students appears not to have been so good during the past year, as the average percentage of sick was 5·8, against 4·18 in the preceding year. The conduct of the students appears to have improved, and the Principal observes that they "have at length recognised that rules framed for the maintenance of discipline must be obeyed."

All the European and Eurasian students, numbering 31, have joined the Volunteer Corps. Mr. Simpson resigned the command upon transfer in August, when Mr. Slater was gazetted Captain. Mr. J. H. Gilliland, Professor of Mathematics, has also joined the Corps.

All students, with the exception of the fourth-year engineer class, attend the workshops as follows:—

Engineer Department.—Daily, except Saturdays, from 1-30 P.M. to 4 P.M.

Apprentice Department.—Daily from 8 A.M. to 11 A.M., but on Saturdays, 8 A.M. to 10 A.M.

152. The number of students on the workshop register at the end of the year was 103, of whom 27 were Europeans or Eurasians and 76 natives. The Executive Engineer, Mr. J. H. Toogood, reports that the new system of examinations has had an admirable effect upon the students. Nineteen appeared for the August examination and 18 passed. The following students headed the list:—A. E. Linton, R. Rogers, B. C. Banerjea, H. L. Pal. No prizes were given, as the shops were working at a loss, and there were no funds available. The Executive Engineer makes the following remarks with regard to the course of instruction:—

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"As far as I gather from reports and accounts, the instruction is similar to that given in other institutions of this kind both at home and abroad, and is such as to turn out useful and efficient men thoroughly competent to be employed as foremen in workshops and subordinates in the Public Works Department."

The total expenditure of the College during the year was Rs 67,831, of which Rs. 62,757 were from Provincial funds and Rs. 5,074 from fees. The total expenditure for the Christian students' mess was Rs. 7,676, and the receipts were Rs. 3,707. The expenditure for the native mess was Rs. 6,261, and the receipts were Rs. 5,398. There were 139 students in the College hostels on the 31st March 1887, of whom 107 were Hindus and 32 Christians.

153. In last year's report an opinion was expressed that the constitution of the Engineering College and the course of studies pursued in it required to be thoroughly overhauled. The matter was taken up by the Board of Visitors at their meeting on the 14th August 1886, when the Principal read a statement of the objections entertained towards the Seebpore College and of its unpopularity. The Board resolved that a sub-committee should be appointed, consisting of the Principal, Mr. J. H. Toogood, Mr. J. S. Slater, and Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukerjea Bahadur, to inquire into the questions raised, and report to the Board the measures they would propose with a view to remedy the present unpopularity of the College. The Board met on the 5th March 1887, and recommended—(1) the appointment by the University of a Board of Examiners in Engineering for a term of years; (2) the reservation of a certain number of appointments for passed students of the College; (3) the discontinuance of the combined system of theoretical and practical work in the case of students of the the Engineer Department; (4) the revision of the courses and standards, and of the time which they should occupy. These resolutions were laid before Government, and a Committee has been appointed to consider them.

154. I think it my duty to state here that the preliminary enquiries made for the information of the Committee have shown that all the subjects studied at the College are well and carefully taught. It is suggested that the mathematical course prescribed by the University might with advantage be made more practical, and that the First Arts examination of the Calcutta University ought to be substituted for the Entrance as the test for admission to the College. These and other suggestions will, no doubt, receive the fullest attention of the Committee, which may be trusted to go thoroughly into all questions affecting the success and well-being of the College.

155. *Dacca Survey School.*—The late officiating second teacher, Babu Yogendro Nath Mukherjea, was unfortunately drowned in April last. The school was without a second teacher until Babu Radha Romon Guha, the permanent incumbent, rejoined his post. On the 31st March there were 53 students in the first-year and 34 in the second-year class, against 52 and 25 respectively in the previous year. In the beginning of the session the number of students in the first-year class rose to 71, but it gradually fell off as usual. The receipts from fees and fines amounted to Rs. 1,049, the highest figure it has ever reached. The head-master observes:—"This is conclusive evidence that the education imparted in the school satisfies a real necessity, and that the school is consequently largely gaining in popularity." The gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,538 against Rs. 3,351 in the previous year.

The students appear to have been thoroughly well practised in surveying during the year under report. Fifty first-year students appeared at the annual examination, of whom 35 were promoted to the second-year class The 25 students that constituted the second-year class and one *ex*-student presented themselves for the final examination, and 23 obtained certificates.

156. *Patna Survey School.*—The number of students on the rolls was 61 against 65 in the previous year. Of these, 37 were Hindus, 2 Brahmos, and 22 Mahomedans. The number of students learning through English was 45, and of those learning through the vernacular 16. The fee receipts were Rs. 703 against Rs. 712 in the preceding year, and the total expenditure Rs. 2,815, against Rs. 2,464.

Forty-six students of the first-year class appeared at the annual examination of whom 25 passed and were promoted to the second class. Of the 19 students of the second-year class who went up to the final examination, 18 passed, 2 in the first division, 8 in the second, and 8 in the third.

157. *Cuttack Survey School.*—The number of the students was 62 against 59 in the preceding year—61 Hindus and 1 Mahomedan. The fees amounted to Rs. 580 against Rs. 498 last year, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,348 against Rs. 2,644 last year. Of the 20 candidates who appeared at the final examination, 19 passed—10 in the first, 7 in the second, and 2 in the third division.

158. ART AND INDUSTRY.—The Government School of Art, Calcutta, is the most important institution under this head. A considerable impulse appears to have been given to industrial education during the year under review. It has been already stated that one municipal and four unaided schools have come into existence in the Presidency Division. They have all been started in Moorshedabad under the auspices of Mr. Anderson, Magistrate of the district, who evinces the warmest interest in their well-being. A very promising school has been started in Calcutta by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. There is also a new school at Midnapore. I proceed to notice briefly the various institutions included under this head.

159. *Government School of Art.*—This institution has, during the year under review, been under the care of M. Ghilardi, the Assistant Principal. Since the termination of the year, Mr. W. H. Jobbins, who has been appointed Principal by the Secretary of State, has arrived in Calcutta, and taken over charge. The number of students at the close of the year was 152 against 163 in the preceding year. The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 3,252 against Rs. 3,116 for 1885-86, and the expenditure from public revenues was Rs. 17,405 against Rs. 18,818. The Officiating Principal mentions, as an encouraging feature in the history of the school during the current year, the fact that one pupil, of the name of Kali Kumar Adhikari, has been sent as a teacher to the Moorshedabad Technical School, another has been sent to the Allahabad Girls' High School, while five have joined in starting a studio in Calcutta.

M. Ghilardi anticipates a large accession of students in the metal-chasing and wood-carving classes. He expects that the rich and elegant coffers in metal and wood, which have been designed in pure Indian style and executed by the students of this class, will attract much attention at the forthcoming Glasgow Exhibition, and probably sell for a considerable sum.

160. An innovation has been introduced into the architectural class. The students are now made to draw from Indian architectural models, especially from the Bhuvanesvar casts. It is proposed to make them copy on an enlarged scale the archæological plates that are issued in the Art Journal. In order to stimulate the study of Indian art, M. Ghilardi offered at his own expense six prizes of Rs. 5 each. The lithographic class is engaged on Dr. King's botanical plates. M. Ghilardi is of opinion that the lithographic and wood-carving classes can undertake either Government or private orders. He states that the pupils of the school execute mechanical drawings with much skill and attention, but they are unfortunately in want of a small set of models and a miniature engine.

A large number of ethnological plaster casts for various exhibitions have been produced during the past year. Nearly all the orders appear to have been executed. At first some difficulty was found in procuring the necessary weapons and dresses, but this has been obviated by a circular issued by the Government of India to all provincial administrations to supply them when needed.

The Assistant Principal speaks in the highest terms of all the teachers, and especially of the head-master, Babu Annada Prasad Bagchi. He remarks that "the institution is largely indebted to him for the various artistic productions which have contributed to raise the fame of the Calcutta School of Art."

161. *Art Gallery, Calcutta.*—The sanctioned grant was Rs. 10,000, and the actual expenditure was Rs. 5,164. The Gallery was open to the public for 156 days. The total number of visitors to the Gallery was 5,412—Europeans and East Indians 833, Hindus 4,368, Mahomedans 211. Fifteen pictures have been copied by the advanced students of the Government School of Art. No works of art have been added to the Gallery during the year. The pictures now in the possession of the Gallery are as follows:—

Oil paintings 69; water-colour paintings 64; engravings 78; chromolithographs 51; chalk and pencil drawings 5; photographs and other works of art 41: total number 308.

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162. *Ranchi Industrial School.*—The local authorities, not being satisfied with the working of this school during the last two or three years, recommended its abolition. Government are, however, in favour of retaining it The question of reorganising the institution is settled, and measures are being taken to appoint an efficient Superintendent and to fix a new scale of establishment. There were 27 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year, all learning carpentry, besides a little of reading, writing, and arithmetic. Blacksmith's work has been discontinued during the last two years. It is proposed, however, to reintroduce it. The articles produced by the pupils are fair, but not superior to those manufactured by the bazar workmen. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,323, of which Rs. 1,873 was paid by the State, the remainder being met from sale-proceeds. The increase in the outlay from provincial funds may be explained by the fact that, under orders of Government, Mr. Raynbird was paid his salary for 14 months while he remained exercising supervision over the school, and that this salary was drawn during the year under report.

163. *Moorshedabad Technical School.*—The Moorshedabad Municipality contributed Rs. 385. The sum of Rs. 185 was raised from private subscriptions and Rs. 18 from sale proceeds. There was also a surplus balance of Rs. 81 in favour of the school, so the total income was Rs. 669. The total expenditure was Rs. 554. The Superintendent, who teaches drawing, receives Rs. 30 *per mensem*, the teacher of clock-repairing Rs. 10, the teacher of carpentry Rs. 7, the teacher of *bidri* Rs. 5, and the teacher of embroidery Rs. 5. There is a servant on Rs. 4. Some slight expenditure was incurred on account of contingencies and materials. The number of pupils on the 31st March was 41 against 63 in the previous year.

164. *Berhampore Technical School.*—This school was started in February 1886. It is maintained entirely by the Berhampore Municipality. It had 27 pupils on its rolls against 93 in the preceding year, when the school was a novelty. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 601. It produced no saleable articles. Carpentry, tinsmith's work, and drawing are the subjects of instruction.

165. *Other Technical Schools in the Moorshedabad district.*—The Kandi Technical School is held in the premises of the Kandi model school, and is under the superintendence of the head-pundit of that school. The total cost, amounting to Rs. 87, was borne by the Kandi Municipality, except Rs. 10, the price of materials, met from private subscriptions, and Rs. 10, met from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles. The number of students was 20 against 17 in the year before. The Jemua unaided school is supported by the local zemindar, as well as the vernacular school with which it is connected. The number of students was 64 against 55 in the preceding year. The total cost was Rs. 107, inclusive of the sale proceeds, which amounted to Rs. 39. The Talibpur Victoria Jubilee Technical School was opened in February last in connection with the local middle English school. It is supported by the local Mahomedan zemindar. The Banwariabad Victoria Jubilee Technical School was also opened in February last in connection with the local high English school, and is maintained by the Maharaja of the place. In all the four above-mentioned schools carpentry and sewing are the subjects of instruction. In the Islampur Technical School, which is maintained by the local zemindar, who also supports the high English school there, instruction is given in carpentry only. The Jungipore Technical School, which was temporarily closed at the end of the year, has since been re-opened.

166. *Technical Schools in the Bhagulpur Division.*—The Madhupur Technical School in the Sonthal Pergunnahs with 46 pupils has been for the first time returned this year. It does not appear that any subscription is paid to it by the Railway Company. The fee-receipts for the year are put down at Rs. 120. Its object is the same as that of the Newada School, which is maintained by the Railway Company at a cost of Rs. 120 per annum for the elementary training of the labourers employed in the workshop, and for instructing them in the railway rules and regulations specially compiled for them. Besides these two schools, the workshop of the East Indian Railway at Jamalpur serves as a training school for artisans.

167. *The Calcutta Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Technical School.*—This school was opened during the year by the Reverend H. Whitehead

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of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. It appears from the returns that there were 96 pupils on the rolls, but this figure is supposed to include the whole number of pupils attending the boarding school. The pupils of the Industrial Department are taught carpentry and electro-plating. There are three teachers of carpentry and one electro-plater. The salaries of the carpenters and the electro-plater are mostly paid from the sale-proceeds of the articles manufactured. The tools in the possession of the school are worth Rs. 350, and there is a proposal to expend Rs. 200 more in purchasing additional instruments. A capitation grant of Rs. 2 a month for every full-time pupil, and Re. 1 for every pupil attending two hours a day, has lately been sanctioned. The boys are all native Christians, and are fed and lodged at the expense of the Mission.

168. *Midnapore Technical Schools.*—Of the two technical schools in Midnapore, one is known as the Maisadal Raja's Technical School, in recognition of the endowment of Rs. 5000 given by the Maisadal estate and other donations from the same source. Of the 40 pupils on the rolls against 41 in the previous year, 22 were students of the Hardinge School, 4 came from other neighbouring schools, and 14 were outsiders. The average daily attendance was 17. Twenty-two of the students are learning carpentry, and 18 the work of a tinsmith. The total income was Rs 2,043, including Rs. 604 from subscriptions and Rs. 1,439 from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,793, of which Rs. 932 were spent in maintaining the establishment, and Rs. 861 in purchasing the necessary materials. For the encouragement of technical education in the district, four scholarships, each of Rs. 3, have been created from the Maisadal estates. Three of these scholarships have been already awarded. The school has of late received a grant of Rs. 50 a month from Government. The other school in Midnapore is the local industrial upper primary school under the management of the American Baptist Mission. It had on the rolls during the year under review 96 pupils, against 131 in the previous year, learning the simple industrial arts, such as rope-making and needle-work; carpentry has of late been introduced. The upper primary course with a little English is also taught.

169. *Bankura Industrial Schools.*—One of these is situated at the sudder station of the district, and the other at Bishenpore. They had together 68 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last. The school at Bankura receives a grant of Rs. 25 a month from Government. It teaches carpentry, tinsmith's work, and wicker-work. Instruction is also given in elementary drawing and arithmetic. The total expenditure was Rs. 440, including Rs. 110 for the purchase of raw materials and Rs. 330 for establishment. The sum of Rs. 50 was realised from the sale of articles made in the school. The Bishenpore Technical School is attached to the local high English school. It is supported by the local municipality. Carpentry and tin-smith's work are taught in the school. The roll number has fallen from 29 to 13. The expenditure, however, has increased from Rs. 110 to Rs. 133. The sale-proceeds of the articles manufactured during the year amounted to Rs. 3 only.

170. *Bengal Music School.*—During the year under review the strength of the school rose from 32 to 39. The school is held three times a week in the premises of the Calcutta Training School. The students receive practical and theoretical training in Hindu music. The fee is one rupee *per mensem.* The expenditure was Rs. 1,200, of which Rs. 234 were raised from fees and Rs. 666 from subscriptions, the Government grant being Rs. 300.

171. *The Bankura Music School.*—This school had on its rolls 21 pupils against 22 in the preceding year. The average daily attendance was 16. It receives a grant of Rs. 10 a month from Government. It gives instruction in vocal and instrumental music.

172. *The Bhutia Boarding School.*—The number of pupils on the 31st March was 38 against 31 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,260 against Rs. 4,058 in the previous year. The first class is reported to be up to the standard of the Calcutta Entrance examination. But the Inspector remarks that "the one boy in it is only nominally a pupil, his time being occupied in teaching." An examination was held during the year. The examiners were—Mr. W. Warry, M.A., the Reverend A. Turnbull B. D., Mr. P. S Lindeman, Mr. Wernicke, and Babu Parvati Charan Roy. The results were very satisfactory. The highest percentage obtained was 85 and the lowest 42·7. In English

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literature taken by itself, the highest percentage was 96. Mr. Warry and another gentleman contributed some money to be expended in prizes. A prize distribution was held after the close of the year under report, at which His Honor Sir Steuart Bayley presided. Don Sandup and Norpa, *ex*-pupils of the school were engaged as assistant interpreters for the Tibet Mission, but unfortunately they had no opportunity of rendering those services which they were considered by the best judges admirably qualified to render.

173. *Agricultural Scholarships.*—During the year under report Debendra Nath Mookerjee, M. A., and Dvija Dass Dutt, M. A., were elected agricultural scholars.

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174. The following table compares the statistics of schools for native girls for the last two years:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
GIRLS' SCHOOLS—				
Maintained by the Department ...	2	201	2	193
Ditto by Municipal Boards ...	4	159	5	236
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	2,048	39,215	1,987	39,293
Unaided	242	3,746	204	3,568
Total ...	2,296	43,321	2,198	43,290
Girls in boys' schools	......	34,716	......	37,764
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,296	78,037	2,198	81,054

175. The number of girls' schools has decreased from 2,296 to 2,198, and their pupils from 43,321 to 43,290. The number of girls in boys' schools has, however, increased from 34,716 to 37,764, so that the total number of girls attending schools of organised instruction was 81,054, against 78,037 in the preceding year. There were three high English and four middle English schools for girls, as in the previous year, and the number of middle vernacular schools was 25 against 15. This decrease in middle schools is due not to any actual loss of schools, but to a more rigid system of classification, schools not attaining the middle standard being treated as primary schools.

176. Upper primary girls' schools numbered 276 against 274, and their pupils 9,105 against 9,194. Lower primaries declined from 2,000 to 1,890, and their pupils from 32,912 to 32,303. The following statement shows their distribution during the past two years:—

Lower Primary Schools for Girls.

DIVISION.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Presidency	308	6,604	*309	6,452
Calcutta	56	1,441	62	1,158
Burdwan	127	2,666	133	2,879
Rajshahye	115	1,820	87	1,394
Dacca	747	9,326	526	7,322
Chittagong	279	3,099	412	5,063
Patna	98	1,511	115	1,913
Bhagulpore	124	2,904	83	2,016
Chota Nagpore	82	2,233	102	2,575
Orissa	62	1,236	68	1,437
„ Tributary Mahals	2	82	3	94
Total ...	2,000	32,912	1,890	32,303

Most of these schools are aided from the primary grant, and the fluctuations in their number in the different divisions are mainly due to local changes in the system of administering that grant. The old departmental rule of paying the guru one rupee for five girls actually under instruction is in force in several districts.

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177. The following table shows the attendance and expenditure in schools for girls:—

Attendance and Expenditure in Schools for Girls during 1886-87.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1887.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.		
					Government.	Local sources.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintained by the Department ...	2	193	188	154	16,070	5,154	21,224
Ditto by Municipal Boards ..	5	236	210	143	169	1,140	1,309
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	1,987	39,293	36,167	27,132	90,909	1,71,347	2,62,256
Unaided	204	3,568	3,255	2,524	......	18,662	18,662
Total ...	2,198	43,290	39,820	29,953	1,07,148	1,96,303	3,03,451

178. The two departmental schools are the Bethune School and the Eden Female School at Dacca. Their aggregate cost was Rs. 21,224, of which Government contributed Rs. 16,070. In the 1,992 aided schools the State expenditure was Rs. 91,078, or Rs. 46 for each school, while the total expenditure was Rs. 2,63,565, or at the rate of Rs. 132 a school. These averages, however, include schools of all degrees of cost. From a more detailed examination of the returns it appears that the number of native girls' schools aided from the grant-in-aid allotment is 333 with 11,605 pupils; of schools aided from circle and municipal grants 36 with 1,149 pupils; and of schools aided from the primary grant 1,612 with 26,661 pupils. A grant-in-aid girls' school costs Rs. 172 a year, while a primary grant school costs only Rs. 20. It has accordingly been held that the elementary education of girls should, for the present at any rate, be left in the hands of the patshala gurus, who enjoy the confidence of the people, and succeed not only in attracting pupils, but in imparting to them the elements of a sound vernacular instruction.

The School Department of the Bethune School had 119 girls on its rolls, against 142 in the preceding year. The falling off is entirely confined to the junior classes of the school department, and is attributed by the Lady Superintendent to the establishment of the Victoria College in Circular Road. The College Department had four students, namely, one in the first, two in the second, and one in the fourth-year class. The last mentioned student appeared at the B.A. examination and passed with second class honours in Sanskrit. The two students who went up to the F.A. examination were unsuccessful. All the four pupils who appeared at the Entrance examination passed, and three of them won junior scholarships.

The cost of the College classes was Rs. 2,866, of which Government contributed Rs. 2,684. The School Department cost Rs. 15,713, of which Rs. 4,300 were raised from fees and Rs. 11,413 paid by Government. During the year Miss Chandra Mukhi Bose, M.A., the first mistress, was appointed Lady Superintendent in place of Miss Lipscombe, who had resigned on the eve of her marriage. The school is under the management of a Committee of European and native gentlemen, with the Hon'ble the Chief Justice as Chairman, and Mr. Manomohun Ghose as Secretary.

179. The Eden Female School had 74 pupils on its rolls, against 59 in the previous year. Its cost was Rs. 5,511, of which Government contributed Rs. 4,667. The fees fell from Rs. 112 to Rs. 89, and the local subscriptions rose from Rs. 630 to Rs. 765. The school sent up three girls to the Upper Primary examination, of whom two passed in the first division. Eleven girls appeared at the Lower Primary examination, of whom eight were successful.

180. The Hostel for female medical students, for which the Maharani Sarnomayi, C.I., contributed the sum of one lakh and fifty thousand rupees, is now occupied by seven boarders. There are altogether 24 young ladies receiving education in the Calcutta Medical College under the altered regulations, of whom six are Europeans and 15 Eurasians. There are also three native ladies reading for the University examination in medicine after having passed the First Examination in Arts. The authorities of the Cuttack Medical School experimentally opened a class for female students with the result that

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two Europeans and three native ladies took their admission into the class. The question of opening classes for female students in connection with the vernacular schools of medicine is still the subject of correspondence.

181. The following table shows the principal institutions in Calcutta for the promotion of female education among natives, that receive Government aid. The schools are attended almost exclusively by native girls, except the Church of England Training School, in which European and Eurasian girls are trained as teachers for native schools and zenanas. The total monthly Government grant is Rs. 2,471, against Rs. 2,469 in the preceding year:—

	Monthly grant. Rs.	A.	P.
I.—Zenana Agencies.			
1. American Zenana Mission Agency	752	0	0
2. Church of England Zenana Mission Agency	300	0	0
3. Church of Scotland ditto ditto	100	0	0
4. Free Church ditto ditto	90	0	0
Total ...	1,242	0	0
II.—Training Schools.			
1. Free Church Training School	166	10	8
2. Church of England Zenana Mission Training School	160	0	0
Total ...	326	10	8
III.—Orphanages.			
1. Church of Scotland Orphanage	40	0	0
2. American Mission Orphanage (Foundling Asylum)	100	0	0
3. Free Church Orphanage	75	0	0
Total ...	215	0	0
IV.—Schools for Native Girls.			
(A).—GRANT-IN-AID ALLOTMENT.			
Church of Scotland—			
1. Sobhabazar Girls' (Nandaram Sen's Lane)	25	0	0
2. Chasadhopapara Girls' (Chasadhopapara Street)	20	0	0
3. Kidderpore Girls'	20	0	0
4. Sonai Girls'	20	0	0
5. Badurbagan Girls'	20	0	0
Free Church—			
1. Dr. Duff's Girls' (173, Maniktala Street)	80	0	0
Church of England—			
1. Christ Church Girls' (High English)	160	0	0
2. Central School for Girls (Middle Vernacular)	50	0	0
3. Mirzapore Girls'	22	0	0
4. Darjipara do.	25	0	0
5. Kansaripara do.	90	0	0
6. Sobhabazar Girls' (Rajbati)	25	0	0
Methodist Episcopal—			
1. Dr. Thoburn's Native Girls' (Sankharitala Lane)	25	0	0
Wesleyan Mission—			
1. Taltala Girls'	20	0	0
American Unitarian Association—			
1. Mr. Dall's Girls' (Dhurrumtollah)	40	0	0
Native management—			
1. Darjipara Hindu Girls'	25	0	0
Total ...	597	0	0
(B).—PRIMARY ALLOTMENT.			
1. Syambazar Girls' (Wesleyan Mission)	10	0	0
2. Chorebagan Hindu Girls'	10	0	0
3. Basakbagan Girls'	9	0	0
4. Kaliprasad Datta's Street	8	8	0
5. Goabagan Lane	8	0	0
6. Rambagan (Umesh Datta's) Lane	7	8	0
7. Machooabazar (C. M. S.)	7	0	0
8. Kansariparah	7	0	0
9. McLeod Street (C. M. S.)	7	0	0
10. Camac Street (Wesleyan Mission)	6	0	0
11. Sinduriapati	5	8	0
12. Nanda Kumar Chowdhuri's Lane	5	0	0
Total ...	90	8	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,471	2	8

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182. *Aided High Schools in Calcutta.*—The only high school aided by the Department is the Christ Church Girls' School. It had on its rolls 53 girls against 43 Of these, 49 were Native Christians, three were Hindus, and one was a Mahomedan. The school is chiefly intended for the benefit of the middle class native converts residing outside the town. Of the pupils, 39 were boarders and 14 day-scholars. As to their nationality, one was a Burmese, and the rest were Bengalis. It is gratifying to find that the school attained the standard fixed for the Entrance examination, and passed one candidate at the examination of 1886. There is provision for teaching needle-work, drawing, and music to the girls, in addition to the ordinary subjects. The expenditure was Rs. 5,814, of which Rs. 1,476 were met from fees, Rs. 2,418 from other sources, and Rs. 1,920 from Provincial revenues. The school is under the efficient management of Miss Neele.

183. *Aided Middle Vernacular Schools in Calcutta.*—The four aided middle vernacular schools are (1) the Church of Scotland Orphanage, (2) the Foundling Asylum, (3) the Central School, and (4) the Free Church Orphanage. There are training classes for mistresses attached to the first and the third of these schools. English is taught in all the schools in addition to the vernacular subjects. There is also provision for teaching needle-work in them. None of these schools attempt to attain the standard prescribed for the middle vernacular scholarship examination. At a Conference lately held in my office, the standards for girls' schools, both middle and primary, were revised with a view not only to the better testing of the results attained in each school, but also to the gradual raising of the standard of instruction under the stimulus of scholarships.

Both the numerical strength and the average daily attendance in the four schools taken together show an improvement. There was an increase in the total expenditure, owing chiefly to the entertainment of a greater number of pupils in the orphanages which are boarding institutions. Of the Rs. 22,135 expended on these schools, Rs. 2,871 were provided from Provincial revenues. The fee receipts amounted to Rs. 1,144. As to the creed of the pupils, 9 were Eurasians, 227 Native Christians, and 202 Hindus.

184. *Aided Upper Primary Schools in Calcutta.*—The number of aided upper primary schools decreased from 130 to 124, and the pupils in them from 3,119 to 2,764. Of these 124 schools, 110 with 1,481 pupils were zenana schools, and 14 with 1,283 pupils were ordinary schools. The expenditure on the 110 zenana schools was Rs. 53,736, against Rs. 57,390 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 14,804 were paid from Provincial revenues, Rs. 3,424 from fees, and Rs. 35,508 from subscriptions and other sources. The expenditure on the 14 ordinary girls' schools was Rs. 25,365, against Rs. 21,314, of which Rs. 1,413 were raised from fees and Rs. 19,317 from other sources, Government contributing Rs. 4,635.

185. The work of instruction in the zenanas is entirely in the hands of four missionary bodies called zenana agencies or zenana missions. The number of teachers* employed under each agency and the number of pupils receiving instruction under each are given below:—

Names of agencies.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Teachers.*	Pupils.	Teachers.*	Pupils.
1. American Mission Zenana Agency	66	1,294	73	1,306
2. Church of England ditto	10	70	17	90
3. Church of Scotland ditto	27	188	7	37
4. Free Church ditto	13	239	13†	48
Total ...	116	1,791	110	1,481

* For return purposes it has been the practice to count each zenana teacher as a school.
† Includes 5 teachers employed in girls' schools.

186. The foregoing statement shows that there was a decrease of six schools and of 310 pupils. It is evident that the operations of the Church of Scotland Zenana Mission during the year were curtailed, the number of teachers and pupils having been considerably reduced. The pupils under the Free Church Zenana Mission decreased from 239 to 48. The operations of the agencies are not confined to the town. The duties of the teachers consist chiefly in visiting a certain number of houses once, twice or thrice in the week, and teaching

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young ladies or girls needle-work in addition to reading, writing, and arithmetic in Bengali or English. In many houses advanced ladies learn needle-work only from these zenana teachers.

187. The following table compares the number of pupils in the 14 ordinary upper primary schools for girls for the last two years:—

	Name of School.		Pupils.	
			1885-86.	1886-87
1.	American Unitarian Association Girls'	...	81	80
2.	Mirzapore Church of England Zenana Mission Girls'	...	84	85
3.	Darjipara ditto ditto ditto	...	124	124
4.	Darjipara Hindu Girls'	...	60	67
5.	Chasadhopapara Church of Scotland Zenana Mission Girls'	...	95	93
6.	Kidderpore ditto ditto ditto	...	113	123
7.	Sonai ditto ditto ditto	...	61	69
8.	Dr. Duff's Girls' (Free Church)	...	109	115
9.	Dr. Thoburn's Native Girls' (Methodist Episcopal)	...	172	100
10.	Taltala Wesleyan Girls'	...	59	75
11.	Kansaripara Church of England Zenana Mission Girls'	...	66	60
12.	Sobhabazar ditto ditto ditto	...	85	83
13.	Ditto Church of Scotland ditto ditto	...	162	147
14.	Badurbagan ditto ditto ditto	...	57	62
		Total	1,328	1,283

188. There was no change in the number of schools, but the number of pupils decreased from 1,328 to 1,283. With the exception of the Darjipara Hindu Girls', all the others are under missionary management. The standards taught in these schools do not strictly conform to those prescribed for the upper primary scholarship examination. This may be accounted for by the fact that no primary scholarships have been sanctioned for the town of Calcutta. It has been already intimated that the creation of a number of upper primary, lower primary, and middle scholarships for girls has been recommended by the conference that was lately held in Calcutta.

189. The number of unaided schools rose from 3 to 8, and the number of pupils in them from 206 to 542. The expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 8,226, of which Rs. 409 were raised from fees and Rs. 7,817 from subscriptions and other sources. Besides these, there were some girls' schools under the Baptist Zenana Mission which did not furnish complete returns.

190. *Lower Primary Schools in Calcutta.*—The number of these schools decreased from 56 to 52, and their pupils from 1,441 to 1,158. Of these 52 schools, 50 received aid from the primary grant and two were unaided. The number of pupils in the aided schools was 1,136, and in the two unaided schools 22. The system of capitation grants, introduced in August 1884 for starting girls' schools or girls' classes in connection with the pathsalas, continued to work. It consists in paying the gurus who have succeeded in opening independent girls' schools, or girls' classes attached to the existing boys' pathsalas, at the rate of four annas for each girl under regular instruction. The maximum grant which a teacher may earn under this system is Rs. 10 a month. Of the 50 girls' schools, 7 are under female teachers and 43 are conducted by gurus having separate pathsalas. The boys' pathsalas in Calcutta are generally held in the morning and afternoon, and remain closed from 10 A.M. to 3½ P.M. The girls' schools under gurus are in consequence held between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.; the seven girls' schools under female teachers sit between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. The standards taught in these schools are reported to be very low, and it is desirable to raise them. To encourage the attendance and improve the teaching in these schools, prizes to the value of Rs. 181 were distributed among them. Fees are rarely paid in these schools. The expenditure in them was Rs. 2,630 against Rs. 2,667, Government contributing Rs. 2,284, against Rs. 2,328 in the previous year.

There were 40 girls' classes attached to lower primary schools for boys, against 29 in the previous year. The number of girls receiving instruction in them was 262 against 239. The girls are taught along with the boys. It is to be noticed that many of the girls are beginners and have not passed beyond the lower section of the lower primary stage. The Government expenditure on these attached girls' classes was Rs. 440 against Rs. 522.

In the upper primary, middle and high schools for girls, the teaching staff consists mainly of female teachers brought up in colleges, high school

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or training schools for mistresses. With the exception of seven schools, the lower primaries are all under male teachers. Of the female teachers of these seven schools, four were trained up in mission schools and three received no regular education. Most of the lower primary girls' schools are conducted by teachers of the lower primary boys' schools, at separate hours, though not in separate buildings. The girls in boys' schools are generally taught along with the boys, no separate classes being held for them. The age up to which girls are kept in pathsalas generally does not exceed nine years. No departmental examinations are held for girls in Calcutta.

191. In the Presidency Division, the number of girls' schools advanced from 351 to 359, and their pupils from 8,489 to 8,836. There were also 4,143 girls in boys' schools, against 3,516 in the previous year, so that the total number of girls receiving school instruction was 12,979 against 12,005. The Government expenditure rose from Rs. 16,840 to Rs. 17,253, and the expenditure from local sources from Rs. 36,487 to Rs. 36,935. One girl passed the middle vernacular, six the upper primary, and 71 the lower primary scholarship examination. Mr. K. G. Gupta, Magistrate of Jessore, was obliged to cancel the examination held in four girls' centres in the Magura sub-division in consequence of grave irregularities brought to his notice. One girl won an upper primary scholarship, and three girls obtained lower primary scholarships. Two private agencies, viz., the Central Bengal Union and the Jessore-Khulna Union, conducted the examination of girls according to their own standards, and distributed some rewards. The Jessore-Khulna Union enjoys a Government grant of Rs. 400 a year, from the two districts to which its operations are confined.

192. In the Burdwan Division the schools rose from 175 to 186, and their pupils from 4,409 to 4,722. Girls in boys' schools advanced from 8,180 to 9,598. At the upper primary examination no girl appeared. There are two middle English and three middle vernacular schools for girls.

Of the 2 middle English schools, one is at Midnapore, which is attended by 15 pupils. In addition to vernacular, English is taught in this school. The other school, which is located at Chinsurah, is under the superintendence of Miss Babanau, and bears on its rolls the names of 20 pupils, Europeans and Native Christians. Here the pupils learn English only. Of the three middle vernacular schools returned, one is at Suri, the other is the Brahmo Samaj Girls' School at Rampurhaut, both in Beerbhoom, and the third school is at Baidyabati in Hooghly. The Suri Girls' school is a very successful institution. It prepares pupils for the different grades of scholarship examinations held by the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha. At the last examination it passed all the candidates it sent up to the final, senior and junior scholarship examinations held by the Sabha. The Rampurhaut school passed a pupil in the final examination of the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha this year. Most of the girls' schools in the division prepare candidates for the Hitakari scholarship examinations.

All the six districts of the Burdwan Division now send up candidates to the scholarship examinations of the several grades that are annually held by the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha. The results of the examination for the past year are given below:—

District.	Number of examinees at—				Number of passed.				Scholarships obtained.			
	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.
Howrah	31	15	5	51	27	8	4	39	6	3	1	10
Hooghly	26	12	2	40	23	9	2	34	8	5	2	15
Burdwan	60	14	6	80	49	14	4	67	9	1	......	10
Beerbhoom	21	11	4	36	14	10	2	26	7	1	1	9
Bankoorah	55	18	......	73	37	8	...	45	11	2	......	13
Midnapore	105	21	3	129	51	19	3	73	9	3	......	12
Total ...	298	91	20	409	201	68	15	284	50	15	4	69

193. It appears from the above table that 69 scholarships in all have been awarded, four of Rs. 3 each for success at the final, 15 of Rs. 2

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each for success at the senior, and 50 of Re. 1 each a month for success at the junior scholarship examinations. The districts of Hooghly and Howrah only are allowed to compete for the scholarships. Each of the four other districts has its own scholarships either assigned or created, which are annually awarded by the Sabha on the results of the several grades of scholarship examinations. In Hooghly and Bankurah, as a special measure, two lower primary scholarships, one from each, have been set apart for those that do not appear at the Uttarpara Hitakari examinations. From Bankurah six girls appeared at the last lower primary scholarship examination, two of whom passed, and to the best of the successful candidates a lower primary scholarship was awarded. From Hooghly two girls competed, one of whom passed and obtained a primary scholarship. From Midnapore eight girls appeared, all of whom failed.

194. In the Rajshahye Division the number of schools declined from 124 to 95, and the girls reading in them from 2,063 to 2,578. Girls in boys' schools fell off from 1,464 to 1,224. The largest decrease has taken place in Pubna, where, owing to the closing of a number of boys' patshalas, the girls' classes attached to them had to be abandoned. There was only one middle school for girls, which sent up two candidates to the middle vernacular, three to the upper primary, and three to the lower primary scholarship examination. All these girls were successful. Five girls belonging to other schools passed the lower, and one girl the upper, primary scholarship examination. One girl gained an upper primary and another a lower primary scholarship. There is a zenana school in Jalpaiguri, and there is a branch Zenana Association under Miss Reid in Darjeeling.

195. In the Dacca Division the schools decreased from 778 to 550, and their pupils from 16,786 to 15,584. Girls attending boys' schools, however, rose from 6,682 to 7,284, so that the net loss of pupils was 1,202. The Inspector is of opinion that a want of interest on the part of the inspecting staff of Furreedpore and Mymensingh is one of the reasons of the decrease. The large increase of numbers in the Dacca district (1,093 pupils) has not counterbalanced the losses in the two districts above referred to. One girl passed the middle vernacular, 6 girls the upper, and 84 the lower primary scholarship examination. The Furreedpore *Suhrid Sabha* and the Backergunge *Hitaishini Sabha*, who examine girls as well as young ladies, give rewards for success.

196. In the Chittagong Division the number of girls rose from 7,884 to 10,703. One of the four middle vernacular schools passed a candidate at the middle vernacular scholarship examination. Two girls passed the upper and 15 the lower primary scholarship examination. The Commillah Zenana Association, which is aided by Government, examined 154 girls and young ladies, of whom 98 passed.

197. In the Patna Division there were 118 schools with 1,941 pupils, against 99 with 1,564 in the preceding year. Girls in boys' schools fell off from 2,744 to 2,462, chiefly in Durbhunga, where rewards for attendance had been discontinued during the year. No girls appeared at the departmental examinations for scholarships.

198. In the Bhagulpore Division the schools declined from 128 to 88, and the girls attending them from 2,898 to 1,918. Girls in boys' schools fell off from 1,911 to 1,648. The total cost of the 88 girls' schools was Rs. 22,990, of which Government contributed Rs. 6,791. The list includes the boarding mission schools in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, which are necessarily expensive institutions. Eighteen girls passed the lower primary scholarship examination.

199. In Orissa there were 81 schools with 2,045 pupils, against 75 with 1,813 pupils in the preceding year. Girls in boys' schools were 5,607, against 4,990. While Cuttack and Puri show an advance, there has been a decline in Balasore. Eight girls passed the middle vernacular, 14 the upper, and 114 the lower primary scholarship examination. The Balasore Zenana Association under Miss Phillips is reported to be doing good work. In the Tributary Mehals of Orissa there were three girls' schools with 94 pupils, against 2 with 82 in the previous year. Girls in boys' schools numbered 311 against 170. Five girls passed the lower primary examination.

200. In Chota Nagpore the schools advanced from 92 to 112, and the girls attending them from 2,562 to 2,810. Girls in boys' schools rose from 1,973 to

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2,384. One girl passed the upper and 72 girls the lower primary scholarship examination. Of these latter, 61 were from Singbhoom, where the girls are examined on the spot by the local inspecting officers instead of being examined at centres along with male candidates.

201. As a rule, grant-in-aid girls' schools have separate teachers of their own, but occasionally a pundit in a neighbouring boys' school teaches the girls in the forenoon or afternoon, when his own school is not at work. Primary fund girls' schools are generally in charge of gurus who also teach in boys' patshalas, and are held at midday when the boys disperse to their homes. Such girls' classes are sometimes taught in separate houses by the same teachers, but often in the same houses at different hours. The girls reading in boys' schools are taught along with the boys, and generally hold their own, though they are believed to be less strong in arithmetic and accounts. The majority of the girls continue at school till they attain the age of 10 years, but in the villages girls of 11 or 12 are sometimes seen.

202. As yet the number of female teachers is not large. They are practically confined to the town of Calcutta, and the Presidency, Burdwan and Orissa Divisions, where Christian missionaries have worked for a large number of years. Calcutta has about 150, the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions about 120, and the Orissa Division about 50. In other parts of the country their number is small. A few of the female teachers are Hindus or Mahomedans brought up in the village schools, but the great majority of them received their instruction in missionary schools. The general belief is that they are not so efficient as male teachers, and are at least twice as costly.

203. As yet the number of girls competing for the departmental scholarship examinations beyond the lower primary is small. Eight girls passed the Entrance examination, namely, four from the Bethune school, three from the Doveton Institution for Young Ladies, and one from the Free Church Normal school in Calcutta. Only 13 girls passed the middle and 33 the upper primary scholarship examination, but there were 387 successful girls at the lower primary scholarship examination. This last examination is conducted locally for each district. It may be useful to note here the fact that Orissa heads the list with 114 successful lower primary, 14 upper primary, and eight middle vernacular girls; Dacca takes the second place with one middle vernacular, six upper primary, and 84 lower primary girls; the Presidency Division comes next with one middle vernacular, six upper primary and 71 lower primary girls; while Chota Nagpore passed one upper primary and 72 lower primary candidates. The Burdwan Division passed 284 girls at the different examinations held by the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha, viz., 201 by the junior, 68 by the senior, and 15 by the final standards. These are somewhat different from the departmental standards for the different scholarship examinations, but the Conference of school managers lately held in Calcutta proposed standards for the examination of girls' schools nearly identical with those prescribed by the Sabha, and it is hoped that that body will see its way to adopting them.

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204. In accordance with the practice of former years I have thought it advisable to lay Mr. Nash's report before Government with a few unimportant modifications and omissions.

During the year under review two new features have been introduced into the system of European education in Bengal. In accordance with the recommendation of the Education Commission, conferences have been held with the teachers and managers of schools for the purpose of ascertaining their opinions regarding the Code. The high school examination, which has existed on paper since 1883, has at last become a *fait accompli*, and bids fair to supplant the Entrance examination as far as girls are concerned.

The only important changes that have been made in the Code during the year are the restriction of the conscience clause to day-scholars (Article 5) and the exemptions of members of religious orders from the necessity of obtaining teachers' certificates (Article 62).

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205. The following table shows the number of Government, aided, and unaided schools on the 31st March 1887, compared with the corresponding figures for 1886:—

CLASS.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Number of scholars in them on the 31st March	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Government	1	1	94	82
Aided	51	59	4,951	4,882
Unaided ...	11	12	1,053	1,427
Total ...	63	72	6,098	6,391

The returns for 1887 are more complete than those for 1886; in 1887 the only schools that failed to submit returns were the Loretto Convent, Darjeeling, and two or three private adventure schools in Calcutta.

The Boarding school at Kurseong is still the only Government school for Europeans in the province. The number of girls in this school has decreased from 40 to 26, but nearly all the available accommodation for boys has been taken up.

The increase of eight in the number of aided schools is partly nominal. The Free School, St. Joseph's, and the East Indian Railway Schools at Jamalpur and Khagaul contain two separate departments; these departments have been returned as separate schools since the introduction of the system of payment-by-results in 1885. In order to compare the figures with those of the previous year, the old method of classification was retained in last year's report. Omitting these schools, there has been a net increase of four which is thus accounted for. Five schools previously unaided received grants during the year, and one school that formerly received a grant as a native school was brought under the Code. St. Xavier's Branch School was incorporated with St. Xavier's College at the commencement of the year, and the managers of the latter institution resigned the grant on account of the school department in January last.

There is an increase of one in the number of unaided schools. A new school was opened at Nawadih on the East Indian Railway, St. Xavier's has been added to the list of unaided schools, and one private adventure school now included submitted no returns last year. Two schools returned last year as unaided are now aided.

The decrease in the number of scholars in aided schools, and the increase in the number in unaided schools, are both due to the transfer of St. Xavier's from one class to the other. In the schools that were aided in both years there is an increase of 99 scholars, while in those unaided in both years there is a decrease of 54 scholars.

Taking the three classes of schools together, there is an increase of rather more than one per cent. in the number of scholars on the rolls of those schools which submitted returns both in 1886 and in 1887.

206. *Management.*—Only one school is directly managed by the Department, and none of the schools are managed by Municipal Boards.

Of the 71 aided and unaided schools, 27 are Roman Catholic, of which 26 are managed, and 23 are taught by members of the various religious orders. The number of scholars in these schools is 3.109, or nearly 49 per cent. In middle and high schools the proportion is over 50 per cent., but in primary schools it is only 25 per cent.

Fifteen schools with 1,581 scholars are more or less directly connected with the Church of England. Of these four are under the control of the Diocesan Board of Education, seven are Parochial Schools in Calcutta and Howrah, and the other four are the two departments of La' Martinière and of the Free School.

Six schools are connected with the various dissenting bodies, two with the American Methodists, two with the Wesleyans, and two with the Baptists. Two schools are kept up by the Jewish community of Calcutta. The remaining 21

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schools are not directly connected with any religious body; 12 of them are Railway schools, and six are private adventure schools; the other three are the Doveton College and Institution and the European School, Dinapore.

207. The following table shows the classification of the schools according to grade:—

Class.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Number of scholars in them on the 31st March					
			1886.			1887.		
	1886.	1887.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
High	11	16	1,273	503	1,776	1,293	902	2,195
Middle	37	38	1,778	1,832	3,610	1,850	1,553	3,403
Primary	14	18	296	416	712	344	449	793
Total ...	62	72	3,347	2,751	6,098	3,487	2,904	6,391

The term "high schools" as here used requires explanation: it includes (1) schools that satisfy the definition given in article 16, *i.e.*, schools that prepare candidates for examination by the final standard of the Code; (2) "high schools, B," *i.e.*, schools that prepare candidates for the Entrance examination, and receive grants for the Entrance classes (article 30); and (3) schools that prepare candidates for the Entrance examination, but receive no special grant for doing so. Of the 16 schools, five belong to the first class, five to the second, and six to the third. Some schools of the first class have adopted the Entrance as well as the high school standard, and therefore belong to the third class as well.

The increase of five in the number of high schools is thus explained: four girls' schools have been transferred from the list of middle schools, and two schools were previously unaided and submitted no returns; this gives an increase of six, but two high schools were amalgamated at the beginning of the year.

The decrease in the number of middle schools owing to the transfer of four schools to the high grade is counterbalanced by the separation of an equal number of schools into two departments, each of which is now treated as a separate school. One school, St. Chrysostom's, was previously considered a native school, since the number of non-Europeans was in excess of the regulations.

The number of primary schools has increased from 14 to 18; two schools now returned as separate institutions were formerly included in the returns of other schools; one school was opened at the beginning of the year, and one school, though in existence, failed to submit returns in 1886.

208. The next table shows the Government expenditure upon European education for the years 1885-86 and 1886-87, as well as the total expenditure. The figures relating to the latter are not of much value, since they include the cost of keeping up boarding establishments. If the latter could be eliminated the Government expenditure would probably be found to be about 35 per cent. of the total expenditure upon all classes of schools:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Government expenditure (net).	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure (net).	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary instruction	90,238	5,70,167	1,00,198	6,13,289
Primary "	10,427	24,549	8,885	30,511
Scholarships	1,464	1,464	2,394	2,394
Buildings	34,500	61,500	1,11,166	2,46,377
Furniture and apparatus	500	1,000	2,935	7,505
Superintendence	24,227	24,227	24,789	24,789
Total ...	1,61,356	6,82,907	2,50,367	9,24,865

The cost of the Government Boarding School at Kurseong was less than the estimate by Rs. 2,605, though it exceeded the cost in the preceding year

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by Rs. 614. The staff has been strengthened by the appointment of two new teachers from England, but the number of scholars has decreased considerably.

The aggregate amount of all the monthly grants exceeded the estimate by about Rs. 5,200. The schools improved rather more rapidly than was expected, the percentage of instruction grant earned rising from 61·3 to 65·5. This accounts for about Rs. 2,000 of the excess; the balance, Rs. 3,200, is due to the payment of grants for discipline, &c., under article 22 (*a*), and for infant departments under article 21. These grants were withheld in 1885-86, and at the time of submitting the budget estimates for 1886-87, Mr. Nash pointed out the necessity of making a reduction in the scale of grants in order to counterbalance the additional expenditure under these heads. At the conference of Inspectors held in May 1886, Mr. Nash proposed (1) that the attendance grant to any school under article 21 should be limited to Rs. 600 for the whole year, and (2) that a uniform grant of Rs. 4 should be given for elementary, class, and special subjects. These proposals were accepted by the Government of India, and were embodied in the Code; but by order of the Government of Bengal, the introduction of the reduced scale was postponed till the commencement of 1887-88. If it had been introduced at once, the saving effected would have almost exactly compensated the additional expenditure under the head of infant and discipline grants. This additional expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,260 in the school year 1886-87, but nearly half of this will be paid in the official year 1887-88.

The expenditure on scholarships continues to increase very rapidly, but is still less than half the amount originally sanctioned. If all the scholarships allowed by the rules were awarded, the expenditure would be Rs. 5,904.

The expenditure upon buildings increased from Rs. 34,500 to Rs. 1,11,166, but this was entirely due to the postponement of the payment of grants in previous years. The new grants amounted to only Rs. 18,000.

There was an increase of Rs. 562 in the cost of inspection, the principal item in the increase being the acting allowance given to Mr. Bamford while he officiated as Inspector.

The total cost to Government of each scholar in a high school was Rs. 20-4-6; in a middle school Rs. 20-15; in a primary school Rs. 15-12-11, and in schools of all classes Rs 20-2-6. These figures include grants for orphanages, &c., the purely tuitional expenditure amounts in high schools to Rs. 20; in middle schools to Rs. 16-12-5; in primary schools to Rs. 15-4-5, and in schools of all classes to Rs. 17-5-5.

209. The distribution of the scholars by divisions is shown in the following table:—

Division.	In public institutions.					
	Secondary Schools.		Primary Schools.		Total.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Calcutta	3,491	3,773	466	448	3,957	4,221
Presidency	519	496	19	87	538	583
Burdwan	297	325	54	42	351	367
Rajshahye	350	350	25	26	375	376
Dacca	37	42	......	......	37	42
Chittagong	82	62	71	82	153	144
Patna	208	204	88	73	296	277
Bhagulpore	182	160	25	35	207	195
Orissa	146	145	......	......	146	145
Chota Nagpore	......	41	......	......	......	41
Total	5,312	5,598	748	793	6,060	6,391

All the schools in the Presidency Division are situated in the suburbs of Calcutta; the total number of scholars in Calcutta and the suburbs is 4,804, or 75·6 per cent. of the total number of European scholars in the province.

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210. (a) *High Schools.*—The following table shows the attendance and expenditure of high schools:—

	Name of School.	Management.	Number of pupils on 31st March				Monthly Government grant, 1886-87.	Actual receipts from Government.		Total expenditure.	
			1886.		1887.						
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
							Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Aided Schools.										
1	Doveton College	Protestant ...	219	...	167	...	140 14 11	2,059	1,718	34,977	75,450
2	St. James' High	Ditto ..	88	...	81	...	188 8 2	2,398	2,320	19,933	21,450
3	St. Paul's, Darjeeling	Ditto ...	118	...	128	...	297 10 2	4,321	(a)14,228	53,871	59,163
4	St. Joseph's, ditto	Roman Catholic	60	...	78	.	149 5 0	2,136	1,898	26,292	24,786
5	Doveton Institution for Young Ladies	Protestant ...	...	...	5	98	201 15 8	......	(b)1,800	......	19,519
6	Protestant European, Cuttack ..	Ditto ...	52	42	46	30	177 11 9	1,650	2,515	7,309	7,135
7	Loretto Priory, Hazaribagh .	Roman Catholic	...	...	12	29	82 14 9	... ..	(c)249	......	11,932
8	St. Teresa's	Ditto ..	16	42	16	47	59 14 9	......	(d)420	......	6,477
9	Darjeeling Girls'	Protestant ...	2	76	1	61	213 12 6	2,400	(e)2,775	44,103	73,848
10	Dhurrumtollah Loretto	Roman Catholic	21	210	53	224	295 2 1	(f)3,385	(g)21,555	9,609	10,737
11	Calcutta Girls'	Protestant ...	...	157	...	166	244 2 0	2,298	(h)36,530	22,106	21,588
	Total ...	. ...	576	527	587	655	......	20,647	86,017	2,18,200	3,32,085
	Unaided Schools.										
1	St. Xavier's College	Roman Catholic	377	...	451	...	199 1 4	3,317	(i)2,192	67,829	76,172
2	Ditto Branch	Ditto ...	38	...	..	...	60 12 9	905	489	3,912	.... .
3	Mr. Vallis' Preparatory	Ditto ...	91	23	65	24	.....	......	......	......	.....
4	La Martinière, Boys'	Protestant ...	194	...	171	...	......	......	......	......	......
5	Ditto, Girls'	Ditto ...	...	92	...	80	......	......	... ..	......	......
6	Loretto House	Roman Catholic	15	131	19	143	......	.. ..	......	......	...
	Total ...	......	715	251	706	247	......	3,222	2,681	71,741	76,172

(a) Inclusive of a building grant of Rs. 10,000 and a furniture grant of Rs. 796.
(b) Placed under the Code from 1st November 1886.
(c) Received aid from 1st December 1886.
(d) Ditto ditto 1st August 1886.
(e) Inclusive of a furniture grant of Rs. 320.
(f) Ditto of a pupil-teacher's grant of Rs. 606.
(g) Ditto of a building grant of Rs. 18,000 and a pupil-teacher's grant of Rs. 233.
(h) Ditto ditto ditto Rs. 33,000 and a furniture grant of Rs. 884.
(i) Grant resigned from 1st January 1887.

The first five schools in the list are "high schools, B," each of them receiving a fixed grant of Rs. 100 a month on account of the Entrance classes. The next two are Entrance schools, but do not receive any grant for the Entrance classes, so that they would be more properly classed as middle schools. The other four aided schools satisfy the Code definition of a high school; they have all been raised from the middle class during the year. The Doveton Institution and the Loretto Priory, Hazaribagh, now appear for the first time as aided schools.

St. Xavier's College has been added to the list of unaided schools; this is the only change in the list.

The percentage of daily attendance in aided high schools was 83·3; in unaided high schools it was as high as 93·5.

211. *High School Examination.*—As already stated in paragraph 1, this examination was held for the first time during the year under report. Eighteen candidates, ten boys and eight girls, sent in their names, but one boy and one girl failed to appear at the examination. The boys were all students of St. Xavier's College. Of the nine examined, two passed in all the compulsory subjects, and earned Rs. 160 each; two passed in three subjects out of five, and

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earned Rs. 80 each; two passed in two subjects, three in one, and one boy failed in every subject.

Of the seven girls examined, two were teachers and two pupil-teachers; the two pupil-teachers passed completely, one teacher passed in three subjects and one in two. The other three candidates were students of the Loretto School, Dhurrumtollah. Two of them passed in four subjects, earning Rs. 120 each; and the third in three subjects, earning Rs. 80.

Out of the nine boys, five failed in English, five in the second language (French), three in arithmetic and book-keeping, four in mathematics, and five in geography and political economy. All the seven girls passed in English, five failed in the second language (one in Bengali and four in French), one in arithmetic, two in history, and one in geography.

On the whole Mr. Nash is not disposed to think that the high school standard will be adopted in any of the boys' schools in place of the Entrance standard. The high school examination is the final standard, not only of the schools adopting it, but also of the education of those who go in for it. It is more difficult to pass than the Entrance examination, but it leads to nothing beyond; even the Code itself makes it subordinate to the Entrance examination, since a teacher who has obtained a third grade certificate by passing the high school examination cannot get a certificate of a higher grade without passing the Entrance and F. A. examinations. I have proposed at Mr. Nash's suggestion a modification of the rules, which, if accepted, will remove this anomaly, and will at the same time make the high school examination more popular.

As I have already intimated in paragraph 1 of this section the high school standard is much more likely to be adopted in girls' schools. Entrance classes have only recently been introduced into these schools, and very few girls have attempted to go beyond the Entrance standard. The absence of mathematics from the list of compulsory subjects for girls makes the high school examination more popular, and until a girls' college is established, it seems likely that the majority of the high schools will adopt the Code standard in place of the University standard.

212. The results of the University Examination for two years are compared in the following table:—

University Entrance Examination.

Name of School.	Number of candidates.		First division.		Second division.		Third division.		Total.		Scholarships gained.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
1. St. Xavier's College ..	16	18	7	9	9	5	.....	..	16	14	(a) 1	(g) 4
2. Doveton College	25	26	1	8	4	8	......	......	5	6	(b) 1	
3. La Martinière for Boys	12	8	...	3	2	3	1	.	3	6	.. .	(h) 1
4. St. James' High	6	1	.. ..	..	...	......	...	. ...	.	..	... ..	.
5. Free School ..	4	.. ...	...	.. ...	...	..	.	...	..	.. .	... .	
6. Dhurrumtollah Loretto ..	1	1		...	1	......	......	.. .	1	... ..	(c) 1	..
7. St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling ...	6	2	......	1	1	.. .	1	......	2	1	(d) 1	...
8. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling	12	9	...	1	2	3	2	......	4	4	(e) 1	..
9. Protestant European, Cuttack .	2	5	.. ..	.. ...	1	.. ...	.....	... ..	1	.....	...	...
10. Doveton Institution..	14	9	......	3	2	4	3	......	5	7	(f) 2	(i) 2
11. La Martinière for Girls ...	3	1	....	.	.	1	1	... .	1	1	. ..	...
12. Loretto House ..	1	......	...	... ..	......	... ..	.....	......	......	......	.. .	
Total ..	102	80	8	20	22	19	8	......	38	39	7	7

(a) One second grade.
(b) One second grade.
(c) One first grade (special scholarships for girls).
(d) One third grade.
(e) One second grade.
(f) One second grade and one third grade (special scholarships for girls)
(g) Two first grade and two second grade.
(h) One third grade.
(i) One first grade and one second grade (special scholarships for girls).

All the schools that receive grants for the Entrance classes sent up candidates, and all, except St. James', succeeded in passing candidates. The most successful schools were St. Xavier's, La Martinière and the Doveton Institution. The Protestant European School, Cuttack, sent up five candidates, but all failed.

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213. *Middle Schools.*—The following table shows the attendance and cost of all the middle schools in the province :—

Middle Schools.

	Name of School.	Management.	Number of pupils on 31st March				Monthly Government grant, 1886-87.	Actual receipts from Government.		Total expenditure.	
			1886.		1887.						
			Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Government.						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Boarding School, Kurseong ...	Protestant ...	54	40	56	26	......	12,201	12,815	26,174	24,858
	Aided.										
1	Calcutta Boys'	Protestant ...	91	......	82	......	108 3 2	1,170	1,122	17,000	15,591
2	Catholic Male Orphanage	Roman Catholic	225	.....	221	.....	303 11 3	3,441	(*f*) 13,490	15,211	16,446
3	St. Joseph's (Pay Department) ...	Ditto ...	168	..	162	.....	208 12 10	3,798	2,899	10,453	5,713
4	Ditto (Free ditto) ...	Ditto .	152	......	206	......	171 15 1		1,899		4,414
5	Calcutta Free (Boys')	Protestant ...	257	......	270	...	840 3 8	(*a*) 40,940	(*g*) 9,722	54,772	42,628
6	Ditto (Girls')	Ditto ...	.....	83	.....	152	641 4 0		(*h*) 19,400		21,315
7	St. Chrysostom's	Roman Catholic	......	......	36	.....	51 12 7	....	(*i*)	......	4,340
8	Welland Memorial . ..	Protestant .	63	53	67	56	173 5 0	1,592	1,982	4,585	5,533
9	Wesleyan Preparatory	Ditto ...	14	17	24	28	72 11	(*b*) 10,063	(*j*) 10,048	1,788	2,724
10	St. Paul's Mission	Ditto	37	75	33	62	130 11 4	(*c*) 1,717	1,394	3,287	3,595
11	Entally Orphanage ...	Roman Catholic	4	212	4	170	341 6 9	8,486	3,944	23,840	18,900
12	Ditto Boarding and Day	Ditto ...	13	48	11	71	132 8 2	1,428	1,572	12,500	13,400
13	Bow Bazar Loretto	Ditto ..	31	294	40	260	307 15 9	2,557	(*k*) 3,269	4,608	5,809
14	St. Mary's	Ditto ...	24	37	23	25	71 6 8	(*d*) 1,347	873	7,527	5,368
15	Pratt Memorial	Protestant ...	...	96	......	96	151 6 3	1,510	1,733	19,621	16,935
16	Miss O'Brien's	Ditto ...	19	34	20	32	66 0 5	1,018	843	3,578	3,158
17	Misses Stark's	Ditto ..	18	27	18	34	60 9 3	458	609	1,869	2,862
18	East Indian Railway, Jamalpur (Boys')	Ditto .	46	. .	39	.....	90 0 6	2,572	1,028	11,211	5,270
19	East Indian Railway, Jamalpur (Girls')	Ditto ...	22	48	21	45	105 13 4		1,049		3,124
20	Night School, Jamalpur	Ditto .	38	......	36	....	31 13 7	105	407	......	533
21	St. Michael's, Coorjee	Roman Catholic	99	....	91	.....	192 13 8	1,821	2,170	9,413	9,719
22	East Indian Railway, Khagaul (Boys')	Protestant ...	24	.....	16	......	25 4 3	736	842	3,938	1,976
23	St. Thomas', Howrah	Ditto ...	46	28	65	33	141 6 8	1,167	(*l*) 2,102	4,031	5,049
24	Convent, Assensole	Roman Catholic	15	27	16	46	73 6 0	578	(*m*) 5,731	4,059	5,043
25	St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bankipore	Ditto ..	.....	45	...	41	132 10 0	1,048	1,512	4,076	4,026
26	Ditto Boarding ditto ..	Ditto ...	1	39	5	51	109 1 11	330	(*n*) 1,555	6,644	7,665
27	St. Agnes', Howrah	Ditto	25	42	26	48	87 11 1	811	1,003	11,631	7,046
28	Convent, Purneah	Ditto ...	8	20	5	14	91 13 4	1,157	(*o*) 1,147	4,211	3,936
29	St. Elizabeth's, Howrah	Ditto .	26	21	29	21	39 12 4	408	489	2,385	2,631
30	Convent, Cuttack	Ditto ...	3	49	13	50	98 13 1	(*o*) 1,424	(*p*) 6,265	4,032	5,314
31	European and Eurasian, Dacca ...	Protestant ...	23	14	24	18	67 5 11	956	(*q*) 986	2,064	1,937
32	St. Placid's, Chittagong ...	Roman Catholic	82	.....	62	......	60 15 2	909	752	2,300	1,275
33	East Indian Railway, Assensole ...	Protestant ..	46	21	30	11	61 8 9	788	766	4,022	3,405
	Total ...	......	1,615	1,330	1,695	1,370	.....	89,424	1,02,642	2,55,546	2,56,336
	Unaided.										
1	Mr. Ardwise's Academy	Protestant ...	26	14	22	18	....	....	......	......	..
2	Jewish Boys'	Jewish ..	55	.....	67	.....	....	....	......	....	......
3	Do. Girls'	Do. ...	......	132	.....	136	....	......	.....	......	......
4	Campbell Cottage	Protestant .	4	11	10	9	...	.. .	......	......	......
	Total ...	......	85	157	99	157	....	.....	......	......	......

(*a*) Inclusive of a building grant of ... Rs. 25,000 and a pupil-teacher's grant of Rs. 1,362.
(*b*) Ditto ditto of ... 9,500
(*c*) Ditto of a pupil-teacher's grant of ... 207
(*d*) Ditto ditto ditto of ... 176
(*e*) Ditto of a grant of ... 500 for furniture and repairs.
(*f*) Ditto of a building grant of ... 9,000 for the Branch Orphanage at Dum-Dum.
(*g*) One-half of the grant of Rs. 836 (sicca Rs. 800) credited to this department, and inclusive of ... 259 for pupil-teachers.
(*h*) Ditto ditto ditto ditto, and inclusive of Rs. 11,646 for building and ... 458 for pupil-teachers.
(*i*) Placed under the Code from 1st March 1887.
(*j*) Inclusive of a building grant of ... 9,500
(*k*) Ditto of a pupil-teacher's grant of ... 110
(*l*) Inclusive of a grant of ... 700 for repairs.
(*m*) Ditto of a building grant of ... 5,000
(*n*) Ditto of a grant of ... 175 for boarding charges.
(*o*) Ditto ditto ... 35 for ditto.
(*p*) Ditto of a building grant of ... 5,000
(*q*) Ditto of a furniture grant of ... 90

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The changes during the year have already been referred to. Three aided schools viz. Calcutta Girls', Darjeeling Girls', and Dhurrumtollah Loretto, have been transferred to the list of high schools; one school, St. Chrysostom's, previously treated as non-European, has been brought under the Code, and three schools have been divided into two departments, now treated as separate schools.

One school, St. Teresa's, returned last year as unaided middle, is now returned as aided high; the loss of one school thus occasioned is made up for by the division of the Jewish school into two.

In the Government Boarding School the average daily attendance was equal to the average monthly roll number; in aided schools it was 82·4 per cent., and in unaided schools 82·7 per cent.

214. *Primary Education.*—The figures for primary schools are given below:—

	Name of School.	Management.	Number of pupils on 31st March				Monthly Government grant, 1886-87.	Actual receipts from Government.		Total expenditure.	
			1886.		1887.			1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.					
	Aided.						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	St. Stephen's	Protestant ...	18	17	15	12	50 11 4	634	613	2,513	2,574
2	St. John's Parochial	Ditto ...	52	60	44	41	110 0 10	634	1,128	2,344	2,777
3	Ditto Girls'...	Roman Catholic	13	28	13	37	60 9 4	582	640	1,823	1,854
4	St. James' Parochial	Protestant ...	47	43	2	31	80 9 1	884	936	2,372	2,441
5	St. Anne's, Entally	Roman Catholic	......	.....	.....	63	78 12 6	......	(a) 551	.....	5,051
6	Bishop Milman's, Howrah	Protestant ...	21	4	15	10	41 1 7	240	592	1,379*	1,281
7	East Indian Railway, Buxar	Ditto ...	14	26	10	12	49 12 0	901	638	2,036	2,280
8	European, Dinapore	Ditto ..	7	17	7	16	45 7 0	655	(b) 700	1,776	2,019
9	Wesleyan Mission, Barrackpore ..	Ditto ...	10	9	12	12	28 1 10	122	(c) 410	86	1,102
10	European, Saidpore	Ditto ...	10	15	12	14	26 11 2	270	264	1,192	1,175
11	East Indian Railway, Sahebgunge ..	Ditto ...	6	5	5	6	27 2 10	347	282	1,143	929
12	St. Scholastica's, Chittagong	Roman Catholic	......	71	13	60	97 6 7	614	(d) 10,890	4,393	3,074
13	East Indian Railway, Ramgunge ...	Protestant ..	9	10	9	8	27 14 10	302	343	1,317	1,245
1	Ditto, Khagaul (Girls')	Ditto ...	......	24	.....	28	37 6 0	......	615	......	1,743
15	Ditto, Madhupur ...	Ditto ...	6	8	5	4	17 1 5	......	(e) 214	...	926
	Total ...	....	213	337	212	303	....	6,194	18,829	22,974	30,511
	Unaided.										
1	Benevolent Institution	Protestant ...	80	99	114	55	....	.....	.. ..	.....	......
2	East Indian Railway, Nawadih ...	Ditto	......	......	7	8	......	.....	......	......	......
3	Miss Cooper's	Ditto	......	......	11	23	......	......	......	......	......
4	European, Balasore	Ditto	......	......	.....	......	20 0 0	......	(f) 200	......	......
	Total ...	......	89	99	132	86	....	.....	200	......	......

(a) Placed under the Code from 1st August 1886.
(b) Inclusive of a furniture grant of Rs. 90.
(c) Ditto ditto ditto 54.
(d) Inclusive of building grant of Rs. 10,000.
(e) Placed under the Code from 1st April 1886.
(f) Closed from 1st March 1887.

Grants were given during the year to the East Indian Railway School at Madhupur and to St. Anne's, Entally. The girls' department of the East Indian Railway School at Khagaul was shown in last year's report as part of the boys' school which is classed as middle.

The school at Madhupur was returned last year as unaided; its place is now taken by the Railway School at Nawadih, which has not yet applied for a grant. Miss Cooper's School was in existence last year, but submitted no returns. Shortly after the commencement of the year, a grant of Rs. 20 a month was made to the European School, Balasore, but before the annual examination the number of scholars became so small that the managers decided to close it. No returns were submitted either in 1886 or in 1887.

The average daily attendance in aided schools was 74 per cent. of the average monthly roll number, in unaided schools it was 78 per cent.

215. *Scholarship Examinations.*—The following table shows the general results of the primary and middle scholarship examinations of 1885 and 1886:—

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	Number of competing schools.		Number of candidates.		Number of absentees.		NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.								Number of scholarships obtained.	
							First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.			
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Middle scholarship, boys ...	7	7	22	20	1	...	...	2	3	5	5	7	8	14	3	5
" " girls ...	2	7	2	9	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	5	2	7	1	2
" certificate, boys ...	12	6	43	36	5	1	1	1	3	4	13	19	17	24	...	...
" " girls ...	10	11	29	35	5	...	...	2	2	8	9	14	11	24	...	...
Total ...	23	20	96	100	11	1	1	5	9	19	28	45	38	69	4	7
Primary scholarship, boys ...	15	17	66	62	4	2	3	7	13	20	20	19	36	46	10	10
" " girls ...	17	18	35	51	1	2	3	13	10	17	10	8	23	38	9	8
" certificate, boys ...	14	18	130	86	11	7	7	13	32	30	35	21	74	64	...	...
" " girls ...	23	23	165	134	14	13	24	52	64	32	44	14	132	98	...	...
Total ...	35	38	396	333	30	24	37	85	119	99	109	62	265	246	19	18
GRAND TOTAL ...	38	30	492	433	41	25	38	90	128	118	137	107	303	315	23	25

This table shows a slight decrease in the number of boys, and a large increase in the number of girls competing for scholarships of both grades. There is also a small diminution in the number of boys competing for middle certificates, but this is almost balanced by the increase in the number of girls. The primary examination shows a large decrease in the number of children of both sexes competing for certificates. This decrease was anticipated, and Mr. Nash expects a further decrease at the next examination.

The primary examination is equivalent to Standard IV, but at the examination of 1885 more than 35 per cent. of the candidates for certificates had been examined in Standard V or VI, or belonged to the corresponding classes of unaided schools. In 1886 the proportion was not quite so large, but it was still over 30 per cent. In some schools all or nearly all of the scholars in Standards IV—VII were sent up for the examination, and, as might be expected, most of those in the higher standards passed. This cannot, of course, be repeated, and the number of candidates from the higher standards must decrease.

216. The result of the middle scholarship examination was much more satisfactory than in 1885, the percentage of passes being 69·7 against 44·7. Five candidates obtained 60 per cent. of the marks, and were placed in the first division against one in each of the three preceding years; of the five so placed two were girls. In previous examinations the girls were less successful than the boys, because most of them had not been taught mathematics, and many of them had only just commenced the study of a second language. At the last examination the girls were rather more successful than the boys, the percentage of passes being 70·5 against 69·1. In 1885 the total number of scholarships allowed by the rules could not be awarded, as there were only four

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candidates who obtained sufficient marks; in 1886 there were seven scholarships to be awarded, and nine qualified candidates.

At the primary examination the percentage of passes was 79·6 against 72·4 in 1885. Both boys and girls passed in the same proportion, but there was a marked difference in the quality of the passes. Of the boys who passed 18 per cent. were in the first division, 46 per cent. in the second, and 41 per cent. in the third; of the girls 48 per cent. were in the first, 36 per cent. in the second, and 16 per cent. in the third. In the first division the first 26 in order of merit were all girls. According to the rules there were 18 available scholarships, for which 57 candidates qualified.

217. The following tables give an analysis of the result of the scholarship examination taking each school separately:—

Middle Scholarship Examination, 1886.

Name of School.	Number of candidates for		Number absent.	Number passed in the			Total.	Number of scholarships gained.	Remarks.
	Scholarships.	Certificates.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
St. Xavier's College	5	21	......	......	3	15	18	1	
Doveton College	6	8	1	1	3	6	10	2	
Darjeeling Girls'	1	8	......	......	2	6	8	1	
La Martinière Girls'	......	6	......	......	2	3	5	......	
Loretto House	......	5	......	2	2	......	4	......	
Entally Boarding and Day	1	2	......	......	2	1	3	1	
Bow Bazar Loretto	1	2	......	......	1	2	3	......	
Government Boarding, Kurseong	3	1	......	......	......	3	3	......	
St. Thomas', Howrah	2	......	......	1	......	1	2	1	
Free School, Boys' Department	1	2	......	......	2	......	2	......	
Calcutta Girls'	1	1	......	......	1	1	2	......	
Female Normal School	......	4	......	......	......	2	2	......	
St. Paul's, Darjeeling	2	2	......	1	......	......	1	1	
St. Michael's, Coorjee	1	1	......	......	1	......	1	......	
Free School, Girls' Department	1	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	
Pratt Memorial	1	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	
Doveton Institution	3	1	......	......	......	1	1	......	
Misses Starks'	......	3	......	......	......	1	1	......	
St. Paul's Mission	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Campbell Cottage	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Private Students	......	2	......	......	......	1	1	......	
Total ...	29	71	1	5	19	45	69	7	

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Primary Scholarship Examination, 1886.

Name of School.	Number of candidates for		Number absent.	Number passed in the			Total.	Number of scholarships gained.	Remarks.
	Scholarships.	Certificates.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
Darjeeling Girls'	4	20	2	16	6	.....	22	2	
Loretto House	......	7	......	15	2	......	17	......	
St. Xavier's College	4	13	1	3	8	5	16	......	
Doveton College	9	21	3	3	4	8	15	1	
La Martinière Girls'	......	17	2	10	3	1	14	......	
Calcutta Girls'	2	19	3	3	6	4	13	1	
Entally Orphanage	4	8	......	7	4	1	12	1	
,, Boarding and Day	4	11	2	4	6	2	12	......	
St. James' High	8	8	4	......	4	8	12	......	
St. Michael's, Coorjee	2	8	......	3	5	1	9	......	
St. Joseph's	3	6	......	2	4	3	9	......	
Miss O'Brien's	7	3	......	......	6	3	9	1	
Pratt Memorial	2	6	......	4	4	......	8	1	
St. Thomas', Howrah	7	1	......	2	6	......	8	2	
Protestant European, Cuttack	2	5	1	1	3	2	6	1	
Jewish Girls'	4	4	2	1	2	3	6	....	
Government Boarding, Kurseong	5	......	......	1	2	2	5	1	
East Indian Railway, Jamalpur	3	4	1	1	2	2	5	1	
Doveton Institution for Young Ladies	7	12	1	1	2	2	5	1	
Jewish Boys'	1	5	......	......	5	......	5	......	
Catholic Male Orphanage	2	2	......	2	1	1	4	1	
Dhurrumtollah Loretto	4	......	......	1	3	......	4	......	
St. Paul's, Darjeeling	9	2	......	......	1	3	4	1	
Welland Memorial	3	1	1	3	......	......	3	2	
Free School, Girls' Department	2	1	......	1	1	1	3	1	
Ardwise's Academy	......	4	......	1	1	1	3	....	
St. Paul's Mission	3	3	......	......	3	......	3	......	
East Indian Railway, Buxar	2	1	......	......	2	1	3	......	
Bow Bazar Loretto	3	1	......	......	1	2	3	......	
St. Chrysostom's	1	2	......	......	1	1	2	......	
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bankipore	......	3	......	......	1	1	2	......	
Free School, Boys' Department	2	1	......	......	......	2	2	......	
St. Joseph's Boarding, Bankipore	1	1	1	......	......	1	1	......	
Private Students	......	2	......	......	......	1	1	......	
East Indian Railway, Sahebgunge	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	
Convent, Purneah	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Campbell Cottage	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	
East Indian Railway, Ranigunge	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Misses Starks'	......	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Total ...	113	220	23	85	99	62	246	18	

EDUCATION EUROPEANS.

218. The following table shows the percentage of passes in the annual examinations for

Results of the Examinations

Standard.	Class.	Number of schools examined.		Number of scholars entered on the examination schedule.		Percentage of— Non-Europeans.		Percentage of— Scholars disqualified by insufficiency of attendances.		Percentage of— Absentees.		Percentage of— Scholars eligible for instruction grant.		Elementary subjects— Reading.		Elementary subjects— Writing.		Elementary subjects— Arithmetic.	
		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
I	High schools	5	5	43	30	11·6	10·	16·3	40·	4·7	3·3	67·4	46·7	90·6	87·7	96·6	67·1	89·7	42·9
	Middle schools for boys ...	8	9	142	111	6·3	2·7	19·	19·9	5·6	...	69·	77·4	91·8	91·9	95·8	90·7	89·8	93·
	Ditto for girls ...	24	28	206	292	2·3	1·1	23·7	29·4	3·4	2·7	70·7	66·8	88·3	90·3	88·8	95·4	80·3	82·6
	Primary schools	16	16	91	109	13·2	6·4	20·9	22·9	8·3	4·6	62·6	66·1	87·7	90·3	87·7	86·1	77·2	73·8
	Total ...	53	58	542	542	5·0	3·	21·4	20·8	4·1	2·6	68·6	67·7	89·8	90·5	91·1	91·	83·1	81·7
II	High schools	6	5	88	44	12·5	9·1	23·9	18·2	2·3	...	61·4	72·7	90·7	78·1	88·9	68·8	77·8	65·6
	Middle schools for boys ...	8	9	147	158	·7	4·4	17·	15·2	3·4	1·9	78·9	78·5	90·5	81·5	89·7	96·	94·	90·3
	Ditto for girls ...	25	28	329	320	3·8	4·1	19·1	20·	3·6	2·5	73·9	73·4	87·7	89·8	90·9	94·5	78·2	82·1
	Primary schools	16	16	105	79	6·7	3·8	13·3	21·5	1·9	2·5	78·1	72·2	85·4	87·7	89·	98·	68·3	68·4
	Total ...	55	58	669	601	4·5	4·5	18·4	18·8	3·1	2·2	74·	74·5	88·3	86·4	90·1	92·9	80·2	81·5
III	High schools	6	5	131	73	10·7	12·3	12·2	20·5	5·3	4·1	71·8	63·	86·2	87·	75·5	67·4	75·5	48·5
	Middle schools for boys ...	8	9	208	156	2·	3·2	8·9	9·	4·0	2·2	84·2	80·6	84·8	87·4	84·2	82·2	86·5	84·4
	Ditto for girls ...	25	28	268	323	1·9	2·8	11·6	15·5	3·	2·2	83·6	70·6	86·6	84·4	83·5	84·8	77·2	70·3
	Primary schools	16	14	100	78	6·	7·7	13·	11·5	1·	2·6	80·	78·2	86·3	91·8	82·5	85·2	61·3	63·9
	Total ...	55	56	702	630	4·1	4·6	11·1	14·	3·7	2·2	81·1	79·2	85·9	86·4	82·2	82·6	77·5	72·1
IV	High schools	6	5	159	90	10·1	12·2	15·7	10·7	2·5	6·7	71·7	64·4	86·8	82·7	78·1	75·9	71·1	60·3
	Middle schools for boys ...	8	9	176	197	3·4	1·	11·9	7·1	6·8	2·5	77·8	89·4	78·8	81·3	80·3	90·9	73·7	92·6
	Ditto for girls ...	25	26	257	203	1·9	1·4	10·9	10·6	1·6	2·	85·6	86·	93·6	88·5	88·2	91·3	66·4	79·
	Primary schools	13	14	48	66	4·2	4·5	14·6	15·2	2·1	...	79·2	80·3	94·7	88·7	92·1	86·8	57·9	49·1
	Total ...	52	54	640	646	4·5	3·1	12·7	10·8	3·3	2·6	79·5	83·4	83·2	85·5	84·1	89·1	68·8	78·5
V	High schools	7	5	164	96	12·8	10·8	10·4	6·3	·6	1·	76·2	72·9	85·6	82·4	88·	75·7	42·4	51·4
	Middle schools for boys ...	8	8	119	119	1·7	2·5	8·4	5·	5·9	2·5	84·	90·	84·	83·2	79·	89·7	68·	82·2
	Ditto for girls ...	23	26	183	228	1·1	2·6	6·	4·8	1·1	1·8	91·8	90·8	93·5	92·3	85·1	92·8	74·4	92·8
	Primary schools	5	..	14	...	...	...	28·6	..	...	...	71·4	...	90·	...	100·	...	50·	...
	Total ...	43	39	480	448	5·2	6·3	8·8	5·2	2·1	1·8	84·	86·7	88·6	87·8	84·9	88·8	62·3	82·3
VI	High schools	7	5	97	53	13·4	5·7	2·1	9·4	1·	..	83·5	84·9	96·3	73·3	80·2	64·4	67·9	62·2
	Middle schools for boys ...	7	8	60	66	1·7	..	1·7	1·5	1·7	1·5	95·	97·	93·	95·8	61·4	68·8	61·4	75·
	Ditto for girls ...	19	23	80	137	...	·7	5·	2·9	...	...	95·	96·4	97·4	90·1	78·9	83·3	57·9	90·9
	Total ...	33	36	237	256	5·9	1·6	3·	3·9	·8	·4	90·3	94·1	95·8	88·	74·8	75·9	62·6	81·3
VII	High schools	5	4	67	20	19·4	...	3·	5·	4·5	...	73·1	95·	75·5	94·7	80·	84·2	65·3	89·5
	Middle schools for boys ..	6	6	21	28	4·8	3·6	...	10·7	...	3·6	95·2	82·1	95·	87·	65·	73·9	90·	60·6
	Ditto for girls ..	11	17	39	64	2·6	1·6	..	10·9	...	4·7	97·4	82·8	97·4	100·	94·7	90·6	81·6	92·4
	Total ...	22	27	127	112	11·8	1·8	1·6	9·8	2·4	3·6	84·3	84·8	86·9	95·8	82·2	85·3	75·7	86·3
Total for all standards.	High schools	7	5	749	406	12·4	12·1	12·	15·2	2·7	2·7	72·9	70·	87·7	82·	82·4	71·5	65·9	57·4
	Middle schools for boys ...	8	9	868	835	2·8	2·5	11·8	10·1	5·	1·8	80·5	85·6	86·4	85·3	82·8	87·4	81·1	86·9
	Ditto for girls ...	25	28	1,422	1,657	2·1	2·1	14·1	15·8	2·5	2·5	81·4	80·3	90·5	89·4	87·1	90·6	74·3	82·3
	Primary schools	16	16	358	332	7·5	5·7	15·0	18·4	2·	2·7	74·6	[illegible]·2	87·6	89·7	87·6	87·6	65·9	64·6
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL SCHOOLS	56	58	3,397	3,230	5·1	3·9	13·2	14·2	3·1	2·2	78·6	79·7	88·6	87·5	85·1	87·3	78·5	79·2

Special

STANDARD.	BENGALI. Number of scholars presented.		BENGALI. Percentage of passes.		URDU. Number of scholars presented.		URDU. Percentage of passes.		HINDI. Number of scholars presented.		HINDI. Percentage of passes.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
V	44	40	43·2	22·5	5	......	40·	......	......	11	......	0
VI	5	32	0	75·	......	......	......	......	2	5	100·	0
VII	......	9	......	0	1	......	100·	......	3	2	0	100·
Total of all standards ...	49	81	38·8	40·7	6	......	50·	......	5	18	40·	11·1

each class of school and for each standard :—

held in 1885-86 *and in* 1886-87.

PERCENTAGE OF PASSES IN—												PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS PASSED IN—								Percentage of instruction grant earned.	
				Class subjects—								Three elementary subjects.		Two elementary subjects.		One elementary subject.		No elementary subject.			
English.		Needlework.		Geography.		History.		Mathematics.		Science.											
1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
93·1	78·6	50·	66·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86·2	28·6	10·3	42·9	3·4	14·3	..	14·3	87·9	66·5
91·8	94·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85·7	77·9	9·2	17·4	3·	4·7	2·	.....	85·8	87·
92·	90·8	92·	86·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69·7	76·9	19·7	14·4	9·	8·2	1·8	·5	78·	80·9
91·2	90·3	75·9	92·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63·2	65·3	28·1	23·6	5·3	6·9	3·5	4·2	78·9	76·8
91·9	91·	88·7	87·8	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	74·2	73·	17·5	18·	6·5	7·4	1·9	1·6	80·7	80·9
87·	68·8	50·	72·7	66·7	47·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	66·7	34·4	24·1	50·	9·3	15·6	....	......	60·5	50·6
87·	87·1	...	.	87·	84·	...	...	..	...	...	...	70·3	75·	15·5	20·2	5·2	3·2	......	1·6	82·	81·5
81·1	88·9	81·5	84·6	76·5	77·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	67·9	72·3	22·2	22·6	7·	4·3	2·5	·8	67·	76·6
74·4	87·2	78·8	72·1	58·4	69·6	...	...	...	...	..	...	57·3	57·8	26·8	33·4	15·9	6·8	......	...	62·6	67·5
82·	80·8	80·	81·6	75·1	77·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	68·9	68·5	21·6	25·2	8·3	5·4	1·2	·9	69·6	74·9
70·2	56·5	71·4	77·8	78·5	83·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·4	26·1	28·7	47·8	10·6	21·7	4·3	4·3	67·9	39·3
73·7	75·6	...	..	91·8	80·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	67·3	68·9	22·2	19·2	8·8	8·9	1·8	3·	71·6	73·2
82·1	80·9	86·6	85·7	83·9	73·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	63·4	55·3	27·2	31·1	7·6	11·7	1·8	1·9	69·9	64·4
70·	86·3	78·8	90·2	75·6	82·4	...	..	...	...	...	...	47·5	50·8	38·8	39·3	10·	9·8	3·8	......	59·4	64·3
75·9	77·7	84·5	86·1	83·8	80·	..	..	...	.	...	...	61·2	55·7	27·6	30·5	8·8	11·6	2·5	2·2	68·4	64·4
67·5	29·3	75·	77·8	68·4	54·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·4	43·1	20·8	36·2	13·2	17·2	2·6	3·4	56·2	47·1
73·7	74·4	..	...	82·5	85·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·7	68·7	27·	27·3	14·6	4·	3·6	....	58·6	73·2
91·8	77·	82·2	88·2	81·8	72·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·1	66·7	31·4	25·8	7·7	7·1	1·8	·4	71·	70·2
86·8	73·6	73·1	69·2	73·7	67·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·6	43·4	30·5	43·4	7·9	7·6	......	5·7	63·9	50·5
81·1	76·9	81·9	84·9	78·4	75·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·4	62·5	30·5	29·1	10·8	7·3	2·4	1·1	64·3	67·
53·6	22·9	...	81·8	45·6	25·7	51·2	35·7	41·1	61·5	...	...	36·	37·1	46·4	40·	15·2	14·3	2·4	8·6	31·9	31·
67·	46·7	.	...	73·	62·6	45·1	46·9	59·6	82·2	.	0·	50·	61·5	35·	27·1	11·	7·5	4·	·9	50·2	49·5
67·9	53·1	83·	81·3	68·5	58·8	61·4	61·1	47·2	80·	15·	...	64·9	81·2	25·	15·5	8·3	2·9	1·8	·5	50·2	66·1
40·	...	50·	...	60·	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	50·	...	40·	......	10·	...	...	......	47·2	....
62·5	45·8	82·7	81·9	62·3	53·8	52·3	52·4	48·8	72·1	15·	0·	51·9	69·5	34·5	28·2	11·2	6·2	2·5	2·1	46·4	54·2
56·8	20·7	...	42·9	45·7	37·8	58·	48·9	61·2	61·9	..	...	58·	42·2	29·6	31·1	11·1	11·1	1·2	15·6	46·7	49·
64·9	51·6	...	...	71·9	78·4	57·1	76·6	48·2	73·8	0·	64·3	42·1	54·7	33·3	29·7	22·8	14·1	1·8	1·5	39·9	57·8
64·5	68·2	79·7	77·5	73·7	75·	71·6	73·6	42·9	63·4	0·	0·	50·	60·7	35·5	25·7	13·2	3·8	1·3	·8	53·8	69·5
61·7	56·4	80·	75·4	62·6	67·6	62·3	69·7	53·7	67·4	0·	50·	50·9	60·6	32·7	27·8	15·	7·9	1·4	3·7	47·4	58·5
61·2	36·8	...	...	63·3	68·4	53·1	79·	51·	73·7	...	...	46·9	68·4	32·7	31·6	12·2	......	8·2	......	40·9	50·
90·	47·8	...	...	90·	87·	70·	78·9	80·	48·5	100·	55·6	60·	39·1	30·	50·5	10·	.. ..	......	4·4	68·5	55·2
81·6	60·4	88·2	76·2	89·5	86·8	85·3	81·1	26·7	33·3	60·	75·	76·3	84·9	21·1	13·2	2·0	1·9	......	.....	67·7	74·
73·8	52·6	88·2	76·2	77·6	83·2	64·5	78·9	53·6	49·2	60·7	61·5	59·8	70·5	28·	27·4	8·4	1·1	3·7	1·1	54·9	66·5
65·9	39·1	66·7	72·	60·	45·3	53·7	46·3	49·4	63·5	...	...	53·3	38·7	32·1	39·8	11·9	14·8	2·7	6·7	49·1	48·9
77·3	72·3	...		72·	81·2	53·1	61·1	58·2	74·9	9·1	32·5	64·7	68·1	23·2	24·5	10·	6·2	2·1	1·3	64·4	66·4
82·1	76·6	84·4	84·1	78·3	72·4	68·	68·2	41·8	63·7	19·4	37·5	64·4	70·2	25·8	22·5	8·	6·5	1·8	·8	66·6	70·7
77·2	84·8	77·	81·1	68·	73·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·7	55·1	33·	34·1	10·5	8·2	1·9	2·5	64·1	64·9
77·	71·4	83·9	83·3	71·6	72·2	58·7	61·9	51·2	68·7	16·7	33·3	61·2	64·8	27·1	26·	9·6	7·5	2·1	1·7	61·3	65·5

Subjects.

LATIN.				FRENCH.				BOTANY.				DRAWING.			
Number of scholars presented.		Percentage of passes.		Number of scholars presented.		Percentage of passes.		Number of scholars presented.		Percentage of passes.		Number of scholars presented.		Percentage of passes.	
1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
109	102	48·1	35·3	20	27	45·	18·5	6	......	0	......	21	45	61·9	73·3
69	66	50·7	27·3	17	11	23·5	0	1	9	0	44·4	11	28	90·9	78·6
52	34	55·8	41·2	5	9	60·	22·2	......	......	......	.. ...	.....	......	......	......
230	202	48·3	33·7	42	47	38·1	14·9	7	9	0	44·4	32	80	71·9	76·3

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

In former reports Mr. Nash did not include in this table any subject in which the number of scholars examined was very small. The subjects omitted were elementary science and all the special subjects except Latin. The present table includes all subjects; in elementary and class subjects only the percentage of passes is given, but for special subjects the number of candidates examined has been added.

219. The number of scholars in Standards I to VII was less than in 1885-86 by 167, a decrease of about five per cent. This decrease is mainly due to the exclusion of St. Xavier's from the list of inspected schools, which reduced the total number by over 300. On the other hand, five new schools were added in 1886-87. Excluding St. Xavier's in 1885-86, and the new schools of 1886-87, the number of scholars in each standard would be—

Standard.	1885-86.	1886-87.
I	530	513
II	642	563
III	651	593
IV	585	614
V	407	428
VI	196	236
VII	82	112
Total ...	3,093	3,059

This table shows a small decrease of about one per cent. on the aggregate, but this decrease is confined to Standards I—III, while in the higher standards there is a considerable increase, especially in Standard VII, where it is over 36 per cent. Mr. Nash attributes the falling off in the lower standards to two causes —(1) the opening of some new private schools in Calcutta, and (2) the more rapid promotion of the children into the higher standards caused by increased efficiency. That the introduction of the Code system of regular inspection and examination has increased the efficiency of the schools is apparently proved by the fact, that while in 1883-84 only 35 per cent. of the scholars presented for examination were above Standard III, in 1886-87 the percentage had risen to 45. The improvement is greatest in middle schools for girls, where the percentage was 30 in 1883-84, 34 in 1884-85, 39 in 1885-86, and 44 in 1886-87. The impulse given by the Code to secondary education is also shown by the progress of the schools from the middle to the high stage; in 1883 only two girls' schools, both unaided, contained high departments; at the present time eight aided and two unaided girls' schools are preparing candidates either for the Entrance or for the high school examination.

220. The percentage of passes shows a falling off since last year in reading and English, and an improvement in all the other elementary and class subjects. In English the standard was slightly raised at the conference held in 1885, and this to some extent accounts for the apparent falling off. The improvement is greatest in arithmetic, mathematics and elementary science. The figures for science are not of much value, for the number of candidates examined was only 42 in 1885-86 and 51 in 1886-87.

The most conclusive proof of the improvement of the schools is the increase in the percentage of instruction grant earned from 61·3 to 65·5.

In most of the special subjects there is an increase in the number of scholars presented for examination, but this generally implies an improvement of the teaching rather than an extension of it. The schools in which the candidates were presented were in most cases the same as in 1885-86, but in that year many classes were withheld from examination, or were rejected without examination because they had not completed the work prescribed by the Code. Bengali is taught in four schools only; Urdu is taught in some of the East Indian Railway schools, but not up to the Code standard; Hindi is taught in one school only; Latin is taught in about a dozen schools, and French in about half that number. Drawing is taught in six schools, and botany in one.

221. *Comparison of the results for* 1886-87 *with those for* 1883-84.—When the Code was first introduced in 1883, the prescribed standards were practically the same as they are now in most subjects, but in arithmetic they were lower. At the first series of examinations, however, Mr. Nash put the standard of passing rather low, and he has raised it slightly each year, so that if the percentage of

passes had remained unchanged, there would still have been a decided improvement in the schools. The following table shows the percentage of passes for both years:—

	1883-84.	1886-87.		1883-84.	1886-87.
Reading ...	85·1	87·5	Geography ...	47·2	72·2
Writing ...	72·4	87·3	History ...	38·9	61·9
Arithmetic ...	64·6	79·2	Mathematics ...	46·6	68·7
English ...	63·5	71·4	Latin ...	33·7	33·7

This table shows a marked improvement in every subject, except Latin. In this subject the percentage for 1883-84 is calculated upon Standards V and VI of the high schools only, so that it cannot fairly be compared with the percentage for 1886-87. As I have already stated, the improvement is greatest in middle schools for girls and least in high schools.

222. The next two tables show the percentage of instruction grant earned by the primary and middle departments of all the schools, except the night school at Jamalpur, and three schools that had not previously been examined. These percentages are the best available test of the relative merits of the schools. Judged by them, St. Thomas', Howrah, is the best, and the girls' department of the Free School next. The latter has always stood first in previous years, but in 1886 the result of the examination was not so good as usual, because a large number of new girls were admitted in the middle of the year. St. Thomas', Howrah, and St. Joseph's, Calcutta, have apparently made most progress during the year:—

Middle Departments.

Order of merit.	NAME.	1885-86. Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	1885-86. Percentage of instruction grant earned.	1886-87. Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	1886-87. Percentage of instruction grant earned.
1	East Indian Railway, Jamalpur, Girls' Department.	4	38·9	2	90·6
2	Entally Boarding and Day	15	77·9	21	87·7
3	Miss O'Brien's	......	......	2	82·8
4	Convent, Purneah	......	......	2	81·3
5	St. Teresa's, Kidderpore	......	......	2	80·5
6	Free School, Girls' Department	18	84·2	25	79·8
7	St. Thomas', Howrah	15	55·7	15	77·7
8	St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bankipore ...	3	81·9	9	74·8
9	Entally Orphanage	19	67·3	28	74·3
10	Government Boarding, Kurseong	22	86·3	21	72·7
11	Calcutta Girls'	26	38·9	30	71·5
12	Pratt Memorial	26	58·4	27	70·7
13	Welland Memorial	7	82·7	12	69·8
14	Darjeeling Girls'	31	41·4	40	69·2
15	Wesleyan Preparatory	4	43·	6	68·2
16	St. Joseph's Boarding, Bankipore	7	55·3	14	66·9
17	Bowbazar Loretto, Pay Department ...	10	54·1	15	66·3
18	St. Joseph's, Calcutta, Free Department ...	13	42·1	11	66·
19 {	Dhurrumtollah Loretto, Pay Department ...	24	64·1	41	65·6
	St. Agnes', Howrah	2	62·5	2	65·6
21	St. Elizabeth's, Howrah	2	12·5	3	65·2
22	Assensole Convent	7	34·1	3	63·5
23	St. Joseph's, Calcutta, Pay Department ...	22	54·	33	63·3
24	Bowbazar Loretto, Free Department ...	1	28·1	5	60·4
25	Protestant European, Cuttack	18	71·2	19	60·1
26 {	East Indian Railway, Jamalpur, Boys' Department.	8	76·8	10	60·
	St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack	7	37·1	5	60·
28	Dhurrumtollah Loretto, Free Department ...	2	65·6	2	59·4
29	Free School, Boys' Department	58	51·8	62	57·4
30	Catholic Male Orphanage	37	46·2	40	51·6
31	St. Paul's, Darjeeling	50	39·4	53	50·1
32	Misses Stark's	4	16·9	11	44·7
33	St. Paul's Mission	12	43·8	8	44·5
34	East Indian Railway, Assensole	7	46·4	10	44·1
35	Doveton College	41	24·8	36	33·5
36	St. Mary's	7	19·2	3	29·6
37	St. Michael's, Coorjee	14	59·5	18	27·3
38	Calcutta Boys'	19	8·2	15	22·7
39	East Indian Railway, Khagaul, Boys' Department.	6	81·1	3	21·9
40	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling	17	38·2	9	19·
41	St. James' High	15	27·7	19	14·8

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Primary Departments.

Order of merit.	NAME.	1885-86. Number of schools eligible for instruction grant.	1885-86. Percentage of instruction grant earned.	1886-87. Number of schools eligible for instruction grant.	1886-87. Percentage of instruction grant earned.
1	St. Thomas', Howrah	26	89·2	30	93·4
2	Wesleyan Preparatory	11	47·3	18	92·6
3	Free School, Girls' Department	29	97·8	53	89·8
4	St. Joseph's, Calcutta, Pay Department ...	84	77·1	74	87·4
5	St. Joseph's Boarding, Bankipore	19	57·5	23	86·5
6	St. John's Parochial	18	84·3	23	86·4
7	Miss O'Brien's	21	96·3	17	85·
8	Government Boarding, Kurseong	55	93·6	51	84·5
9	Dhurrumtollah Loretto, Free Department ...	22	83·	23	82·6
10	St. Michael's, Coorjee	52	76·3	62	81·2
11	Welland Memorial	49	82·7	40	80·9
12	St. Joseph's, Calcutta, Free Department ...	67	62·4	55	80·6
13 {	East Indian Railway, Jamalpur, Boys' Department.	25	72·9	26	79·5
	European, Saidpur	6	88·9	6	79·5
15	Darjeeling Girls'	29	82·	26	79·2
16	Free School, Boys' Department	113	75·1	114	77·3
17	Entally Orphanage	101	74·6	92	76·1
18 {	Catholic Male Orphanage	132	79·8	128	76·
	Pratt Memorial	30	83·1	28	76·
20	East Indian Railway, Jamalpur, Girls' Department.	21	81·6	31	75·6
21	Protestant European, Cuttack	56	74·2	39	73·7
22	St. Anne's Orphanage, Entally	......	......	32	73·
23	Bow Bazar Loretto, Pay Department ...	49	65·1	41	72·6
24	St. Stephen's	18	70·2	16	72·4
25 {	Dhurrumtollah Loretto, Pay Department ...	61	72·	52	71·2
	Entally Boarding and Day	31	87·3	24	71·2
27	St. Mary's	23	50·2	12	70·7
28	St. Teresa's, Kidderpore	......	......	10	69·6
29	St. Placid's, Chittagong...	18	80·9	19	68·6
30	Calcutta Girls'	72	62·4	78	67·4
31	Assensole Convent	16	57·6	19	66·5
32	European, Dinapore	16	99·	16	65·7
33	East Indian Railway, Ranigunge	8	85·7	8	65·4
34	St. James' Parochial	33	52·8	29	64·5
35	Wesleyan Mission, Barrackpore	10	69·5	9	63·9
36	St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bankipore... ...	28	90·6	27	62·6
37	Convent, Purneah	14	63·7	9	61·9
38	St. John's Girls'	18	28·5	21	61·7
39	Doveton College	55	41·5	33	61·8
40	St. Paul's Mission	44	40·4	39	60·1
41	Bow Bazar Loretto, Free Department ...	64	44·5	47	59·5
42	East Indian Railway, Khagaul, Girls' Department.	10	85·4	11	58·
43	East Indian Railway, Buxar	27	53·	18	57·6
44	St. Paul's, Darjeeling	41	58·1	33	54·6
45	St. Scholastica's, Chittagong	16	36·2	18	54·4
46	Calcutta Boys'	36	39·4	41	53·2
47	St. Agnes', Howrah	30	58·9	30	53·1
48	St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack	20	56·7	18	46·6
49	East Indian Railway, Khagaul, Boys' Department.	14	78·4	6	44·9
50	East Indian Railway, Sahebgunge	11	44·[illegible]	7	43·8
51	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling	17	71·7	18	41·4
52	European and Eurasian, Dacca	12	62·8	12	36·3
53	Misses Stark's	12	40·1	17	36·2
54	East Indian Railway, Assensole	25	43·6	13	34·9
55	St. James' High	24	78·5	35	31·9
56	St. Elizabeth's, Howrah	14	39·	10	30·

223. *Pupil-teachers.*—At the commencement of 1886-87 there were 15 pupil-teachers employed in seven schools, but two resigned before the annual examination. During the year 13 pupil-teachers were examined, six in the subjects of the first year, four in those of the second year, and three in those of the third year. Two pupil-teachers of the first year, two of the second, and one of the third, failed at the annual examination. Only two pupil-teachers, both belonging to the girls' department of the Free School, completed their course, and obtained certificates. Eleven new candidates were accepted during the year. The distribution of the pupil-teachers is shown in the following table:—

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School.	Number of pupil-teachers of the					
	Third year.		Second year.		First year.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Free School, Girls' Department	2	......	......	2	1	3
Ditto, Boys' ditto	......	1	2	2	1	3
Dhurrumtollah Loretto	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Mary's, Hastings	......	......	1	......	......	......
St. Pauls', Scotts' Lane	......	......	2	......	......	......
Bowbazar Loretto	......	......	......	1	1	1
Protestant European, Cuttack	......	......	......	......	2	3
Total ...	3	2	6	6	6	11

224. *Certificated teachers.*—The rules regarding the issue of teachers' certificates came into force on the 1st April 1885; since that time the following certificates have been issued:—

First grade, permanent	9
Ditto provisional	4
Second grade, permanent	7
Ditto provisional	18
Third grade, permanent	13
Ditto provisional	39
Total ...	90

In addition to these, 52 persons have been recognised as "assistant teachers' under Section III of Chapter III.

Almost all of the certificates have been given under articles 72—74, on the ground of service only. The teachers who were actually employed in schools when the rules first came into force received the certificates that were necessary under article 61 to qualify them for the posts which they then held; those who were employed in teaching the primary standards, and who were not considered eligible for certificates, were recognised as assistant teachers under article 59.

225. *Preparation of School Literature.*—A series of geographical text-books specially adapted to the Code has been prepared in the Catholic Orphan Press, Calcutta, and a set of readers is now in course of preparation. These books have been included in the list of approved text-books, and are very generally used in the schools.

During the past year an attempt has been made to form a reference library of school books in the Office of the Inspector of European Schools for the use of teachers and managers of schools. The principal English publishers were asked to supply specimen copies of their publications, and most of them have responded to the appeal. Several hundred books have been received, and these are now being classified and catalogued for convenience of reference.

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226. The following table shows the number and percentage of Mahomedan pupils in different classes of schools and colleges:—

	Total number of pupils.	Number of Mahomedans.	Percentage of Mahomedans.
Public Institutions—			
Arts Colleges	3,215	138	4·2
High English schools	63,657	6,232	9·8
Middle do. do.	54,813	6,986	12·7
Middle vernacular schools	65,949	9,053	13·7
Upper primary schools	124,744	21,864	17·5
Lower do. do.	997,542	292,239	29·2
Professional colleges	1,396	63	4·5
Technical schools	2,535	272	10·7
Training do.	1,335	45	3·3
Madrassas	1,508	1,480	98·1
Total ...	1,316,694	338,372	25·7

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	Total number of pupils.	Number of Mahomedans.	Percentage of Mahomedans.
Private Institutions—			
Advanced	30,122	19,682	65·3
Elementary	15,386	8,832	57·4
Total ...	45,508	28,514	62·6
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,362,102	366,886	26·9

The total number of Mahomedan pupils in schools and colleges of all kinds, public and private, has declined from 379,842 to 366,886, and the percentage from 27·9 to 26·9. The number of Mahomedans in Arts colleges is less by two than last year, while in all institutions, except lower primary schools, technical schools and training schools, there is an appreciable increase. But there is a falling off of more than 23,000 in lower primary schools. This decrease is not peculiar to Mahomedan pupils. There is a large falling off in the pupils of lower primary schools in the Dacca, Rajshahye, Patna, Bhagulpore and Orissa divisions, as pointed out in a previous section. It will be observed that 28 non-Musalmans are returned as reading in madrassas. There are 27 Hindus in the new madrassa at Midnapore out of 132 pupils, and one Hindu in the Nawab of Moorshedabad's madrassa out of 58 pupils.

227. In the Burdwan division, while the total number of pupils under instruction has increased from 263,889 to 280,548, there has been an increase in the number of Mahomedan pupils at school from 24,956 to 27,321. In other words the total number of Mahomedan pupils has advanced by 9·5 per cent., while the total number of pupils has advanced by nearly 7 per cent. There has been an increase in all classes of schools, but the largest increase is in primary schools. The only institutions in which the number of students has declined are the madrassas, which show a decrease of 237 students. In training schools for masters the number of Mahomedan students is the same as last year, though the total number of pupils in these institutions has increased by 31.

228. In the Presidency division the number of Mahomedan pupils has increased from 48,153 to 53,953, and the percentage from 26·8 to 27·7. There was an increase of Mahomedan pupils in all classes of public institutions, but there was a slight falling off in private institutions. Many *Maktabs* have adopted the departmental standard in whole or in part, and so ceased to retain their original character.

229. In the Rajshahye division the percentage of Mahomedan pupils is 56·3, while the percentage of Mahomedans in the population of the division is 63·1. The total number of Mahomedan pupils has fallen from 52,219 to 49,277, but this is by no means surprising, as there is a falling off of 3,946 in the pupils of lower primary schools generally, and it is in the primary schools, and especially in the lower primary schools, that Mahomedans predominate. The Inspector remarks that the Mahomedans have done more than hold their own in the lower primary examination, having, in fact, taken more than half the lower primary scholarships.

230. In the Dacca division the percentage of Mahomedans in high, middle English and middle vernacular schools has increased; it has slightly fallen off in upper primary schools, and it has experienced a heavy fall from 58·3 to 53·6 in lower primaries. Dr. Martin remarks that "this is but natural, since large numbers of the schools, which have been lost, were taught by illiterate Mahomedans who found that they did not earn enough in this way to make it worth their while to go on with secular education." In the Chittagong division the percentage of Mahomedan pupils has risen from 62·8 to 63·6; the percentage of Mahomedan population being 67·9. In high schools it has risen from 18·6 to 20·1, in middle English schools from 27·8 to 32·02, in middle vernacular schools from 18·9 to 19·4. The Assistant Inspector remarks that these figures show that the Mahomedans in the division are making a steady advance in high and middle education.

In the Patna division the number of Mahomedans in high English schools has increased from 1,457 to 1,759, while in lower primaries it has shared in the general decrease, and fallen from 13,151 to 11,275. It was stated in last year's report that, as many of the Mahomedans in Behar belong to the well-to-do

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classes, we have a right to expect that many pupils of that faith should be found in high schools. The total number of Mahomedans at school has been diminished by 287, but as the lower primary schools have lost 1,876, it is evident that there is an increase in the other classes of schools.

In the Bhagulpore Division the total number of Mahomedan pupils has advanced from 17,982 to 18,429, and the percentage from 20·8 to 22·9.

The advance is in middle English, middle vernacular, and upper primaries among public institutions. There is also a large increase in the number of pupils in private institutions.

In Chota Nagpore the percentage of pupils in all public institutions is 5, while the percentage of Mahomedans in the total population is 5·4. The Assistant Inspector remarks that Mahomedans hold their own against Hindus in all classes of our schools.

In Orissa the percentage of Mahomedans at school is 2·5, whereas the population percentage is 2·3. Generally speaking, the higher the class of instruction, the more favourable the percentage in this division.

231. The following table shows the estimated expenditure of the Mohsin Fund, together with the actual expenditure under each head as given by the Accountant-General. The annual income of the educational portion of the fund probably falls a little short of Rs. 60,000:—

Head of charge.	Estimated expenditure. Rs.	Actual expenditure. Rs.
Maintenance of madrassas	29,049	27,986
Salaries of Maulvis in high schools	4,370	6,044
Scholarships	9,672	10,260
Short-fee payments	9,590	11,672
Total ...	52,681	55,962

232. The following statement shows the number of Mahomedan students who passed the various University or departmental examinations, compared with the total number of successful candidates at those examinations during the year under report:—

Name of Examination.	Number of successful candidates.		Percentage of Mahomedans	
	Mahomedans.	Total.	Among successful candidates.	Under instruction.
M.A.	2	63	3·1	4·2 (in all College classes).
B.A.	19	410	4·6	
First Arts	31	636	4·8	
Entrance	51	907	5·6	9·8
Middle English	48	794	6·04	12·7
" vernacular	204	2,496	8·1	13·7
Upper primary	312	2,959	10·5	17·5
Lower "	2,818	20,275	13·8	29·2

The number of Mahomedan students that passed the M.A., B.A., F.A., and Entrance examinations during the preceding year was 1, 4, 12, and 44 respectively. The fact that the number of Mahomedans who have passed the University examinations has made such a surprising advance, confirms the hope expressed in the last report that before long they will be able to meet all other sections of the community on equal terms.

233. The following table gives a general view of the comparative results of the central examination of madrassas during the year 1886:—

Madrassas.	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Calcutta	72	24	8	14	46
Dacca	41	7	3	10	20
Chittagong	39	11	3	9	23
Hooghly	29	3	1	6	10
Sasseram	4	...	2	2	4
Total ...	185	45	17	41	103

It will be observed that the Sasseram madrassa was remarkably successful this year.

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234. The following table gives the results of the examination in fuller detail:—

Central Examination of Madrassas held in April 1886.

Classes.	Madrassas.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total number passed.
Fourth-year class	Calcutta	......	4	...	4	8
	Dacca	......	...	...	4	4
	Chittagong	......	2	...	5	7
	Hooghly	......	1	...	3	4
	Sasseram	......	...	...	1	1
Third-year class	Calcutta	......	5	4	2	11
	Dacca	......	1	1	...	2
	Chittagong	......	2	1	...	3
	Hooghly	......	...	...	2	2
Second-year class	Calcutta	......	6	1	2	9
	Dacca	......	3	...	1	4
	Chittagong	......	3	1	1	5
	Hooghly	......	2	...	..	2
	Sasseram	......	...	...	1	1
First-year class	Calcutta	......	9	3	6	18
	Dacca	......	3	2	5	10
	Chittagong	......	4	1	3	8
	Hooghly	......	...	1	1	2
	Sasseram	......	...	2	...	2
	Total ...	......	45	17	41	103

235. As the University examinations, though held after the conclusion of the official year, are given in this report, I append a statement showing the general results of the central examination of madrassas in 1887, which have just reached me:—

Central Examination of the Madrassas held in April 1887.

Madrassas.	Candidates examined.	Number passed in the First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Calcutta	70	27	14	20	61
Hooghly	15	5	1	8	14
Dacca	40	13	8	11	32
Chittagong	37	13	2	11	26
Sasseram	3	...	...	2	2
Total ...	165	58	25	52	135

236. Government Madrassas.—The following table compares the attendance and expenditure of Government madrassas during the last two years. The Calcutta madrassa, the Nawab of Moorshedabad's madrassa, and the Cox's Bazar madrassa are maintained from Provincial revenues. The rest are maintained from the Mohsin Fund. The yearly allotments to the madrassas supported by this fund are as follows:—to Dacca, Rs. 10,400; to Chittagong, Rs. 7,000; to Hooghly, Rs. 3,600; and to Rajshahye, Rs. 3,000:—

Madrassas.	Number of pupils in 1886.	1887.	Receipts from Government. 1886. Rs.	1887. Rs.	Total expenditure. 1886. Rs.	1887. Rs.
Calcutta (Arabic Department) ...	338	339	9,222	9,441	10,826	11,020
Hooghly	40	36	......	......	2,349	2,176
Dacca	264	252	......	......	13,022	13,621
Chittagong	325	348	......	......	9,409	9,399
Cox's Bazar Madrassa, Chittagong	49	34	439	291	497	389
Moorshedabad Nawab's Madrassa	50	58	15,854	14,667	15,854	14,667
Rajshahye	58	53	......	......	3,149	2,995
Total ...	1,124	1,120	25,515	24,399	55,106	54,267

237. *Calcutta Madrassa.*—The number of students on the 31st March 1887 was 1,119, against 1,104 in the previous year. They were distributed as follows:—

College Department ...	15
Arabic (or Oriental) Department ...	339
Anglo-Persian Department ...	439
Colinga Branch School ...	326
Total ...	1,119

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There has been a falling off of five students in the College Department and of seven in the Colinga Branch School, and a gain of one in the Arabic Department and of 26 in the Anglo-Persian Department. It is clear that the falling off in the College Department of the madrassa is only apparent, for the fees have increased during the year under report. Indeed it has been shown in a previous section that the average monthly roll number was 22. The number of Shiáh students in the Arabic Department, Anglo-Persian Department, and Colinga Branch School is 1, 16, and 4 respectively.

238. The total expenditure of the Calcutta madrassa and the Colinga Branch School was as follows:—

Expenditure for 1886-87.

	Rs.
College Department	16,903
Arabic Department	11,020
Anglo-Persian Department	14,071
Colinga Branch School	4,267
Total ...	46,261

against Rs. 47,888 in the previous year. The reduction is principally due to Dr. Hœrnle's absence on furlough for six months, and the transfer of Mr. Billing to the King of Oudh's Madrassa. During Dr. Hœrnle's absence Mr. Rowe discharged the duties of Principal with an allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem, and Mr. Billing was replaced by an officer on a lower salary.

The amount of fees collected during the year was as follows:—

Fee-receipts for 1886-87.

	Rs.
College Department	527
Arabic Department	1,579
Anglo-Persian Department	5,617
Colinga Branch School	1,164
Total ...	8,887

In the preceding year they amounted to Rs. 8,236. The increase has taken place in the College Department and the Anglo-Persian Department. The number of those who went up and passed in the central examinations of the madrassas held in 1886 and 1887 has been given above.

239. Eighteen candidates from the Anglo-Persian Department went up for the Calcutta University entrance examination of 1887. Of these, six passed in the first division, eight in the second, and four in the third. There were no failures.

The number of resident students was 70, against 69 in the preceding year. The gymnastic class on the 31st March 1887 numbered 50. The English portion of the library, of which a new catalogue has been printed, is in good order, but is said to require many additions. There was an attendance of 75 students, against 63 in the preceding year, in the new English classes established for the students of the Arabic Department. As attendance in these classes is voluntary, the increase may be considered satisfactory. At present English is the only optional subject. But the question of introducing Bengali and arithmetic as well, and encouraging the study of these three subjects by means of scholarships is under the consideration of Government.

240. *Dacca Madrassa.*—The number of students in the purely Oriental Department on the 31st March was 127, against 134 in the previous year, and the number of those in the Anglo-Persian Department was 125, against 130 in the previous year. The gradual falling off during the last 5 years in the numerical strength of the Anglo-Persian Department is said to be due to the establishment of several private schools which draw away students from Government institutions. The total amount of fees and fines realised was Rs. 1,704, against Rs. 1,728 in the previous year. The number of boarders in the hostel on the 31st March last was 32, against 41 in the previous year. The boarding-house is managed by the Persian teacher of the Anglo-Persian Department with the help of a committee of the boarders. It is said that this arrangement is found to answer very well, as the students appreciate the concession made to them, and take a lively interest in the business they have to transact. For

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the last entrance examination ten candidates went up, of whom five passed—one in the first division, three in the second, and one in the third.

241. *Chittagong Madrassa.*—The number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1887 was 348, against 325 on the same date in the previous year. There were 114 students reading English, of whom 96 appeared in the examination and 94 passed. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 9,399, and the total income, including re-grant, to Rs. 12,587, of which Rs. 1,319 was realised from fees, against Rs. 1,135 in the previous year. The number in the hostel at the end of the year was 21, and the average monthly roll number was 25.

242. *Hooghli Madrassa.*—The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1887 was 36, against 40 on the same day of the previous year; and the average monthly roll number was 38·4. The number of boarders in the hostel on the 31st March was 79, against 70 on the corresponding date in the preceding year, and the average monthly roll number was 74 against 65.

243. *Rajshahye Madrassa.*—The number of students on the 31st March was 53, against 58 on the corresponding date in 1886, but the average monthly roll number was 57, against 54 in the previous year. The number in the hostel on the 31st March was 11, against 18 on the same date in the preceding year. The Principal thinks it desirable that some free boarderships should be established, as the students are too poor to pay the monthly fee of Rs. 2. The matter is at present under the consideration of Government.

244. *Nawab of Moorshedabad's Madrassa.*—This institution had 58 pupils on its rolls on the 31st March last, against 50 on the corresponding date in the previous year. Fifty-seven of these were Musalmans, and one was a Hindu. All the students read English, 12 read Arabic, and 46 Persian. The Superintendent reports that the numerical strength of the school during the year was the highest on record in the history of the institution. The total expenditure on the institution under all heads was Rs. 14,667 against Rs. 15,854 in the preceding year.

245. *Joraghat Madrassa.*—This is of the nature of a special school intended chiefly for teaching Arabic and Persian with a little English to Mahomedan students. Though returned as a middle school, it does not conform in full to the middle scholarship standard. The students of the highest class (six in number) may be said to have reached the upper primary stage. It receives a grant of Rs. 40 a month from the Mohsin Fund. It had on its rolls last year 40 students. No fees were charged, but Rs. 360 were raised by subscriptions. The total expenditure was Rs. 840.

246. *Cox's Bazar Madrassa.*—This institution has a grant of Rs. 40 a month. The roll number declined from 49 at the beginning to 34 at the close of the year. The average daily attendance was 29. All the pupils read Persian and Arabic. Twenty of them have taken up Bengali and 7 English in addition. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 63, and the contribution from thelocal municipality to Rs. 35. The total expenditure last year is said by the Assistant Inspector to have amounted to Rs. 389. The instructive staff consisted of two Maulvis only.

247. UNAIDED MADRASSAS—*Madrassa Sultan-i-Oudh.*—This is a boarding institution maintained by His Majesty the King of Oudh. It had 17 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last, against 23 on the same date in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 24,300, of which Rs. 12,960 were realised from fees, and Rs. 11,340 from endowment and other sources.

248. *Mirahya Madrassa at Chittagong.*—The number of pupils rose from 149 to 160. The average monthly roll number was 158·7. The total expenditure was Rs. 459, of which Rs. 350 was collected from fees, the remainder being contributed from the Mirahya Endowment Fund.

249. *Sasseram Madrassa.*—The Khanakha Madrassa at Sasseram s supported by a religious endowment made by the Emperor Farukhshah. Its number on the roll was 115 against 114 last year, and of these 60 were foundationers. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,368. Its success in the central examination of madrassas has been already noticed.

250. *Sitapur Madrassa.*—This institution is in the Serampore sub-division of the Hooghly district. It is supported partly by charity, partly by the proceeds of an old endowment. It was during the past year attended by 19 boys,

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all of whom were boarders. Its expenditure was Rs. 1,430. It was examined during the summer vacation by Maulvi Abdul Hai. Fifteen students presented themselves for examination. Twelve of these passed, 10 in the first division, and 2 in the third.

251. *Midnapur Madrassa.*—This is a special school set apart for the education of Mahomedans. Mr. Beames is said to have visited it, when Commissioner, and to have spoken in high terms of its merits.

X.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

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252. The following statement shows the distribution of pupils of aboriginal races in each division:—

Division.	Number of pupils attending different classes of schools.							
	High English.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls.	Special and private.	Total.
Presidency	2	29	2	5	54	......	......	92
Calcutta	2	......	.....	.....	...	...	......	2
Burdwan	4	5	7	47	2,722	2	170	2,957
Rajshahye	.....	8	1	367	461	12	29	878
Dacca	...	5	4	43	283	31	......	366
Chittagong	.....	182	134	106	1,322	.....	680	2,374
Patna	......	1	......	....	161	.....	....	162
Bhagulpore	5	18	17	219	5,411	415	11	6,096
Chota Nagpore	101	209	123	926	9,053	931	420	12,663
Orissa	.....	10	2	24	71	.....	.....	116
Do. Tributary Mehals	.	4	8	51	1,425	2	5	1,495
Total	114	480	298	1,788	21,863	1,393	1,315	27,201

The total number of aboriginal pupils declined from 29,906 to 27,200, or by 2,706 pupils. The loss is shared by all classes of schools except girls' schools, which show an increase of 148 pupils; special and private schools, in which the pupils increased by 206; and upper primary schools, in which the pupils increased by 342. The decrease in the number of pupils has been mainly owing to greater precision in returning purely aboriginal pupils than was attempted in previous years.

253. In the Presidency Division the number of pupils diminished from 134 to 92. None of the pupils competed at any departmental examination. There are no separate schools for the aborigines, and no special provision is made for their education. The aborigines reading in the lower primary schools of Calcutta belong to the Mehter, and Dhangar castes.

254. Of the aboriginal and other backward races that inhabit portions of the Burdwan Division, the Sonthals are the principal. These people are found in the jungles of Midnapore, Bankura and Beerbhum, and also in the Ranigunge sub-division of Burdwan. In Hooghly and Howrah they are not settled residents, but come occasionally for employment. The total number of aboriginal pupils diminished from 3,110 to 2,957, the only appreciable decrease being in lower primary schools. Midnapore alone shows an increase of pupils, while there has been a falling off in Bankura, Beerbhum and Burdwan. In Midnapore there is a training school at Bhimpur under the American Baptist Mission. This school prepares teachers for Sonthal pathsalas in the jungles. The school consists of a male and a female department, attended by 113 and 34 pupils, respectively. The total cost for the maintenance of this school was Rs. 2,700, half of which was borne by Government. The male department of the Normal school sent up two candidates to the middle vernacular and two to the upper primary scholarship examination. Of the latter one only passed in the second division. The female department sent up two girls to the senior scholarship examination of the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha, of whom one only was successful. The jungle schools have declined from 79 to 72, and their pupils from 2,028 to 1,991, including Sonthals and other backward races. Six of these schools sent up seven boys and four girls to the lower primary scholarship examination, of whom only one boy passed and obtained a scholarship. The total cost of these 72 jungle schools was Rs. 3,434, of which Government paid Rs. 1,990, Rs. 1,350 from the grant-in-aid, and Rs. 640 from the primary fund. The Deputy Inspector of Bankura attributes the loss of Sonthal pupils to the withdrawal of the American Baptist Mission in Midnapore from the field of operations for the education of the Sonthals in thanas Khatra, Raipore and Simlapal in the Bankura district, in consequence of which a

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number of Sonthal pathsalas have ceased to work. Special provision has been made during the year to further the cause of Sonthal education in Bankura. Monthly stipends are allowed to pathsalas having a considerable number of Sonthal pupils, and double rewards, *i.e.*, double the sum allowed for Hindu pupils, are allowed to gurus passing Sonthal pupils in the upper and lower primary and in the standard examinations. The schools that have exclusively or mostly Sonthal pupils are one training school at Ghola, and 10 Sonthal lower primary schools under Sonthal teachers. At the last lower primary scholarship examination, six candidates appeared, of whom two passed. The number of special schools for Sonthals in Beerbhoom has decreased from 18 to 17, and the number of pupils in them from 445 (240 of whom were Sonthals) to 372 (237 of whom were Sonthals). The Deputy Inspector attributes this falling off to the general poverty of the Sonthals, who can hardly spare their boys from the labours of the field. One of the 17 schools has been raised to the status of an upper primary school during the year. The total cost of these schools was Rs. 999, of which Government paid Rs. 746, and the balance, viz. Rs. 253, was paid locally. At the lower primary scholarship examination, seven candidates competed from six schools, of whom three were successful. To the best of the three successful candidates the special lower primary scholarship, created in 1885-86 for the encouragement of Sonthal education, was awarded.

255. The number of aboriginal pupils in the Rajshahye Division increased from 563 to 878. This increase has taken place entirely or almost so in the Darjeeling district, which returned 817 pupils of this class. It will be observed that the numbers are very small in all the districts, except Darjeeling; there being actually none both in Bogra and in Rungpore. The only schools instituted purely for aboriginal races are the Bhutia boarding school and the monastic school at Ghoom, and the lower primary school at Buxa. The first has been already noticed under the head of special instruction. The second is a primary school on which only Rs. 60 were expended during the year; the third is in the Eastern Dooars, and cost during the year under report Rs. 72 only. The 43 boys returned in Rajshahye, are Bunias and Dhangars, who have settled in the high land to the north-east of the district. Only one boy of aboriginal race appeared at the lower primary examination in Darjeeling.

256. In the Dacca Division the number of aboriginal pupils diminished from 368 to 366. They are to be found only in Dacca and Mymensingh. In the latter district the aboriginal races are the Garos, Hajongs, Hardi, Bana, Koch, Mech and Mandhai tribes. One boy passed the lower primary scholarship examination. In the neighbourhood of the Madhupur jungle and in the regions bordering on the Garo Hills, model schools of the primary class are kept up with small net grants for the special benefit of aboriginal races. These schools, though not very successful, are of the nature of pioneer schools. They cost somewhat more than stipendiary schools aided from the primary grant, as it is found difficult to get teachers in the out-of-the-way quarters where they are situated. Their grants vary from Rs. 7 to Rs. 13 a month, and as little or nothing is raised locally in the form of fees or subscriptions, the total cost does not much exceed the amount of the grant.

257. In the Chittagong Division the number of aboriginal pupils decreased from 2,790 to 2,374, all of whom were non-Christians. There were no such pupils in Noakholly. There were 43 pupils in Tipperah, 2,029 in Chittagong, and 302 pupils in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The pupils shown in the returns of Tipperah are "generally the Bengali-speaking people of the Tipperah caste, naturalised to Bengali habits from many generations past." There is no special school for the hill tribes in Tipperah. In Chittagong the number was the highest in lower primary schools. The pupils returned as reading in special schools are those in the *kyoungs*. The aboriginal races in Chittagong are the Burmese and Barua Mugs. They are Buddhists by religion. The 30 pupils in middle English schools are the Burmese Mugs reading in the Cox's Bazar grant-in-aid school. The pupils in middle and primary schools are generally the Barua Mugs, who speak the Bengali tongue, and have adopted Bengali manners and customs. For the Burmese Mugs there is a pathsala at Cox's Bazar, supported by a special grant of Rs. 10 a month from the primary fund, and about Rs. 20 a month raised by subscriptions among the local Mug traders. No fees are levied. The head teacher is a Mug, educated in a *kyoung* at

Cox's Bazar. The second teacher is also a Mug, who read the middle vernacular course at the Harbhang Model School. Of the 80 pupils attending the school 36 read Bengali in addition to Burmese. The 302 pupils in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong are the Chakmas, the Burmese Mugs, and the Tipperahs, reading either in the boarding schools at Rangamati and Bandarban, or in the lower primary pathsalas. One boy passed the middle English, 10 boys the middle vernacular, and 15 boys the upper primary examination—a result which shows that the pupils of these races are making some progress.

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258. In the Patna Division there is only one pathsala at Piperdih, on the Kaimur Plateau, in the Shahabad district, for Dhangars. It is attended by 10 pupils, and is supported by a stipend of Rs. 3 from the primary fund. In Chumparun there are seven schools in Thoruhat, the northern portion of the Bettiah sub-division, for the education of Thorus. The number of pupils in these schools was 151, and the total cost Rs. 292. One Thoru boy from the Mahnoul pathsala passed the lower primary scholarship examination, and was awarded a scholarship from the primary fund.

259. In the Bhagulpore Division the number of pupils of the aboriginal races declined from 8,289 to 6,096. The loss in the Sonthal Pergunnahs was 2,487, and is attributed to the abolition of head-money, a sort of stipend varying from As. 8 to Rs. 3, paid to all gurus merely for the average attendance of pupils of aboriginal races. There are 296 aboriginal pupils in Bhagulpore and 246 in Monghyr. The majority of the aboriginal pupils, viz. 5,330, are in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where Sonthal education is carried on by the Government, by the Church Mission Society, and by the Home Mission. There are no aboriginal races in the district of Purneah. In Maldah, Sonthals have begun to settle in some parts of Barendu, where 24 pupils attend primary schools. The special scheme for the education of the Sonthals in the Damin portion of the Sonthal Pergunnahs has been at work for nearly three years. The limit of 100 patshalas has been exceeded, but the expenditure on them was far below the grant, which has this year risen to its maximum of Rs. 7,500. The number of patshalas was 110 against 99, and their pupils 3,004 against 2,744. Of these patshalas, two are for girls alone. The expenditure on the 108 schools for boys was Rs. 4,342-10, all paid in stipends. The two girls' schools are maintained from the primary fund, as their expenditure exceeded the maximum fixed under the Damin rules. The expenditure being reduced, they were brought under the Damin scheme towards the close of the year. The Damin patshalas were not examined by A and B standards for rewards. Each patshala cost to Government on an average Rs. 40-3, most of the patshalas getting stipends of Rs. 3 a month each. Forty-seven pupils from 15 pathsalas in Godda and 20 pupils from 10 pathsalas in Rajmehal—in all 67 pupils from 25 pathsalas of the North Damin Circle—competed at the lower primary examination, and 8 passed from 4 pathsalas in Godda and one from Rajmehal. Six aboriginal pupils passed the upper primary scholarship examination from the Sonthal Pergunnahs, 13 pupils passed the lower primary scholarship examination from Bhagulpore, 30 from Monghyr, and 44 from the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

260. The Chota Nagpore Division has, as usual, returned the largest number of pupils of the aboriginal races, viz., 12,663 against 12,795 in the previous year. Special provision was made in the districts of Manbhoom and Singbhoom during the year, for the spread of education amongst the Sonthals.

No aboriginal pupil appeared at the last Entrance examination. In the previous year three such candidates competed and one passed from Lohardugga. At the middle English there were none during the year under review against one in the year preceding. At the middle vernacular, five passed out of seven competing candidates in each of the last two years. Under the head of "Upper Primary" a considerable gain is found, the number of competing and successful candidates having advanced from 30 to 50, and 24 to 36, respectively. The success of aboriginal pupils at the lower primary scholarship examination shows very little fluctuation during the last two years. It is worthy of note, however, that in the upper and lower primary scholarship examinations, out of 36 and 151 successful aboriginal candidates, so many as 19 and 140, respectively, were from Singbhoom alone, showing clearly the great advance which

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the backward races have made in that district in the matter of primary education.

261. The subjoined statement shows the result of the labours of the several missions working in the cause of education, in the division, for the last two years:—

Designation of Mission.	Schools.		Pupils.						Expenditure.					
			1885-86.			1886-87.			1885-86.			1886-87.		
	1885-86.	1886-87.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Government.	Mission funds.	Total.	Government.	Mission funds.	Total.
Berlin Evangelical ...	62	73	1,299	363	1,662	1,315	272	1,587	2,369	10,684	13,053	2,343	13,078	15,421
S. P. G. (Anglican) ...	38	42	820	218	1,038	733	268	1,001	2,252	5,819	8,071	2,232	5,902	8,134
Free Church, Scotch ...	39	45	594	74	668	630	116	746	2,794	2,771	5,565	2,946	3,078	6,024
St. Xavier's	1	11	16	38	54	162	44	206	144	288	432	271	895	1,166
Total ...	140	171	2,729	688	3,417	2,840	700	3,540	7,559	19,562	27,121	7,792	22,953	30,745

There has thus been, on the whole, a gain both of schools and of pupils under these bodies. The Berlin and S. P. G. Missions show a considerable increase in the number of their schools, but a slight falling off in that of the pupils attending them. The Free Church Scotch Mission exhibits a gain in both respects. The St. Xavier's Jesuit Mission have also commenced the work of education in right earnest, and their schools have advanced from 1 with 54 pupils to 11 with 206 students.

262. In the Orissa Division the number of aboriginal pupils has increased by 56. The bulk of the pupils are found in lower primary schools. Two aboriginal pupils, both Christians, successfully passed the middle vernacular scholarship examination from Balasore during the year under review. The total expenditure on 33 special schools for low-caste children amounted to Rs. 518, Government contributing Rs. 262. Thirty-one low-caste pupils successfully passed the lower primary scholarship examination, viz., 16 from Cuttack, 12 from Pooree, and 3 from Balasore. Low-caste pupils very seldom find admission into secondary schools. The Government schools are open to children of all castes without distinction, and low caste boys are sometimes to be found in them.

263. In the Orissa Tributary Mehals the total number of pupils of aboriginal races declined from 1,509 to 1,495, of whom 4 attended middle English schools, 8 middle vernacular schools, 51 upper primary schools, 1,425 lower primary schools, and 5 attended special and private schools; 2 girls attending schools have been returned also. The majority of the students belonged to the Bhuyan, Gond, Sonthal and Khond tribes. The other races represented in the school-going population are Bathuris, Bhumigas, Kurmis, Kols, Purans, Juangs, Gungas, Tanlas, Sobors, Khairas, Kodas and Ujias. The majority of the Sonthal pupils belong to Mourbhunj, where there are special schools for the instruction of Sonthal children. The Bhuyans belong exclusively to Keonjhur and Mourbhunj; stipendiary schools for their special benefit have long since been established in the former State. The management of these schools is far from satisfactory, the rates of stipends allowed to the teachers being too low to attract really competent men. Four special schools have been opened in Angool and Ranpoor for the benefit of the Khond, Khaira and Gond children.

The majority of the Khonds belong to the Khondmals, but the children attending the schools belong to the more civilized Khonds: a real wild Khond has at present no intention of being educated or sending his children to a school. Out of 26 special schools for the Khonds maintained out of the proceeds of a cess locally levied for the purpose, eight had but a nominal attendance. As these schools served no useful purpose, orders have been issued for closing them. The other schools are slowly improving. The average cost of a stipendiary Sonthal, Bhuyan and Khond school is Rs. 4, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7, respectively. Generally speaking, the Sonthal and Bhuyan schools are very backward both as regards attendance and efficiency. During the year under notice two pupils belonging to the aboriginal races successfully passed the upper primary and 18 the lower primary scholarship examination.

XI.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

264. The purely indigenous education of the country is carried on in (1) *tols*, (2) *maktabs*, (3) *kyoungs*, (4) patshalas, and other schools that do not conform to the departmental standards. The *tols* constitute the indigenous universities of the country for the prosecution of Sanskrit studies. The only language taught is Sanskrit, through the medium of which the pupils, after learning Sanskrit grammar, study one or more of the following special subjects :—*Smriti* or Hindu law and theology, *nyaya* or logic, *kavya* or *literæ humaniores*, *alankara* or rhetoric, and Sanskrit works on medicine. The *maktabs* are schools where the elements of Arabic. Persian and Urdu literature are taught, the higher branches of Arabic and Persian literature, philosophy, and law being exhaustively studied in the *madrassas*, of which an account has been already given under the heading of Mahomedan education. In both, considerable attention is devoted to the Koran. The *kyoungs* are the modern representatives of the ancient Buddhist *Vihára*. In these institutions instruction is given in *Pali*, the sacred language of the Buddhists, by a Raoli or Buddhist priest. None but Buddhist students are admitted into the *kyoungs*. These have been returned from the district of Chittagong only, and have been already considered under the heading of "Education of aboriginal or backward races." The *patshalas* not conforming to the departmental standards constitute the indigenous primary schools of the country, in which an elementary education is given in the vernacular language of the district.

265. The following table shows the statistics of indigenous schools in each division for the year under review :—

Divisions.	Advanced.				Elementary.				Other Schools.				Total.	
	Arabic or Persian.		Sanskrit.		For boys.		For girls.		For boys.		For girls.			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Presidency	9	179	91	654	5	45	..	...	...	...	...	..	105	78
Calcutta	11	353	1	40	10	346	...	...	1	20	2	94	25	62
Burdwan	30	324	188	1,297	4	131	...	...	28	395	3	29	251	2,176
Rajshahye	11	249	10	81	7	116	...	...	.	...	...	...	28	446
Dacca	1,142	12,687	185	1,591	5	40	...	.	479	5,363	1	10	1,812	19,691
Chittagong	172	3,280	26	471	86	1,857	5	52	46	678	...	...	335	6,338
Patna	264	2,583	346	4,278	303	2,400	...	...	180	1,205	1	9	1,154	10,475
Bhagulpore	26	250	41	435	80	450	..	...	224	1,601	2	112	373	2,848
Chota Nagpore	18	230	3	31	2	17	...	...	17	350	.	..	40	637
Orissa	40	606	37	418	8	38	...	..	..	...	...	...	85	1,062
Tributary Mahals	......	......	9	76	......	... ..	..	...	3	18	1	1	13	95
Total ...	1,723	20,750	935	9,372	570	5,440	5	52	978	9,639	10	255	4,221	45,508

The total number of institutions under this head increased from 2,234 with 29,749 pupils to 4,221 with 45,508 pupils. In the previous year there was a decrease in both respects owing to the exclusion of a good many schools with less than 10 pupils. It was accordingly pointed out that it was indifferent how many pupils a *tol* or a *maktab* had, and it was directed that all such institutions as offered to submit returns should be included, whatever was the number of pupils. An indirect effect of the ten-pupil rule has, however, been that many schools hitherto aided from the primary fund, and now excluded from the departmental returns, have swelled the number of the purely indigenous patshalas, which have also got a large accession of pupils. Thus the total number of elementary schools has risen from 234 with 3,689 pupils to 575 with 5,492 pupils. "Other schools" have increased from 121 with 1,848 pupils to 988 schools attended by 9,894 pupils.

266. With regard to the statement made in paragraph 17 of the Government Resolution on the report for 1884-85, viz. "that the absence of information with regard to the *tols* and *maktabs* is mainly to be ascribed to the fact that they are looked on with disfavour by the subordinate officers of the department, the Assistant Inspector of the Burdwan Division says :—

"The absence of information with regard to these institutions is, in my humble opinion not to be ascribed to any disfavour or indifference with which the subordinate officers of the department are said to look on them, but rather to the want of attention shown to the

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applications for statistics from the department by the pundits and maulvis themselves. It would be no exaggeration perhaps to say that the subordinate officers of the department, instead of being prejudiced against these institutions, really regard them with reverence and entertain for their generally erudite teachers a kind of veneration."

Mr. Bellett, Inspector of the Rajshahye Circle, states:—

"With regard to this class of schools generally, I am inclined to doubt the accuracy of the above statement. The fact, I believe to be, that these schools would be very glad to obtain Government aid; that they are disgusted at not doing so, as they will not comply with Government demands; and that they therefore deliberately refuse or decline to give the information asked for. The state of the case would be more fairly put if it were said that these institutions look with disfavour on the department."

The Assistant Inspector of the Dacca Division remarks:—

"Since few of the inspecting officers of the department have any knowledge of Arabic and Persian, their inspections of maktabs are of the nature of flying visits paid with the view of seeing if any attempt is made to teach Bengali reading and writing, or if the school is kept up as a maktab, pure and simple. On the other hand, the language of the *tols* is one which is revered by the great majority of the subordinate inspecting officers, but they are not competent to hold an examination. That we do not visit them often is not because we look on them with disfavour, but because, under existing rules, we can do them no good and because the pundits do not want us."

Mr. Pope, Inspector of the Behar Circle, says:—

"The subordinate officers are only too anxious to get them within the pale of Government supervision and aid and to do for them all they can. It is the tols and maktabs themselves that keep aloof. In some of them the instruction is so purely special, that an adoption in whole or in part of the primary standards is impossible. Others havethe profoundest contempt for all learning, but what is given by them."

267. In the Presidency Division these institutions declined from 14 attended by 239 pupils to 9 with 179 pupils. Many of them have already adopted the departmental standards, while a few exist for teaching boys to get passages of the Koran by heart. It is believed that many maktabs are held at the private residences of Mahomedan gentlemen, and thus do not attract public notice.

In the town of Calcutta there were 11 *maktabs* with 353 pupils, against 16 with 516 pupils in the previous year. The decrease is owing to some of the *maktabs* having declined to furnish returns. The expenditure was Rs. 256, of which Rs. 76 were raised from fees and Rs. 180 from other sources The maktabs are generally attached to *musjids*, and are conducted by *akhunjis* paid from the *musjid* funds, or by *mollahs*, who deem it profane to receive fees for the education they impart. The *Koran* is the chief book taught in these schools.

268. In the Burdwan Division the number of schools for advanced teaching in Arabic or Persian has declined from 49 to 30, and the number of pupils in them from 405 to 324. Hooghly has lost 26 schools of this description and 148 pupils. In Bankoora the number of schools returned is the same as in the previous year, but there has been a slight falling off in the number of pupils. Howrah shows, however, a gain of 7 such schools and of 71 pupils.

269. In the Rajshahye Division no school under this heading has been returned from Darjeeling, Dinajpore, or Jalpaiguri. No maktab has been returned from Rungpore. The munshis or maulvis of maktabs in Bogra are supported by the villagers in return for the instruction they give to their sons in reading the Koran. The age of the pupils varies from that of quite young children to 17 or 18. In Pubna the maktab teachers, whose pupils do not read for more than seven or eight years, are paid by fees varying from two to eight annas; and their income from this source rarely exceeds Rs. 4 a month. Besides, they receive presents on the occasion of festivals and marriages. The course of study is the Koran, and in elementary maktabs easy books in Urdu; in more advanced ones the Gulistan, Bostan, and other Persian and Arabic books are read.

270. In the Dacca Division the advanced schools studying Arabic and Persian number 1,142, against 934 in the previous year Two hundred and five schools are brought into the Dacca district returns, which were before excluded owing to their having less than ten pupils each; Backergunge and Mymensingh return 40 and 26 schools respectively, though none appeared in the previous year's return; on the other hand, 63 maktabs have disappeared from the Furreedpore returns. The Assistant Inspector remarks, "in the maktabs

proper the course of study is generally confined to the Koran which the students learn by rote, little attempt being made at explanation. In those of a superior order a little Persian is taught, translation into Bengali, and sometimes into Urdu being also attempted. As a rule children enter the maktabs at the age of seven or eight, and it is not an uncommon thing to find a considerable number of girls in these schools; thus out of 12,687 students attending these institutions, 1,081 are girls. The teachers, who are generally the village mollahs, are sometimes paid by fees, but more frequently by the person at whose house the maktabs are held. They receive presents at the time of marriage and funeral ceremonies, but these are probably given on account of the religious duties which they perform, rather than because they act as teachers of the village maktabs. Holidays are given on Fridays and other Mahomedan festivals."

271. In the Chittagong Division the number of *maktabs* increased from 160 to 172, but the pupils attending them declined from 3,525 to 3,280. The Assistant Inspector remarks:—

"The teachers of the maktabs or miajis, as they are called, are allowed free board and lodging by the village headmen. They get, on the average, a couple of rupees a month from the village people, besides the fees that are occasionally levied. They also serve as village priests or mollahs, and get small sums during marriages and burials. The maktabs are held in the morning and evening, and in some places even at night. Fridays and the days of Mahomedan festivals are their recognised holidays. Pupils enter the maktabs at the age of 5 or 6 years, and leave them at 14 or 15, and sometimes at 16 or 20. Occasionally even grown-up men are seen to take admission in order to receive some religious education. The elements of the Arabic language and some chapters of the Koran are the commonest subjects of instruction in poor villages. But in rich villages, where the services of qualified miajis may be secured, instruction is extended to Persian literature, such as the Gulistan, Bostán, Pandenámah, Sikandár námah, &c.; historical tales, grammar, and law being also occasionally taught."

272. In the Patna Division the maktabs increased from 38 to 264 and the pupils from 1,071 to 2,583. The Assistant Inspector says:—

"Maktabs are of two classes—the one teaching Arabic or advanced Persian and generally attached to mosques or imambaras and supported by endowments, and the other, the ordinary schools kept by teachers, miajis, appointed by some well-to-do Hindu or Mahomedan to teach his son. In the former the Koran alone is taught in most cases; and if attached to a mosque, the teacher is almost invariably the muazzin (the man who calls to prayer). The teachers in the latter are all Mahomedans, and have themselves been educated in maktabs. They are almost invariably engaged as private teachers to some rich boy, and they are allowed to take in other pupils. The boy for whom a miaji is engaged is called the shah-i-maktab. The other pupils are required to pay fees, and to give the usual presents called "Ide" on Mahomedan festivals. The shah-i-maktab generally pays the highest fees, and in addition boards and lodges the miaji. The average income of a miaji is Rs. 5, besides his board and lodging. The rule among the Mahomedans and Kayasths is to perform the ceremony styled "maktab," a boy's first step in the road of learning, on the day he is four years four months and four days old, but this is not invariably observed now. The hours of study are from 6 to 9, 11 to 2, 3 to 6, and 7 to 9 at night. The usual Mahomedan and some of the principal Hindu holidays are observed. Every Thursday afternoon and Friday forenoon is a holiday, the Mahomedan day beginning from sunset."

273. In the Bhagulpore Division the maktabs increased from 5 to 26 and their pupils from 51 to 250. There is a private maktab with a free boarding establishment at Maluachak at Bhagalpur, which receives a monthly grant of Rs. 20-13-11 under special orders of Government.

274. In the Chota Nagpore Division there was a falling off in the number of maktabs from 27 to 18 and in that of the pupils from 316 to 239. The Assistant Inspector repeats his remarks reported last year regarding the decrease.

275. In the Orissa Division the maktabs increased from 30 to 40 and their pupils from 492 to 606. The number of maktabs is largest in the Cuttack district. Four of these are in receipt of aid from the funds of the Cuttack Municipality.

Two of the most advanced maktabs in the division are in Balasore, that at Bhadrak being the best. This maktab has been established by an influential zemindar of Balasore, who has set apart landed property for its maintenance. The expenditure on account of this maktab was Rs. 1,720. The teacher was educated at the Calcutta Madrassa.

276. The Sanskrit *tols* have increased from 577 to 935, and their pupils from 5,446 to 9,372. In the Presidency Division the *tols* increased from 57 to 91, and

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their pupils from 576 to 654. In the 24-Pergunnahs the number of *tols* for advanced Sanskrit education rose from 22 to 26, but their pupils declined from 233 to 206. The Mulajor *tol* was founded by the late Babu Prasanna Kumar Tagore, C.S.I., who made an endowment of a *lakh* of rupees for its support, besides constructing an excellent *pucca* house for it on the left bank of the Hooghly. There were 81 pupils, against 85 in the preceding year, of whom 38 were stipendiary scholars, 16 getting stipends at Rs. 5 each, and 22 at Rs. 4 each. The instructive staff consists of four professors for teaching *Nyaya* (Logic), *Smriti* (Law), *Alankara* (Rhetoric), and *Sahitya* (*Belles Lettres*), respectively, *Nyaya* being the principal subject. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,876. Bhatpara is, however, the great centre of Sanskrit education in the 24-Pergunnahs, and contains 17 *tols*, 6 of which have been subsidised by the Naihati Municipality with a monthly grant of Rs. 5 each, with the full approval of Mr. J. Ware Edgar, C.S.I., when Commissioner of the Presidency Division. Besides these, there are 4 *tols* at Taki, 1 at Dhaltitha, 2 at Barisa, and 1 at Behala. Of the 25 *tols*, besides the endowed *tol* at Mulajor, 4 are exclusively for teaching *Nyaya*, seven *Smriti*, one Rhetoric, one Darshan (Philosophy), one Tantra, while the remaining 11 are for teaching *Sahitya*. Thirty-three *tols* have been returned from the Nuddea district, of which 11 are situated at Nabadvipa, six teaching *Nyaya*, four *Smriti*, and one *Sahitya*. The number of advanced *tols* in Jessore increased from 20 to 21, but their pupils declined from 187 to 172. In Khulna the only *tol* which furnished returns was that at Bhandarpara attended by 15 pupils, fed and lodged by the pundit himself. Grammar and Nyaya are the subjects of instruction. In Moorshedabad the number of *tols* returned was 10 with 87 pupils. Foremost of these is the Victoria Free Sanskrit Tol, founded by Srimati Arnakali Devi of Kasimbazar, in commemoration of the Jubilee year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. This *tol* is intended for the study of *Sahitya*, Nyaya, and Smriti, and deserving students are to be provided with free board at an annual cost not exceeding Rs 2,000. A Sanskrit library is to be attached to the institution, which will also be open to the public. The *tol* was opened on the 4th March last by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, and it is believed that it will materially help in promoting Sanskrit learning in the Moorshedabad district. It has been proposed to add Veda and Vedanta to the subjects mentioned above. Of the other nine tols in the Moorshedabad district, one is situated at Kandi and the rest at Berhampore. The Kandi Municipality pays Rs 5 per mensem towards the support of the Kandi *tol*, which was attended by 21 pupils reading grammar, general literature, and rhetoric (*Alankar*).

277. Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar, Assistant Inspector of the Presidency Division, makes the following remarks regarding the character and constitution of the *tols* in his Division:—

"The teachers of Sanskrit tols have been themselves brought up in similar institutions. At Nabadvipa, which is styled the "Oxford of India," illustrious professors of Hindu Law and Hindu Metaphysics have from generation to generation kept alive the traditions of her ancient glory, and attracted students from all parts of India, from Tirhoot and Travancore, Sind and Assam, who resort thither to finish their education. It was part of the religious duties of a Brahman that he should devote his life to the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge. A time there was when supported by the bounty of Hindu kings and the nobility and the gentry, the professors could not only teach, but feed their students. The *Adhyapakas* were endowed with rent-free lands, and were presented with rich gifts and donations on the occasion of a marriage or *shradh* ceremony. The times, however, are greatly altered, and the pundits find it hard to maintain their own families, much more the pupils who resort to them for instruction. At Nabadvipa no pupil now lives on the charity of his preceptor. They receive, however, an allowance of about Rs. 2 each per mensem on an average from Government. The grant for this purpose was lately increased from Rs. 106 to Rs. 150 per mensem. Each of the students of the *pucca tol* at Nabadvipa, which was last year attended by 26 pupils, receives a daily allowance of a seer of rice, two chhataks of *dál*, and two pice in cash from the administrators of the estate of the late Babu Lal Babu of Calcutta. In the elementary *tols* teaching grammar, pupils enter at the age of 10 or 12 years, and they usually take four or five years to acquire a thorough knowledge of grammar and the lexicon. Afterwards they betake themselves to different branches of Sanskrit learning. Consequently there are many grown-up men of more than 25 years of age in some advanced *tols*. Babu Ishan Chandra Ghosh, M.A., Deputy Inspector of Nuddea, says:—"When only a particular subject is chosen for study, the pupil leaves the *tol* when that is finished. But Nabadvipa, which has the character of something like a university, has students sometimes

far advanced in years, like the late Kashinath Shastri, who took up one subject after another, and lived and died a student." The pupils in the *tols* are generally taught in the morning and afternoon. The *tol* is the pundit's personal property. It is generally held in his own house, and taught and managed by himself alone. It may be closed any day when he has to go abroad, *e.g.*, when he has to attend an invitation to some *shradh* or other ceremony—a chief source of his income In general, the first, eighth, and thirteenth day after full and new moon, as well as the day of full and new moon and sankranti or the last day of the month, are observed as holidays. The tols are also closed during the principal Hindu holidays. The Durga Puja holidays commence from the new moon before pujah, and end with the full moon of *Rashjatra*, extending over a period of a month and a half. At Nabadvipa the Dusserah vacation extends from *Sakrotthan* to *Rashjatra*, or for two months. According to the Hindu *shastras* there is no reading (*Anadhaya*) when a thunderclap is heard in the morning and when a man or an elephant passes between the pupil and his teacher."

In Calcutta the only *tol* which furnished returns was a *tol* called the Free Sanskrit College attended by 40 pupils. The subjects taught are Sanskrit grammar, *Kávya*, *Alankara*, *Darsana*, and *Smriti*.

278. In the Burdwan Division the number of the *tols* increased from 175 to 186 and their pupils from 931 to 1,297.

Babu Beni Madhub De, Assistant Inspector of the Burdwan Division, says:—

"The character and constitution of these old and time-honoured institutions are much the same now as they were a hundred years ago. They are conducted on very nearly the same plan as before, with the difference, however, that the modern *tols* have less of life and spirit in them, simply from the absence of proper nourishment and support. The course of studies in elementary Sanskrit schools consists of *vyakaran* (grammar), *amarkos* (lexicon), and easier portions of Sanskrit literature. In advanced schools the grown-up pupils read two or more of the following subjects:—Grammar (some higher treatise), higher Sanskrit literature (poetry and the drama), rhetoric, law, logic, philosophy, and even astrology and astronomy in some cases, as in some of the *tols* of Purbasthali. In some of the *tols* of Bankura, besides grammar, literature, and law, *vaidyak* or medicine is also taught.

The teachers of *tols* or *adhyapakas*, as they are called, are a respectable body of titled pundits coming chiefly from the Brahmin class, and educated at some Sanskrit *tols* more or less similar to their own. Their homes are in the villages in which their *tols* are situated. As a rule, the *adhyapakas* bear the cost of feeding and sometimes of clothing their pupils, their own income, which is the same as that of their *tols*, being derived from *lakhiraj* or rent-free lands, or voluntary gifts made by rich people on occasions of marriage, *sradh*, or other ceremonies Pupils enter *tols* at the age of 15 or 16, and sometimes a little earlier, continue in them for periods varying from 6 to 12 years, and leave at an age varying from 22 to 30 years. The hours of study in *tols* are generally from 7 to 10 A.M. in the morning and again from 3 to 5 P.M. in the afternoon. The programme for the day's work depends entirely on the choice of the professor. The holidays observed in *tols* are all the Hindu holidays with a long vacation commencing from *Indradvadashi*, or about the end of August, to *Kartikipurnima*, or about the end of October. The monthly holidays observed are the Pancha parvas, viz., *Pratipada* (first day of the moon), *Ashtami* (eighth day of the moon), *Amavasya* (day of lunar conjunction), *Purnima* (full moon or opposition), and *Sankranti* (last day of the month). The pundits also do not work for the day when the clouds *roar* in the morning."

279. In the Rajshahye Division the number of *tols* declined from 11 with 86 pupils to 10 with 81 pupils, the *tol* deserving especial mention being the one situated at the sudder station of Rungpore, noticed in the last report.

280. In the Dacca Division the Sanskrit tols have increased from 170 in 1885-86 to 185 during the year under report. Dacca shows a gain of 4, Furreedpore of 12, and Mymensingh of 1 against a loss of 2 in Backergunge. The Deputy Inspector of the last-named district says that there are several other tols and maktabs in the district, but information regarding them has not been received.

In the Chittagong Division the tols increased from 22 with 411 pupils to 26 with 471 pupils, returned from the districts of Chittagong and Tipperah.

281. In the Patna Division the tols increased from 101 with 1,424 pupils to 346 with 4,278 pupils. There are some advanced Sanskrit schools in the division. The Gautama pathsala and the Madhubani aided school have been returned under the head of special schools, and the Dharmasamaj school, the best in the division, and the Guruhatta school in Patna City, as aided schools. The Rivers Thompson Gautama patshala had 52 on the rolls, against 67 on the corresponding date last year. It received during the year Rs. 257 from the Revilgunj Municipality. The special subject of study in this school is logic. The Madhubani Sanskrit school had 41 on the rolls, against 38 last year. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 248 from Government and Rs. 1,264

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from local sources. The subjects taught are Vyakaran and Jyotish. Besides these, there are the Tikari Sanskrit school supported by the Tikari Raj; the new Bharateswari Sanskrit patshala recently opened in Chupra; the Motihari Dharmasamaj supported by the Maharajah of Bettiah, public subscription, and by a grant of Rs. 8 from the primary fund, and the Rahika patshala with four pundits, supported by the Maharajah of Durbhunga. The Motihari Dharmasamaj has 50 pupils, and the cost per month is Rs. 50. Eight stipends varying from eight annas to Rs. 2 are awarded. The Rahika patshala has 40 pupils, all of whom are boarded at the expense of the Maharajah. The pundits are paid Rs. 15 a month each.

282. In the Bhagulpore Division the number of *tols* increased from 11 attended by 208 pupils to 41 with 435 pupils. Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjee, Assistant Inspector of the Bhagulpore Division, remarks:—

"Tols are boarding institutions, both the pandits and pupils being Brahmans, and the former being ready to impart instruction at all hours; the age of the pupils ranges from 10 to 30, and sometimes more. They are generally fed by the pandits themselves and sometimes by public charity. The pandits are all very learned Sanskrit scholars, whose principal source of income is derived from cultivation, and who do not, like the pandits of Bengal, depend much upon public charity. The books generally taught are elementary works on grammar, *viz.*, Sarasvati and Chandrika, and astrology, as Muhurta Chintamani. In advanced *tols*, such works on grammar as Panini's Kaumudi, Paribhashendu Shekhara, Shadrati, and other commentaries, and works on astronomy and astrology also are lectured on."

283. In Chota Nagpore the number of *tols* returned fell off from 5 with 52 pupils to 3 with 31 pupils.

284. In the Orissa Division the *tols* increased from 15 with 154 pupils to 37 with 418 pupils. The Pooree Sanskrit school founded by the Maharajah of Balarampore in Oudh is the best Sanskrit school in the division. This school has been amalgamated with the Pooree Zilla School. It had 54 pupils on its rolls, against 46 in the previous year, and its total expenditure was Rs. 1,346. During the year under review it failed to pass any candidate at the Sanskrit Title examination.

Of the nine tols (against 10 in the preceding year) in the Orissa Tributary Mehals the one at Nayagurh is decidedly the best. The Mohurbhunj tols will sooner or later be converted into upper primary schools. The subjects taught in the tols are Vyakarana, Kavya, and Alankara. These are taught through the medium of Sanskrit. The teachers are Brahman pandits who receive fixed salaries and payments in kind from the chiefs. The yearly income of a tol teacher from all sources ranges from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100. The pupils, who for the most part are Brahmans, generally enter the tols at the age of 14 years, and continue till they arrive at the age of 30. The arrangements with regard to times of study and holidays are much the same as in other parts of Bengal.

285. The Sanskrit Title examination instituted by Government was held in February 1887. There were 76 candidates, against 58 in the previous year. Of these, 71 actually presented themselves for examination, and 31 passed against 36. Of the candidates, 63 were Bengalis, 4 Uriyas, 8 Beharis, and 1 a native of Mysore—73 were Brahmins and 3 Vaidyas. There were 49 candidates for examination in Sanskrit literature, 1 in Vyakarana or Sanskrit grammar, 15 in Hindu Law, and 11 in Hindu philosophy. The total cost of the examination was Rs. 404-8, of which Government contributed Rs. 250 and Rs. 154-8 were raised from fees paid by the candidates. The usual rewards and prizes were paid to the deserving candidates and teachers.

The Sanskrit Title examination has become quite popular, and has given an impetus to Sanskrit education. There are also several local agencies for encouraging the study of Sanskrit learning in the tols.

286. In the Presidency Division the pandits of Navadvipa have for the last two years formed a college for holding examinations in standards a little higher in some subjects and a little lower in others than those prescribed for the Government Title examination. Degrees are conferred and rewards given from private subscriptions.

287. The only local agency for encouraging indigenous schools at present existing in the Rajshahye Division is the Dharmasabha at Rampore Beauleah. This body examines Sanskrit students and confers titles on the successful

candidates besides rewarding both pupils and pundits. During the past year, the Dharmasabha examined 20 candidates and conferred titles on 15. Rupees 161 were distributed to the passed candidates and Rs. 145 to the pundits.

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288. The Sarasvat Samaj of Dacca has done much more than any other association to improve the systematic organization of tols. It has laid down four several standards of examination, and no pupil is permitted to appear at one of the higher standards who has not passed by the lower tests; the tols therefore, which place themselves under the fostering care of the Samaj, are bound to observe certain fixed standards and courses of studies, and in this way method and system have been introduced and encouraged. In this way also it is argued that examinations held by the Sarasvat Samaj prove very useful to the *tols* of the country.

289. Hitherto there was no local agency like the Dacca Sarasvat Samaj to encourage the tols of the Behar Circle. But on the 1st April 1887, at the instance of Mr. Pope, the Circle Inspector, a meeting was held of several pandits and gentlemen interested in Sanskrit learning, to frame a scheme of Sanskrit studies in Behar that would not only stimulate the study of Sanskrit, but would make it more systematic and practical than it is now. Accordingly a Sabha has been established, known as the "Behar Sanskrit Sanjivan," for the promotion of Sanskrit learning in Behar, Mr. Pope being elected President and Mr. Tiery Secretary. The Government of Bengal has sanctioned the holding of the Sanskrit Title examination at Bankipore as a centre for Behar.

290. The correspondence on the subject of giving increased aid to the *tols* for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning in Bengal has been published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

XII.—PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

291. THE preparation of schoolbooks in Bengal having for more than 30 years been entirely left to private enterprise, the chief function of the Education Department has been to make its selection out of the very large number of publications offered for its acceptance. This function was prior to 1875 discharged by the Inspectors of Schools in reference to middle school literature; but in that year it was transferred to a Central Text-book Committee, so far as books in history, geography, mathematics, and science for the middle scholarship examination were concerned. By a resolution of the Government of Bengal, dated January 1882, the Committee were empowered to report to the Director of Public Instruction on all text-books suited, not only to the standard of the middle English scholarship examination, but also to the requirements of all the classes of a middle school. Down to August 1887, 900 books were received for examination in the Committee's office from authors and publishers, of which 841 have been already more or less fully reported upon. The Committee also examined 145 other books brought to their notice by the Inspector of the Presidency Circle, who is *ex-officio* Secretary to the Committee. Many of these books were either already in use in the different educational circles, or had been favourably reviewed by the Text-book Revision Committee, which closed its labours in 1875. A provisional list of 544 approved works is now undergoing final revision by the members of the Committee. These books are classified as follows: English Reader and Grammar 138; Bengali prose 137; Poetry 76; Grammar 41; History 29; Geography 27; Mathematics 70; and Science 26. The Committee now consists of 15 members with Dr. Rajendra Lala Mittra, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., as President. The duties of the active members of the Committee and of the President are of a responsible and onerous character, and the acknowledgments of the Department are due to them for their work.

292. Besides the Central Text-book Committee sitting at Calcutta, there are Branch Committees for Behar and Orissa. The former having its head-quarters at Bankipur, reports the publication and republication of about 100 books in the Kaithi or the Deva-Nagari character, which have all been approved by the Committee. The Orissa Committee now consists of 13 members, including the three district officers and two Professors of the Cuttack College. The Committee examined during the year 24 manuscripts and new publications, of which eight

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have been adopted and 13 rejected, the remaining three being still under consideration. Wall maps of Orissa, Pooree, Cuttack and Balasore in Uriya were published under the patronage of Kumar Baikunth Nath De, and the Joint-Inspector is of opinion that special encouragement is needed for the production of similar maps.

293. The Calcutta School-Book Society, which receives a grant of Rs. 200 a month from Government, still serves as the chief medium for the distribution of books in the interior through its numerous agencies; but with the extension of railway and steam communication, a considerable share of the distributing business has been taken up by private firms. In the year 1886 the Society sold in Calcutta, and by means of its 134 agencies in different parts of the country, 208,499 books valued at Rs. 92,417.

C. H. TAWNEY,

Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1886-87.

(For Details—*see* General Table III.)

Area and population: Total area in square miles.	Area and population: Number of towns and villages.*	Area and population: Population.		Public institutions: University education: Arts colleges.	Public institutions: University education: Professional colleges.	Public institutions: School education, general: Secondary schools.	Public institutions: School education, general: Primary schools.	Public institutions: School education, special: Training schools.	Public institutions: School education, special: All other special schools.	Public institutions: Total of public institutions.	Private institutions: Advanced.	Private institutions: Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of—		Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
165,775	Towns ... 232	Males 33,917,217	Institutions: For males ...	26	12	2 173	48,487	22	154	50,874	2,658	1,548	55,080	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	21·19	
	Villages ... 259,686	Females 34,243,381									4,206					
	Total ... 259,918	Total 68,160,598	Institutions: For females	1	...	62	2,180	4	...	2,247	...	15	2,262		·87	
											15					
			Institutions: Total ...	27	12	2,235	50.667	26	154	53,121	2,658	1,563	57,342		22·06	
											4,221					
			Scholars: Males ...	3,211	1,396	179,788	1,080,389	1,193	4,043	1,270,020	30.122	15,079	1,315,221	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.†	25·85	
											45,201					
			Scholars: Females ...	4	...	4,531	41,897	142	...	46,574	......	307	46,881	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.†	·91	
											307					
			Scholars: Total ...	3,215	1,396	184,319	1,122,286	1,335	4,043	1,316,594	30,122	15,386	1,362,102	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.	13·32	
											45,508					

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1886-87.

(For details see General Table IV.)

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								Total expenditure on public instruction.	REMARKS.
	University Education.		School Education General.		School Education Special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... For males ...	5,42,105	2,45,890	26,06,177	23,46,222	85,140	2,24,376	60 49,910	81,607	54,484	5,03,445	2,07,644	2,40,864	6,688	1,53,405	12,48,137	72,98,047	
" females ...	2,866	... ..	3,06,860	2,60,458	19,152	......	5,89,336	...	...	......	......	.....	...	......	......	5,89,336	
Total ...	5,44,971	2,45,890	29,13,037	26,06,68[illegible]	1,04,292	2,24,376	66,39,246	81,607	54,484	5,03,445	2,07,644	2,40,864	6,688	1,53,405	12,48,137	78,87,383	
2. (a) Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction.	9·92	7·09	20·60	20·30	2·44	4·11	64 46	...	1·74	15·95	5·85	7·45	·19	4 36	35·54	100·	
(b) Percentages of local fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total local fund expenditure on public instruction.	......	......	14·22	50·73	......	......	64·95	...	...	14·66	1·90	·99	·30	17·20	35·05	100·	
(c) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	......	......	70·94	22·98	......	2·03	95·95	...	...	·51	·48	·56	·11	2·39	4·05	100·	
(d) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	6·90	3·12	36·93	33·05	1·32	2·85	84·17	1·04	·69	6·38	2·63	3·05	·09	1·95	15·83	100·	
3. AVERAGE* ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.										
Departmental institutions. Cost to provincial revenues.	251 6 11	443 7 10	8 13 10	4 2 7	92 3 10	55 3 8	31 8 6										
Cost to local and municipal funds.	......	......	0 4 6	......	......	......	0 3 8										
Total cost ...	344 7 8	490 12 2	24 15 6	4 8 6	93 5 0	77 7 5	50 13 9										

* The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

Municipal schools† ...	Cost to provincial revenues.	......	......	2 0 6	0 3 2	......	......	1 12 1
	Cost to municipal funds.	......	......	2 4 10	3 15 6	......	23 1 10	2 10 2
	Total cost ...	......	......	10 8 8	4 5 3	......	23 1 10	9 11 2
Aided institutions ...	Cost to provincial revenues.	35 0 11	......	3 11 5	0 11 2	18 13 4	2 5 6	1 1 3
	Cost to local and municipal funds.	......	......	0 5 6	0 0 4	......	2 1 6	0 1 0
	Total cost ...	182 0 9	......	15 9 5	2 10 0	64 14 8	15 7 8	4 4 4
Unaided institutions ...	Total cost ...	14 2 5	1 2 1	12 3 11	2 5 2	......	36 6 0	5 6 6
All institutions ...	Cost to provincial revenues.	98 12 5	160 3 11	3 8 3	0 10 1	58 8 11	33 8 11	1 10 2
	Cost to local and municipal funds.	......	......	0 5 0	0 0 5	......	0 6 7	0 1 1
	Total cost ...	173 10 8	178 0 10	15 14 4	2 9 7	80 4 6	58 8 9	5 6 4

† The average cost of each pupil in local fund and Municipal schools is obtained from the figures given in general Table VII.

Fractions of a rupee are omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

EDUCATION—GENE

Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	Under Public Management.								Under Private Management.							
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Municipal or District Boards.				Aided by the Department or by Municipal or District Boards.				Unaided.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																
Arts College.																
English	13	1,085	1,126	973	...	......	......	......	7	795	766	652	7	1,335	1,246	1,004
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																
Law	6	171	173	133	.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	907	882	696
Medicine	1	172	187	182	..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Engineering	1	146	139	130	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
SECONDARY EDUCATION.																
High and Middle Schools.																
For Boys—																
High Schools ... English ...	52	14,997	15,086	12,584	5	1,094	1,078	786	146	22,671	21,728	17,121	77	23,706	23,118	18,750
Middle „ English ...	8	920	875	717	8	1,140	1,087	856	549	38,000	45,303	27,946	171	11,882	10,746	8,581
Middle „ Vernacular ...	153	8,097	7,119	5,498	37	3,128	2,833	2,196	864	46,990	44,115	34,120	103	6,263	5,080	4,371
For Girls—																
High Schools ... English ...	2	193	188	154	.	......	......	......	7	654	686	528	2	242	222	214
Middle „ English ...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	24	1,816	1,658	1,336	2	155	153	126
Middle „ Vernacular ...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	25	1,471	1,403	1,126	......	......	......	......
Total Secondary Schools ...	215	24,207	23,268	18,953	50	5,362	4,998	3,838	1,615	112,502	114,843	82,177	355	42,248	39,019	32,042
PRIMARY EDUCATION.																
Primary Schools.																
For Boys—																
Upper Primary	21	780	674	463	7	235	190	113	3,018	110,209	102,198	80,410	103	3,926	3,520	2,758
Lower „	12	185	169	132	20	502	443	195	38,332	855,596	761,479	631,447	6,974	108,956	94,560	78,174
For Girls—																
Upper primary	......	......	......	......	5	236	210	143	268	8,561	8,157	5,788	17	707	747	574
Lower „	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	1,701	29,483	28,830	20,369	189	2,830	2,548	1,995
Total Primary Schools ...	33	965	843	595	32	973	852	451	43,319	1,003,849	898,664	738,023	7,283	116,490	101,884	83,501
SPECIAL EDUCATION.																
Schools for Special Instruction.																
School of Art	1	152	153	114	...	......	......	......	... ..	......	......	... ..	......	......	......	......
Training schools for masters ...	16	716	703	608	...	......	......	......	6	477	468	411	......	......	......	......
Ditto for mistresses ...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	4	142	[illegible]	123	......	......	......	......
Guru training classes attached to middle schools ...	104	299	236	192	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	267	245	218
Medical schools	4	526	527	498	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Surveying „	3	210	213	178	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Industrial schools	1	27	24	24	1	27	26	10	6	265	236	149	7	473	433	388
Madrassas	7	1,120	1,135	925	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	388	352	285
Other schools	1	38	31	25	...	......	......	......	8	239	231	155	1	12	10	9
Total Special Schools ...	137	3,088	3,012	2,564	1	27	26	10	24	1,123	1,053	891	18	1,140	1,040	900
Total Schools of Public Instruction ...	406	29,834	28,748	23,530	83	6,362	5,876	4,299	44,965	1,118,269	1,015,826	821,083	7,667	162,129	144,471	118,143

PRIVATE INSTITUTION
1. ADVANCED, TEACHING—
   (a) Arabic ... ...
   (b) Sanskrit ... ...
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a vernacular only or mainly ... ... { For boys ... / „ girls ...
3. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to departmental standards ... { For boys ... / „ girls ...

Total ...

GRAND TOTAL ...

(a) No returns of 91 orphans from St. Michael's school, Coorjee.
(b) No returns of 80 girls from La Martinère.
(c) No returns of 86 orphans from Calcutta Free School.
(d) No returns of 257 pupils.
(e) No returns of 4 orphans from St. James' Parochial.
(f) No returns of 25 pupils from Bishop Milman's.

RAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1886-87.

Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning— English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Aboriginal races.	Others.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23a	23b	23c	23d	23e	23f	24
27	3,215	3,169	2,324	......	43	28	2,979	138	......	27	4 girls.
10	1,078	1,078	......	......	4	3	1,009	57	......	5	
1	172	172	......	......	73	6	83	4	......	6	20 do.
1	146	146	......	......	31	.....	110	2	......	3	
280	62,468	59,541	25,341	39,146	1,176	502	54,267	6,231	114	178	55 girls.
736	52,842	36,374	1,298	50,734	(a) 1,555	(a) 168	(a) 43,520	(a) 6,986	(a) 430	(a) 92	357 girls.
1,157	64,478	8,782	150	64,109	......	199	54,915	9,043	298	23	565 girls.
11	1,089	986	185	258	(b) 737	(b) 82	(b) 128	(b) 1	......	(b) 61	76 boys.
26	1,971	1,941	188	145	(c) 1,711	(c) 100	(c) 67	......	......	(c) 7	354 boys.
25	1,471	250	1	1,471	9	352	1,088	10	......	17	10 boys.
2,235	184,319	107,874	27,163	155,863	(d) 5,168	(d) 1,403	(d) 153,980	(d) 22,271	(d) 842	(d) 378	{ 977 girls in boys' schools. 440 boys in girls' schools.
3,149	115,150	1,028	90	114,854	(e) 229	(e) 352	(e) 90,935	(e) 21,660	(e) 1,788	(e) 182	3,670 girls.
45,338	965,239	558	55,678	954,940	(f) 1	(f) 1,531	(f) 652,887	(f) 286,840	(f) 21,702	(f) 2,253	31,961 girls.
200	9,594	974	13	9,105	(g) 452	(g) 734	(g) 7,842	(d) 204	(g) 318	(g) 10	343 boys.
1,890	32,303	5	872	32,166	1	661	25,153	5,399	1,075	14	887 boys.
50,667	1,122,286	2,560	56,653	1,111,065	(h) 683	(h) 3,278	(h) 776,817	(h) 314,103	(h) 24,883	(h) 2,459	{ 35,631 girls in boys' schools. 1,230 boys in girls' schools.
1	152	......	......	......	6	......	143	1	......	2	
22	1,193	126	552	1,193	......	55	667	45	422	4	
4	142	63	......	142	16	126	......	......	......	......	38 girls.
104	290	......	......	244	......	......	(i) 209	(i) 33	(i) 2	......	
9	793	85	......	793	2	7	673	104	......	7	5 girls.
3	210	45	......	165	......	......	181	27	......	2	
15	792	127	......	752	......	118	525	108	43	......	17 girls.
12	1,508	547	1,272	815	......	......	28	1,480	......	......	
10	289	48	153	136	......	11	213	1	......	64	
180	5,878	991	1,977	8,740	24	317	(j) 2,639	(j) 1,797	(j) 467	79	60 girls.
53,181	1,316,594	115,990	88,117	1,270,668	(k) 6,046	(k) 5,035	(k) 937,617	(k) 338,372	(k) 26,192	(k) 2,957	{ 36,608 girls in boys' schools. 1,670 boys in girls' schools.
1,723	20,750	12	20,449	711	......	......	1,068	19,682	......	......	1,269 girls.
935	9,372	......	9,335	112	......	......	9,367	......	5	......	1 girl.
570	5,440	27	1,846	4,649	......	......	2,993	2,419	28	......	47 girls.
5	52	......	52	......	......	......	......	52	......	......	16 boys.
978	9,639	96	6,098	3,731	......	......	2,527	6,297	815	......	97 girls.
10	255	65	39	220	......	80	71	64	......	40	5 boys.
4,221	45,508	190	37,617	9,423	......	80	16,026	28,514	848	40	{ 1,414 girls in boys' schools. 21 boys in girls' schools.
57,342	1,362,102	116,180	125,934	1,280,091	(l) 6,046	(l) 5,115	(l) 953,643	(l) 366,886	(l) 27,040	(l) 2,997	{ 38,106 girls in boys' schools. 1,691 boys in girls' schools.

(g) No returns of 34 pupils from Miss Cooper's school.
(h) No returns of 63 pupils.
(i) No returns of 55 pupils.
(j) No returns of 55 pupils.
(k) No returns of 375 pupils.
(l) No returns of 375 pupils.

EDUCATION—GENER

Return of expenditure on Public Instructions in

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS — UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT. — Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowment and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3
ARTS COLLEGES. *University Education.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
English	2,83,116	......	......	87,495	......	17,276	3,87,887	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING. *University Education.*														
Law	......	......	......	(a)8,796	......	704	9,500	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Medicine	1,58,546	......	......	9,015	......	......	1,67,561	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Engineering	62,757	......	......	5,074	......	......	67,831	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
HIGH AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS. *Secondary Education.*														
For Boys— High schools ... English	1,30,660	......	5,371	3,01,870	4,122	15,928	4,57,951	1,500	......	5,563	13,170	95	472	20,800
Middle schools ... English	22,284	......	600	18,533	189	220	41,826	1,372	......	1,406	5,484	291	3	8,506
Middle schools ... Vernacular	37,285	......	680	17,985	4,126	8	60,084	7,299	807	3,754	10,050	1,127	370	23,407
For Girls— High schools ... English	16,070	......	......	4,389	311	454	21,224	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Middle schools ... English	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Middle schools ... Vernacular	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total Secondary Schools	2,06,299	......	6,651	3,42,777	8,748	16,610	5,81,085	10,171	807	10,723	28,654	1,513	845	52,713
PRIMARY SCHOOLS (VERNACULAR). *Primary Education.*														
For Boys— Upper primary	2,587	......	......	308	......	......	2,895	......	748	117	43	......	......	908
Lower do.	924	......	......	4	......	......	928	......	1,474	......	......	......	......	1,474
For Girls— Upper primary	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	169	......	1,046	......	94	......	1,309
Lower do.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total Primary Schools	3,511	......	......	312	......	......	3,823	169	2,222	1,163	43	94	......	3,691
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION. *Special Education.*														
School of Art	17,405	......	......	3,252	......	......	20,657	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Training schools for masters	64,846	......	......	613	......	141	65,600	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ditto for mistress	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Guru training classes attached to middle schools	939	......	......	......	......	......	939	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Medical schools	72,280	......	......	15,268	......	172	87,720	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Surveying schools	6,369	......	......	2,333	......	......	8,702	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Industrial schools	1,873	......	......	......	......	450	2,323	......	......	601	......	......	......	601
Madrasas	24,399	......	35	5,001	......	24,832	54,267	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other schools	4,260	......	......	......	......	......	4,260	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total Special Schools	1,92,371	......	35	26,467	......	25,595	2,44,468	......	......	601	......	......	......	601
University	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Direction	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Inspection	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Scholarships held in — Professional colleges	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Scholarships held in — Secondary schools	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Scholarships held in — Primary schools	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Scholarships held in — Special schools other than training schools	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Buildings	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Miscellaneous	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	9,06,600	......	6,686	4,79,936	8,748	60,195	14,62,155	10,340	3,029	12,487	28,697	1,607	845	57,005

(a) Surplus fees in the Dacca college, Rs. 1,127

AL TABLE IV.

the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1886-87.

UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—						REMARKS.
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	
4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6	7
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
26,855	......	......	39,066	24,797	48,733	1,39,454	7,335	6,261	4,037	17,633	3,00,971	......	......	1,33,896	1,01,104	*5,44,971	*Exclusive of the expenditure in the La Martiniere, Metropolitan, City and Albert Colleges.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	998	......	......	908	......	......	......	9,704	704	†10,498	†Ditto Metropolitan, City and Ripon Colleges.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,58,546	......	......	9,015	......	1,67,561	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	62,757	......	......	5,074	......	67,831	
91,922	......	18,867	2,91,489	97,979	1,05,850	6,06,107	2,66,437	45,777	61,052	3,73,266	2,24,082	......	29,801	8,72,966	3,31,275	14,58,124	
1,70,063	1,160	11,199	1,80,719	1,58,531	47,830	5,69,502	30,593	42,303	9,972	82,868	1,93,719	1,160	13,205	2,35,279	2,59,339	7,02,702	
1,14,037	435	6,953	1,21,636	81,927	4,128	3,29,116	11,940	11,795	9,009	32,744	1,58,621	1,242	11,387	1,61,611	1,12,490	4,45,351	
11,627	......	......	81,594	4,140	17,196	1,14,557	......	......	......	......	27,697	......	......	85,983	22,101	1,35,781	
32,375	......	180	62,154	7,427	33,160	1,35,296	......	......	......	......	32,375	......	180	62,154	40,587	1,35,296	
6,983	......	957	1,876	9,760	16,207	35,783	......	......	......	......	6,983	......	957	1,876	25,967	35,783	
4,27,007	1,595	38,156	7,39,468	3,59,764	2,24,371	17,90,361	3,08,970	99,875	80,033	4,88,878	6,43,477	2,402	55,530	14,19,869	7,91,750	29,18,037	
1,60,928	1,099	3,522	1,40,638	42,576	8,668	3,57,431	5,472	3,313	2,790	11,575	1,68,515	1,847	3,639	1,46,461	57,347	3,72,809	
3,82,955	5,032	7,784	11,42,204	1,24,021	1,03,505	17,65,501	1,69,563	10,276	25,671	2,05,510	3,88,879	6,506	7,784	13,11,771	2,63,473	19,73,413	
42,744	......	2,212	12,777	49,444	42,943	1,50,125	433	2,779	6,412	9,624	42,913	......	3,258	13,210	1,01,677	1,61,058	
43,675	218	3,306	4,088	32,820	6,260	90,362	780	5,079	3,179	9,038	43,675	213	3,306	4,808	47,338	99,400	
6,30,302	6,344	16,824	12,99,707	2,48,861	1,61,381	23,63,419	1,76,248	21,447	38,052	2,35,747	6,33,982	8,566	17,987	14,76,310	4,69,835	26,06,680	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	17,405	......	......	3,252	......	20,657	
6,086	......	......	358	4,980	8,116	19,540	......	......	......	......	70,932	......	...	971	13,237	85,140	
5,140	......	......	3,364	7,336	3,312	19,152	......	......	......	......	5,140	......	......	3,364	10,648	19,152	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	939	......	......	......	......	939	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,713	445	......	4,158	72,280	......	......	18,981	617	91,878	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6,369	......	......	2,333	......	8,702	
371	......	592	......	982	1,704	3,640	1,109	263	5,304	6,676	2,444	......	1,193	1,109	8,703	13,249	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	13,526	435	12,879	26,840	24,399	......	35	18,527	38,146	81,107	
701	......	367	234	1,948	177	3,427	3	154	......	157	4,961	......	367	237	2,279	7,844	
12,298	......	959	3,956	15,246	13,309	45,768	18,351	1,297	18,183	37,831	2,04,669	......	1,595	48,774	73,630	3,28,668	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	81,607	......	81,607	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	54,484	......	......	......	......	54,484	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,98,293	2,476	400	......	2,276	5,03,445	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	80,007	......	......	......	17,050	97,057	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*20,218	......	......	......	4,356	24,574	*Including Burmese and Assam Government scholarships.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	72,107	145	374	......	1,180	73,756	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9,089	175	......	......	657	9,921	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,380	......	......	......	956	2,336	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,32,593	168	435	149	7,519	2,40,864	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5,885	50	87	248	418	6,688	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,36,095	2,905	1,871	6,271	6,263	1,53,405	
10,98,462	7,939	55,939	20,82,197	6,48,668	4,47,704	43,36,999	5,11,9[illegible]2	1,28,880	1,40,305	7,81,087	31,23,553	16,887	78,279	31,91,007	14,77,657	78,87,383	

and in the Patna college, Rs. 3,683 total Rs. 4,810.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1886-87.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Middle Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. (1)			Middle Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Middle Stage. (2)			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage. (3)			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. Reading printed books. (4)			Lower Primary Stage. Not reading printed books. (5)			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English — Government	57	16,091	4,525	......	4,525	5,253	......	5,253	3,735	..	3,735	2,507	......	2,507	71	......	71	16,091	......	16,091
High English — Aided	146	22,671	4,582	......	4,582	6,763	8	6,771	5,916	9	5,925	5,255	8	5,263	125	5	130	22,641	30	22,671
High English — Unaided	77	23,706	5,697	......	5,697	7,707	2	7,709	5,881	8	5,889	4,009	12	4,021	216	3	219	23,510	25	(a)23,535
Middle English — Government	16	2,060	......	......	......	505	5	510	520	7	527	863	11	874	145	4	149	2,033	27	2,060
Middle English — Aided	549	38,900	13	......	13	7,368	18	7,386	11,894	35	11,929	16,467	109	16,576	2,929	67	2,996	38,671	229	38,900
Middle English — Unaided	171	11,882	1	......	1	1,754	2	1,756	3,184	16	3,200	5,768	62	5,830	1,074	21	1,095	11,781	101	11,882
Middle Vernacular — Government	190	11,225	......	......	......	1,911	......	1,911	2,795	2	2,797	4,473	23	4,496	2,003	18	2,021	11,182	43	11,225
Middle Vernacular — Aided	864	46,990	12	......	12	8,276	3	8,279	11,861	26	11,887	20,670	324	20,994	5,676	142	5,818	46,495	495	46,990
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	163	6,263	......	......	......	834	......	834	1,602	1	1,603	2,773	16	2,789	1,027	10	1,037	6,236	27	6,263
Total	2,173	179,788	14,830	...	14,830	40,371	38	40,409	47,388	104	47,492	62,785	565	63,350	13,266	270	13,536	178,640	977	(a)179,617
Girls' Schools.																				
High English — Government	2	193	......	26	26	......	32	32	......	31	31	......	104	104	......	......	......	......	193	193
High English — Aided	7	654	......	41	41	......	210	210	9	184	193	19	99	118	29	63	92	57	597	654
High English — Unaided	2	242	......	10	10	......	70	70	......	79	79	12	48	60	7	16	23	19	223	242
Middle English — Government	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Middle English — Aided	24	1,816	......	5	5	13	299	312	53	378	431	98	454	552	180	336	516	344	1,472	1,816
Middle English — Unaided	2	155	......	......	......	......	27	27	1	32	33	5	45	50	4	41	45	10	145	155
Middle Vernacular — Government	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Middle Vernacular — Aided	25	1,471	......	......	......	......	115	115	2	237	239	5	799	804	3	310	313	10	1,461	1,471
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	62	4,531	......	82	82	13	753	766	65	941	1,006	139	1,549	1,688	223	766	989	440	4,091	4,531
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS	2,235	184,319	14,830	82	14,912	40,384	791	41,175	47,453	1,045	48,498	62,924	2,114	65,038	13,489	1,036	14,525	1,79,080	5,068	(a)184,148
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys.																				
Upper Primary — Government	28	1,015	......	......	......	8	......	8	178	2	180	526	5	531	288	8	296	1,000	15	1,015
Upper Primary — Aided	3,019	110,209	......	......	......	189	2	191	20,402	136	20,538	58,746	1,742	60,488	27,380	1,612	28,992	106,717	3,492	110,209
Upper Primary — Unaided	163	3,926	......	......	......	8	......	8	657	22	679	2,007	59	2,066	1,091	82	1,173	3,763	163	3,926
Lower Primary — Government	32	687	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	......	5	366	2	368	304	10	314	675	12	687
Lower Primary — Aided	38,332	855,596	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,638	44	4,682	503,397	13,341	516,738	318,358	15,818	334,176	826,393	29,203	855,596
Lower Primary — Unaided	6,974	108,956	......	......	......	......	......	......	97	......	97	48,138	865	49,003	57,975	1,881	59,856	106,210	2,746	108,956
Total	48,487	1,080,389	......	......	......	205	2	207	25,977	204	26,181	613,180	16,014	629,194	405,396	19,411	424,807	1,044,755	35,631	1,080,389
For Girls.																				
Upper Primary — Government	5	236	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	36	36	......	116	116	......	84	84	......	236	236
Upper Primary — Aided	269	8,561	......	......	......	......	......	......	26	1,033	1,059	174	4,421	4,595	124	2,783	2,907	324	8,337	8,561
Upper Primary — Unaided	17	797	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	62	64	8	407	415	9	309	318	19	778	797
Lower Primary — Government	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Lower Primary — Aided	1,701	29,483	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	196	196	407	16,002	16,409	370	12,508	12,878	777	28,706	29,483
Lower Primary — Unaided	159	2,820	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11	11	43	1,269	1,311	68	1,430	1,498	110	2,710	2,820
Total	2,180	41,897	......	......	......	......	......	......	28	1,338	1,366	631	22,215	22,846	571	17,114	17,685	1,230	40,667	41,897
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS	50,667	1,122,286	......	......	......	205	2	207	26,005	1,542	27,547	613,811	38,229	652,040	405,967	76,525	442,492	1,045,988	76,298	1,122,286
GRAND TOTAL	52,902	1,306,605	14,830	82	14,912	40,589	793	41,382	73,458	2,587	76,045	676,735	40,343	717,078	419,456	37,561	457,017	1,225,068	81,366	(a)1,306,434

I.—For the purposes of this return schools maintained by Municipal Boards are included under Government schools.
II.—The number of girls shown in this table corresponds with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Table III.
III.—Mixed schools are entered as boys' schools, or girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.
(a).—One hundred and seventy-one boys from the La Martinière School not returned.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1886-87.

Nature of Examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					
	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Aboriginal races.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f
Arts Colleges—																				
1. Master of Arts	5	3	2	10	49	19	10	5	83	40	13	6	4	63			...	..	.	.
2. Bachelor of Arts	8	5	2	15	219	206	189	73	687	118	114	108	29	309		14	317	14	...	24
3. First Examination in Arts	13	6	9	28	444	279	569	58	1,350	280	147	270	13	716		14	642	41	...	19
Colleges for Professional Training—																				
Law—																				
1. Doctor of Law	...	......	..	......	...	......	...	...	...	.	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	..	...	
2. Bachelor of Law	6	.....	3	9	44	...	177	...	221	29	.....	123	...	152						
3. Honours in Law	...	......	...	......	...	......	.	...	......	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	.	
Medicine—																				
1. First M.B.	1	......	...	1	38	......	..	...	38	8	......	...	...	8						
2. Do. L.M.S.	1	....	...	1	21	......	...	...	21	11	......	...	...	11						
3. Second M.B.	1	....	...	1	14	......	...	...	14	10	.....	..	..	10						
4. Do. L.M.S.	1	......	...	1	26	......	...	...	26	18	......	...	.	18						
Engineering—																				
1. B.E.	1	......	...	1	2	.....	...	...	2	1	......	...	...	1						
2. First Examination in Engineering.	1	......	...	1	11	......	...	.	11	2	......	..	.	2						
3. L.E.	1	......	...	1	3	.....	...	...	3	1	.....	...	...	1						
Schools for General Education—																				
Matriculation { Boys / Girls	58	136	78	272	1,079	807	1,545	68	(a)3,499	891	515	925	48	(b)2,400	83		2,151	133	...	42
Middle English Scholarship Examination — Boys	9	383	57	449	44	1,112	177	91	1,424	26	658	82	33	794	...	2	742	48	1	1
Middle English Scholarship Examination — Girls	...	......	...	......	..	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	..	......	...	...	......	...	...	..
Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination — Boys	161	687	77	925	693	2,289	236	838	4,056	535	1,547	132	282	2,496	..	5	2,271	204	16	..
Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination — Girls	...	5	...	5	...	11	.	1	12		11	.	1	12	1	4	7	..	...	
Upper Primary Scholarship Examination — Boys	20	2,024	103	2,147	58	5,289	251	410	6,017	46	2,606	155	152	2,959	..	3	2,594	312	50	.
Upper Primary Scholarship Examination — Girls	3	16		19	8	25	.	1	34	7	11	.	.	18	...	3	15		.	
Lower Primary Scholarship Examination — Boys	16	9,555	68	9,639	34	33,993	163	371	34,561	18	19,856	95	306	20,275	...	10	17,157	2,818	282	8
Lower Primary Scholarship Examination — Girls	...	196	2	198	..	531	4	1	536	...	406	4	1	411	...	15	376	5	15	..
Girls' Scholarship Examination held by the Hitakari Sabha of Uttarpara	...	195	...	195	...	420	...	...	420	...	284	...	...	284	...	...	283	...	1	.

(a). Of this number 18 are females.
(b). Ditto 18 ditto.

EDUCATION—GENERA

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY—			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total District Board expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SECONDARY EDUCATION.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High and Middle Schools.															
For Boys—															
High schools ... English	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
Middle „ English	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	732	732
Middle „ Vernacular	7	368	313	255	1,365	807	...	590	12	......	2,774	...	...	387	1,194
For Girls—															
High schools ... English	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
Middle „ English	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
Middle „ Vernacular	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
Total ...	7	368	313	255	1,365	807	...	590	12	...	2,774	...	...	1,119	1,926
PRIMARY EDUCATION.															
Primary Schools.															
For Boys—															
Upper primary	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	935	935
Lower „	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	3,904	3,904
For Girls—															
Upper primary	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
Lower „	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	213	213
Total ...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	5,052	5,052
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training schools for Masters	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
Ditto for Mistresses	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
Medical schools	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
Surveying „	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
Industrial „	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
Madrussas	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
Other schools	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
Total ...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
INSPECTION	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	1,942
SCHOLARSHIPS held in—															
Secondary schools	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
Primary „	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
Special schools other than training schools	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
BUILDINGS	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (special grants only)	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	50	50
MISCELLANEOUS	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	2,515
GRAND TOTAL ...	7	368	313	255	1,365	807	...	590	12	......	2,774	...	...	6,221	11,485

TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1886-87.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY—			Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.		
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal grants.	Local fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5	1,094	1,078	786	1,500	5,568	......	13,170	95	472	20,800	5,046	......	17,856	20,065	20,065	
2	362	356	278	......	836	......	1,552	......	......	2,388	1,559	......	9,571	11,966	12,698	
8	1,270	1,156	885	......	3,181	......	5,373	60	365	8,979	1,298	......	6,608	11,087	12,281	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	180	180	180	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	882	882	882	
15	2,726	2,590	1,949	1,500	9,580	......	20,095	155	837	32,167	8,503	......	35,097	53,180	55,106	
7	235	200	114	......	865	......	43	......	......	908	27	......	3,391	4,283	5,218	
20	502	443	195	......	1,474*	......	......	......	......	1,474*	......	......	7,718	9,192	13,096	
5	236	210	143	169	1,016	......	......	94	......	1,309	......	......	2,212	3,258	3,258	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,930	2,930	3,143	
32	973	853	452	169	3,385	......	43	94	......	3,691	27		16,251	19,663	24,715	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
1	27	26	10	......	601	......	......	......	......	601	......	......	592	1,193	1,193	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	35	......	......	35	35	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	367	367	367	
1	27	26	10	......	601	......	......	......	......	601	35	......	959	1,595	1,595	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	934	934	2,870	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	519	519	519	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	175	175	175	
......	......	......	......	......	65	......	......	......	......	65	......	......	390	455	455	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	87	......	......	87	137	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,261	2,261	4,776	
48	5,726	3,469	2,411	1,669	13,631	......	20,138	249	837	36,524	8,653	......	50,586	78,869	90,354	

* Khondmal Cess Fund.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Return of the Caste and Creed of pupils at the Colleges and Schools in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1886-87.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	Hindus. (1) Brahmins, Rajputs, Baidyas, Kayasths, and Babhans.	(2) Navasakhs.	(3) Sonarbanias, Carpenters, Goldsmiths, and other intermediate castes.	(4) Chamars, Domes, Haris, Bagdis, Pods, &c.	Total.	Musulmans.	Christians. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (other than aboriginals).	Total.	Aboriginal Races. Christians.	Non-Christians.	Total.	Others (Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis, &c.).	Grand total of all races.
University Education.																
Arts Colleges—																
Government	13	1,085	830	35	63	......	(a)928	108	7	5	12	......	...	...	4	(a)1,052
Aided	7	795	560	90	63	...	713	27	31	22	53	......	...	...	2	795
Unaided	7	1,835	426	13	35	......	(b)474	3	5	1	6	......	...	...	21	(b)504
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training—																
Law ... Government	6	171	133	6	6	......	145	25	......	1	1	...	...	...	...	171
Law ... Unaided	4	907	...	......	......	......	(c)......	32	4	2	6	...	...	...	5	(c)43
Medicine ... Government	1	172	68	5	10	....	83	4	73	6	79	......	...	...	6	172
Engineering ... Ditto	1	146	94	8	8	...	110	2	31	......	31	......	...	...	3	146
Schools for General Education.																
For Boys—																
High English ... Government	57	16,091	10,836	1,192	1,164	37	13,229	2,617	28	83	111	35	70	105	20	16,091
High English ... Aided	146	22,671	14,888	3,135	1,838	99	(d)19,960	1,936	547	188	735	.....	5	5	33	(d)22,069
High English ... Unaided	77	23,706	13,731	3,519	3,742	42	(e)21,034	1,678	601	231	832	.....	4	4	116	(e)23,664
Middle do. ... Government	16	2,060	728	353	248	15	1,344	517	82	1	83	...	91	91	25	2,060
Middle do. ... Aided	549	38,900	21,268	6,252	4,773	416	(f)32,709	4,232	1,372	138	1,510	224	72	296	41	(g)38,787
Middle do. ... Unaided	171	11,882	5,729	1,846	1,706	165	9,446	2,237	101	29	130	......	43	43	26	11,882
Do. Vernacular Government	190	11,225	5,088	1,654	2,530	149	9,421	1,584	......	5	5	2	213	215	...	11,225
Do. Vernacular Aided	864	46,990	22,420	8,613	7,968	1,097	40,104	6,597	...	192	192	7	68	75	22	46,990
Do. Vernacular Unaided	103	6,263	2,997	1,209	1,078	106	5,390	862	...	2	2	......	8	8	1	6,263
Upper Primary ... Government	28	1,015	286	258	210	19	773	113	...	2	2	.....	115	115	12	1,015
Upper Primary ... Aided	3,018	110,209	37,181	20,296	24,712	4,623	86,812	21,163	104	350	454	197	1,443	1,640	136	(h)110,205
Upper Primary ... Unaided	103	3,926	1,516	831	909	88	(i)3,344	384	125	...	125	.....	33	33	34	(i)3,920
Lower do. ... Government	32	687	22	117	161	12	312	3	...	1	1	.....	371	371	...	687
Lower do. ... Aided	38,332	855,596	191,228	159,504	174,912	50,189	575,833	258,165	1	1,430	1,431	815	17,218	18,033	2,109	(j)855,571
Lower do. ... Unaided	6,074	108,956	24,643	24,599	20,540	6,900	70,742	28,672	......	100	100	1,055	2,243	3,298	144	108,956
For Girls—																
High English ... Government	2	193	111	...	4	.....	115	......	......	20	20	......	...	...	58	19
High English ... Aided	7	654	3	...	.....	...	(k)3	1	581	62	643	......	...	...	3	(k)650
High English ... Unaided	2	242	......	...	...	...	(l).....	.....	156	......	156	......	...	...	...	(m)156
Middle do. .. Government	...	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...
Middle do. .. Aided	24	1,816	58	1	6	2	67	...	1,556	100	1,656	......	...	...	7	(n)1,730
Middle do. .. Unaided	2	155	...	......	...	...	......	......	155	...	155	......	...	...	...	155
Do. Vernacular Government	...	.....	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...
Do. Vernacular Aided	25	1,471	789	100	164	30	1,083	10	9	352	361	...	...	...	17	1,471
Do. Vernacular Unaided	...	......	...	......	......	......	......	.....	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	......
Upper Primary ... Government	5	236	81	45	49	6	181	1	...	54	54	......	...	...	...	236
Upper Primary ... Aided	268	8,561	3,860	1,580	1,165	353	6,958	176	437	668	1,105	314	4	318	4	8,561
Upper Primary ... Unaided	17	797	387	159	124	33	703	27	15	12	27	......	...	...	6	(o)763
Lower do. ... Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	....
Lower do. ... Aided	1,701	29,483	12,257	4,630	5,323	975	23,194	4,791	1	555	556	281	647	928	14	29,483
Lower do. ... Unaided	189	2,820	1,048	322	449	140	1,959	608	.....	106	106	74	73	147	...	2,820
Schools for Special Education.																
School of Art ... Government	1	152	93	39	11	...	143	1	6	......	6	......	...	...	2	152
Training schools for Masters Government	16	716	470	78	100	9	657	45	......	...	...	2	10	12	2	716
Training schools for Masters Aided	6	477	...	10	...	...	10	......	.....	55	55	253	157	410	2	477
Training schools for Mistresses ... Aided	4	142	....	...	....	.....	......	.....	16	126	142	......	...	...	...	142
Guru training classes attached to middle schools	104	299	118	47	34	6	(p)205	83	......	......	......	......	2	2	...	(q)240
Medical schools ... Government	4	526	335	45	39	...	419	91	2	7	9	......	...	...	7	526
Medical schools ... Unaided	5	267	185	57	12	......	254	13	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	267
Surveying schools ... Government	3	210	162	15	4	......	181	27	......	......	......	......	...	...	2	210
Industrial schools ... Government	2	54	19	3	...	......	22	1	......	4	4	25	2	27	...	54
Industrial schools ... Aided	6	265	66	35	50	37	188	43	......	18	18	......	16	16	...	265
Industrial schools ... Unaided	7	473	157	93	47	18	315	62	......	90	96	......	...	...	...	473
Madrassas ... Government	7	1,120	1	.....	......	......	1	1,119	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	1,120
Madrassas ... Unaided	5	388	3	14	10	...	27	361	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	388
Other schools ... Government	1	38	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	38	38
Other schools ... Aided	8	239	186	15	10	1	212	1	......	......	......	......	...	...	26	239
Other schools ... Unaided	1	12	1	...	......	......	1	......	......	11	11	......	...	...	...	12
Private Institutions.																
Advanced teaching— (a) Sanskrit	935	9,372	9,020	310	36	1	9,367	...	......	......	......	......	5	5	...	9,372
(b) Arabic or Persian	1,723	20,750	867	6	194	1	1,068	19,682	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	20,750
Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly	575	5,402	1,613	227	1,063	90	2,993	2,471	......	......	......	17	11	28	...	5,402
Other private schools	988	9,894	1,617	178	769	34	2,598	6,361	......	80	80	......	815	815	40	9,894
Total ...	57,342	1,362,102	388,185	241,552	256,339	65,753	(r)951,829	366,886	6,046	5,115	11,161	3,301	23,739	27,040	2,907	(s)1,359,913

Schools maintained by Municipal Boards should be included under Government Schools—

(a) exclusive of 33 pupils whose returns have not been furnished.
(b) ditto 831 ditto ditto ditto.
(c) ditto 864 ditto ditto ditto.
(d) ditto 2 ditto ditto ditto.
(e) ditto 42 ditto ditto ditto.
(f) ditto 22 ditto ditto ditto.
(g) ditto 113 ditto ditto ditto.
(h) ditto 4 ditto ditto ditto.
(i) ditto 6 ditto ditto ditto.
(j) ditto 25 ditto ditto ditto.
(k) exclusive of 4 pupils whose returns have not been furnished.
(l) ditto 6 ditto ditto ditto.
(m) ditto 86 ditto ditto ditto
(n) ditto 86 ditto ditto ditto.
(o) ditto 34 ditto ditto ditto
(p) ditto 4 ditto ditto ditto.
(q) ditto 59 ditto ditto ditto.
(r) ditto 1,814 ditto ditto ditto.
(s) ditto 2,189 ditto ditto ditto

Education.—Subsidiary Table II.

Return of Occupation of Parents or Guardians of pupils at the Colleges and Schools in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1886-87.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	Richer classes of society (yearly income above Rs. 5,000).	Middle classes of society (yearly income from Rs. 200 to Rs. 5,000). Government service.	Private service.	Estates.	Professions.	Trades.	Total.	Poorer classes of society (yearly income not exceeding Rs. 200). Service.	Agriculture.	Trades.	Skilled labour.	Common labour.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Grand Total.
University Education—																	
Arts Colleges—																	
Government	13	1,085	173	238	138	243	125	57	801	15	25	3	...	..	29	72	(a)1,046
Aided	7	705	49	178	202	155	83	103	721	6	...	3	...	...	11	20	(b)700
Unaided	7	1,335	10	80	96	27	20	4	227	7	9	4	...	8	5	28	(c)265
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—																	
Law — Government	6	171	19	57	34	43	12	4	150	.....	2	.. ..	...	...	...	2	171
Law — Unaided	4	907	23	20	[illegible]2	25	10	9	95	.....	...	......	...	...	...	......	(d)118
Medicine — Government	1	172	13	41	27	17	24	25	134	3	......	10	...	...	12	25	172
Engineering — Ditto	1	146	3	20	35	13	10	9	102	14	9	6	1	...	11	41	146
Schools for General Education—																	
For Boys—																	
High English — Government	57	16,091	1,529	4,087	1,852	2,636	2,014	1,097	11,686	1,024	800	329	152	71	501	2,876	16,091
High English — Aided	146	22,671	812	2,542	4,555	3,548	2,321	2,204	15,370	2,134	1,472	1,056	305	230	1,292	6,489	22,671
High English — Unaided	77	23,700	1,685	3,540	4,220	2,678	2,060	2,921	15,428	2,314	1,074	1,272	440	271	1,051	6,422	(e)23,535
Middle English — Government	16	2,060	72	313	258	248	178	154	1,151	210	232	174	45	43	133	837	2,060
Middle English — Aided	549	38,900	878	2,515	5,348	5,577	2,437	3,613	19,490	4,675	7,035	2,095	908	960	2,168	18,441	(f)38,809
Middle English — Unaided	171	11,882	261	611	1,584	1,540	606	1,012	5,413	1,445	2,256	803	490	344	771	6,208	11,882
Middle Vernacular — Government	190	11,225	152	402	811	1,340	549	917	4,019	1,251	3,473	1,217	352	302	399	7,054	11,225
Middle Vernacular — Aided	864	46,990	644	1,721	4,483	6,527	1,642	4,053	18,426	6,127	11,749	4,450	1,510	1,030	3,054	27,920	46,990
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	103	6,263	117	225	609	647	257	482	2,220	653	2,110	419	210	180	354	3,926	6,263
Upper Primary — Government	28	1,015	...	22	3	46	8	19	98	95	614	91	21	83	13	917	1,015
Upper Primary — Aided	3,018	1,10,209	667	1,307	3,878	10,444	2,040	6,590	24,259	10,889	48,035	12,651	4,255	4,743	4,676	85,270	(g)1,10,205
Upper Primary — Unaided	103	3,926	59	107	277	347	78	124	935	420	1,529	453	149	223	152	2,932	3,926
Lower Primary — Government	32	687	...	...	...	5	...	1	6	5	453	138	20	54	11	681	687
Lower Primary — Aided	38,332	8,55,596	2,491	3,493	12,525	43,588	11,253	30,415	1,01,274	55,648	5,01,378	75,649	35,070	50,086	33,975	7,51,806	(h)8,55,571
Lower Primary — Unaided	6,074	1,08,956	233	363	1,209	4,388	1,306	3,055	10,321	5,722	68,442	9,034	4,081	7,480	3,613	93,402	1,08,956
For Girls—																	
High English — Government	2	193	32	50	21	26	60	4	161	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	......	193
High English — Aided	7	654	35	236	261	...	61	52	610	.	.. ...	.. .	1	...	8	9	674
High English — Unaided	2	242	106	30	22	...	4	...	56	......	... .	......	..	...	...	... ..	(i)162
Middle English — Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. ...	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
Middle English — Aided	24	1,816	68	535	718	2	130	247	1,632	8	2	18	...	...	2	30	(j)1,730
Middle English — Unaided	2	155	34	8	18	..	18	77	121	......	......	... ..	...	...	...	......	155
Middle Vernacular — Government	...	......	...	..	..	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
Middle Vernacular — Aided	25	1,471	28	285	135	88	173	141	822	154	25	79	21	31	311	621	1,471
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	......	......	... ..	......	...	...	...	......	... ..
Upper Primary — Government	5	236	1	31	2	5	16	1	55	27	......	16	...	127	10	180	236
Upper Primary — Aided	268	8,561	227	1,231	1,333	585	664	881	4,694	804	1,001	706	226	490	503	3,640	8,561
Upper Primary — Unaided	17	797	27	138	145	54	38	160	544	47	64	21	19	10	31	192	(k)763
Lower Primary — Government	...	....	...	...	..	...	...	.	.. .	... ..	.. ..	... ..	...	...	...	. . .	... ..
Lower Primary — Aided	1,701	20,483	241	947	1,699	2,667	989	1,749	8,051	3,542	10,404	3,713	1,019	1,032	1,478	21,188	29,483
Lower Primary — Unaided	189	2,820	34	63	245	239	80	121	748	285	1,061	301	95	153	145	2,038	2,820
Schools for Special Education—																	
School of Art — Government	1	152	1	24	49	17	17	21	128	7	2	7	6	1	...	23	152
Training Schools for Masters — Government	16	716	...	32	37	103	22	36	230	149	213	50	7	13	54	486	716
Training Schools for Masters — Aided	6	477	...	1	22	...	1	...	24	76	280	2	1	95	...	453	477
Training Schools for Mistresses — Aided	4	142	...	23	8	...	7	5	43	31	12	8	8	...	40	99	142
Guru Training Class attached to Middle Schools	104	299	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	138	67	3	1	..	22	231	(l)235
Medical Schools — Government	4	526	4	60	71	90	48	41	310	58	58	44	5	17	30	212	526
Medical Schools — Unaided	5	267	...	23	52	28	28	17	148	75	2	24	..	2	13	119	267
Surveying Schools — Government	3	210	2	34	25	37	16	7	119	39	23	9	1	...	17	89	210
Industrial Schools — Government	2	54	1	3	3	4	1	4	15	8	3	4	12	15	1	38	54
Industrial Schools — Aided	6	265	1	27	14	13	17	8	79	21	30	28	35	45	26	185	265
Industrial Schools — Unaided	7	473	12	10	70	29	11	21	141	61	92	14	27	81	45	320	473
Madrassas — Government	7	1,120	35	35	61	388	209	144	837	27	114	16	6	2	81	248	1,120
Madrassas — Unaided	5	388	7	12	16	57	43	28	156	27	80	42	42	17	17	225	388
Other schools — Government	1	38	...	4	2	8	6	7	22	9	1	4	..	...	2	16	38
Other schools — Aided	8	280	9	7	14	18	7	15	61	9	92	9	...	1	58	169	230
Other schools — Unaided	1	12	1	...	5	...	...	...	5	6	......	......	...	...	...	6	12
Private Institutions—																	
Advanced, teaching— (a) Sanskrit	935	9,372	26	26	143	969	1,182	141	2,463	647	4,412	214	135	84	1,391	6,883	9,372
(b) Arabic or Persian	1,723	20,750	151	65	300	726	277	1,105	2,473	1,253	12,203	3,070	564	520	516	18,126	20,750
Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly	575	5,492	52	24	97	396	116	296	929	318	3,477	347	124	191	54	4,511	5,492
Other private schools	988	9,894	84	54	104	125	88	113	484	352	7,580	409	141	150	694	9,326	9,894
Total	57,342	1,302,102	11,112	25,906	47,869	90,755	31,638	62,323	258,491	109,835	692,025	110,707	50,514	69,150	57,810	1,090,041	(m)1,359,644

Schools maintained by Municipal or District Boards should be included under Government Schools.

(a).—Exclusive of 39 pupils whose returns have not been furnished.
(b). Ditto of 5 ditto ditto ditto.
(c). Ditto of 1,070 ditto ditto ditto.
(d). Ditto of 789 ditto ditto ditto.
(e). Ditto of 171 ditto ditto ditto.
(f). Ditto of 91 ditto ditto ditto.
(g). Ditto of 4 ditto ditto ditto.
(h).—Exclusive of 25 pupils whose returns have not been furnished.
(i). Ditto of 80 ditto ditto ditto.
(j). Ditto of 86 ditto ditto ditto.
(k). Ditto of 34 ditto ditto ditto.
(l). Ditto of 64 ditto ditto ditto.
(m). Ditto of 2,458 ditto ditto ditto.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Return of schools aided from the Grant-in-aid Allotment, the Circle Grant, Municipal Funds, or Khas Mehals Grant in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1886-87.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Received from— Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	Local rates or cesses.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—Grant-in-aid schools.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Training schools ... For masters	6	477	6,086	......	......	358	4,980	8,116	19,540	
Training schools ... ,, mistresses	4	142	5,140	......	......	3,364	7,336	3,312	19,152	
For boys ... High English	134	20,153	78,059	18,286	......	1,87,657	81,928	16,282	3,82,212	
For boys ... Middle ,,	515	36,048	1,39,084	8,306	428	1,33,680	1,39,087	12,990	4,33,575	
For boys ... ,, vernacular	582	34,794	90,124	5,308	48	99,374	74,941	3,599	2,73,384	
For boys ... Upper primary	53	2,530	6,875	336	144	1,951	7,531	1,012	17,849	
For boys ... Lower ,,	135	3,897	5,353	28	......	1,234	4,953	1,792	13,360	
Special schools (musical and industrial)	2	76	284	......	......	......	373	50	707	
For girls ... High English	1	53	1,920	......	......	1,476	2,418	......	5,814	
For girls ... Middle ,,	4	165	2,131	190	......	638	384	1,200	4,553	
For girls ... ,, vernacular	19	1,019	6,730	657	......	1,870	8,646	18,185	36,088	
For girls ... Upper primary	218	7,233	34,576	1,832	......	7,777	40,873	37,156	1,22,214	
For girls ... Lower ,,	91	3,135	11,993	1,022	......	723	24,425	4,006	42,169	
Other schools	1	39	300	......	......	234	666	......	1,200	
Total	1,764	1,69,761	3,88,655	35,955	620	4,40,336	3,98,541	1,07,690	13,71,797	
B.—Circle schools.										
For boys ... Middle vernacular	166	6,889	17,871	......	......	12,936	1,662	107	32,576	
For boys ... Upper primary	148	5,412	12,977	60	......	7,299	784	323	21,443	
For boys ... Lower ,,	22	580	1,510	......	......	683	87	......	2,280	
For girls ... Middle vernacular	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
For girls ... Upper primary	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
For girls ... Lower ,,	3	70	368	......	......	......	60	......	428	
Total	339	12,951	32,726	60	......	20,918	2,593	430	56,727	
***C.—Municipal schools.**										
For boys ... High English	11	2,520	600	5,462	......	28,005	4,074	2,065	40,206	
For boys ... Middle ,,	15	1,257	......	2,893	......	5,213	1,806	758	10,670	
For boys ... ,, vernacular	17	1,988	......	5,549	......	7,184	837	425	13,995	
For boys ... Upper primary	34	1,378	16	2,019	748	2,062	386	34	5,265	
For boys ... Lower ,,	247	8,409	39	5,872	1,474	10,737	573	798	19,483	
Special schools (industrial)	1	13	......	130	......	......	......	3	133	
For girls ... High English	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
For girls ... Middle ,,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
For girls ... ,, vernacular	1	95	......	300	......	......	532	......	832	
For girls ... Upper primary	7	334	169	1,294	......	55	182	10	1,710	
For girls ... Lower ,,	25	650	57	1,108	......	32	1,365	462	3,024	
Total	358	16,644	881	24,627	2,222	53,288	9,755	4,555	95,328	
***D.—Khas Mehal Schools.**										
For boys ... Middle vernacular	2	84	132	......	......	223	......	......	355	
For boys ... Upper primary	9	303	369	......	......	374	8	57	808	
For boys ... Lower ,,	154	3,287	736	......	......	4,553	108	1,998	7,395	
For girls ... Middle vernacular	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
For girls ... Upper primary	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
For girls ... Lower ,,	10	115	87	......	......	......	......	24	111	
Special grant made by the Commissioner	12	266	492	......	......	336	......	......	828	
Total	187	4,055	1,916	......	......	5,486	116	2,079	9,497	

Fractions of a rupee to be omitted.

*Only those schools are to be shown under this heading which draw no grant whatever from any other fund. Where the same school is in receipt of both municipal and khas mehal grants, it is to be returned under the head which gives it the larger income.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

***Return of Expenditure from the Primary Grant in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year* 1886-87.**

(a)—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

Class of Schools.		Receiving stipends only. Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends.	Receiving other payments. Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends.	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other payments to teachers.	Total paid.	Total payments to stipendiary schools.
				Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For boys ...	Middle	65	2,904	3,471	26	1,219	1,060	380	33	1,473	4,944
	Upper primary ...	1,385	48,028	67,054	1,029	39,828	54,097	4,698	3,802	62,597	1,29,651
	Lower primary ...	1,670	52,681	52,397	1,660	51,304	46,231	11,491	1,529	59,251	1,11,648
For girls ...	Middle	5	857	253	......	......	......	......	......	......	253
	Upper primary ...	26	572	1,246	4	81	127	37	8	172	1,418
	Lower primary ..	451	9,285	14,009	89	2,155	3,513	937	64	4,514	18,523
Total ...		3,602	114,027	1,38,430	2,808	94,587	1,05,028	17,543	5,436	1,28,007	2,66,437

(b).—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

Class of Schools.		Sending pupils for examination. Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other payments to teachers.	Total paid.	Not sending pupils for examination. Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Payments to teachers.	Total paid.	Total payments non-stipendiary schools.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For boys ...	Middle	16	665	626	4	630	1	109	1	1	631
	Upper primary	361	12,790	10,567	324	10,891	4	90	5	5	10,896
	Lower primary	30,920	6,67,001	2,39,070	17,221	2,56,291	3,407	65,815	3,578	3,578	2,59,869
For girls ..	Middle	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Upper primary	5	135	67	29	96	......	......	......	......	96
	Lower primary	726	10,486	6,907	3,852	10,759	306	3,590	1,737	1,737	12,496
Total		32,028	691,067	2,57,237	21,430	2,78,667	3,718	69,604	5,321	5,321	2,83,988

Note.—"Private institutions" of General Table III are not to be included in the above return. Fractions of a rupee to be neglected; the nearest rupee to be taken.

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FROM THE PRIMARY GRANT.

	Rs.
To stipendiary schools (a) ...	2,66,437
,, non-stipendiary schools (b) ...	2,83,988
,, indigenous (private) schools ...	347
,, cost of prizes to pupils ...	32,474
,, other payments (including charges for abolished schools)* ...	1,52,997
Total payments ...	7,36,243
Total district primary allotment ..	7,70,092

* Details of "other payments."

	Rs.
Chief gurus and inspecting pundits ...	77,396
Charges for abolished schools ...	18,941
Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	17,946
Grants for buildings and furniture ...	6,903
Contributions to other than primary schools ...	9,578
Scholarships ...	6,171
Remuneration to examiners ...	5,542
Commission for money orders ...	5,268
Rewards ...	4,650
Amount paid to pathsalas having less than 10 pupils ...	602
Total ...	1,52,997

R. No. 4262J—526—3-10-87.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 3RD JANUARY 1888.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1886-87.

The Office of Director of Public Instruction was held by Mr. C. H. Tawney from the 1st April to the 8th July 1886, and by Sir Alfred Croft until the end of the year. The Report for the year 1886-87 has been drawn up by Mr. Tawney, who again officiated as Director in the present year during the absence of Sir Alfred Croft on deputation.

General summary.

2. The following table compares for two years the figures of all schools that submit returns to the Department:—

Class of Institutions.	1885-86. Schools.	1885-86. Pupils.	1886-87. Schools.	1886-87. Pupils.	Average number of pupils, 1886-87.
Public Institutions.					
University ... ... Colleges ...	26	2,098	27	3,215	119
Secondary ... High English schools	264	57,623	280	62,468	223
Secondary ... Middle ditto	732	52,003	736	52,842	71
Secondary ... Ditto vernacular ...	1,141	63,944	1,157	64,478	55
Primary ... Upper primary ...	3,087	113,526	3,149	115,150	36
Primary ... Lower ditto ...	47,623	986,160	45,338	965,230	21
Special ...	90	5,733	192	6,774	35
Female ...	2,330	46,293	2,243	46,428	20
Total Public Institutions ..	55,299	1,328,280	53,121	1,316,594	
Private Institutions.					
Advanced; teaching—					
Arabic or Persian ...	1,302	18,766	1,723	20,750	12
Sanskrit ...	577	5,446	935	9,372	10
Elementary; teaching a vernacular only or mainly ...	234	3,689	575	5,498	9
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	121	1,848	988	9,894	10
Total Private Institutions ...	2,234	20,749	4,221	45,508	
GRAND TOTAL ...	57,533	1,358,029	57,342	1,362,102	

The result is so far satisfactory, that there has been an increase, though to a very limited extent only, in the total number of students, and that it has been considerable under every head of superior education. The gain in these departments has been partly, though not entirely, neutralised by the falling off in primary instruction.

3. Classified departmentally, the expenditure on education from public and private sources in all institutions which have come under the cognizance of the Department has been as follows for the last two years:—

	1885-86. Government expenditure (net.)	1885-86. Total expenditure.	1886-87. Government expenditure (net.)	1886-87. Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University ...	......	81,000	......	82,000
Collegiate ...	3,15,000	5,47,000	3,10,000	5,45,000
Secondary ...	5,85,000	25,01,000	5,76,000	26,06,000
Primary ...	5,87,000	24,53,000	5,47,000	23,46,000
Female ...	1,44,000	5,03,000	1,54,000	5,67,000
Special ...	4,11,000	5,53,000	4,26,000	5,74,000
Scholarships ...	1,68,000	1,94,000	1,83,000	2,08,000
Buildings ...	1,12,000	1,19,000	2,33,000	2,41,000
Furniture and apparatus ...	8,000	9,000	6,000	7,000
Miscellaneous ...	1,11,000	1,37,000	1,36,000	1,53,000
Superintendence ...	5,49,000	5,51,000	5,53,000	5,58,000
Total ...	29,90,000	76,48,000	31,24,000	78,87,000

The Government expenditure has increased by Rs. 1,34,000, chiefly under the head of buildings. Grants promised by Government in aid of school buildings, of which payment was postponed in 1885-86, were paid last year, and the expenditure of the Public Works Department on repairs and construction was also much larger than in the preceding year. Expenditure on education from private sources is shown to have risen from Rs. 46,58,000 in 1885-86 to Rs. 47,63,000 in 1886-87, but these figures are not complete, no returns of expenditure having been received from the large unaided colleges of Calcutta, and from some other public institutions under private management. It is noticed, however, with disappointment that the expenditure of municipalities on education has decreased from Rs. 81,569 in 1885-86 to Rs. 78,869 in 1886-87. Mofussil municipalities were relieved of police charges in 1882, on the understanding that the funds set free would be devoted to such purposes as education and sanitation, and it was estimated in 1884 that a sum not less than 1¼ lakhs might properly be spent on schools by municipalities. Commissioners of Divisions will now be consulted as to the authority which may with advantage be made over to Municipal Boards in directing education in towns, and as to the sums which they may reasonably spend on schools from their own resources.

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

4. From a financial point of view, the most important proposals of the Education Commission were those for the promotion of primary education, at an increased cost of ten lakhs a year. These improvements, with many others involving expenditure, have had tobe postponed for want of funds. The recommendation of the Committee for the transfer of three colleges to private management, or their abolition in case no suitable agency of the kind could be found, has been carried out in regard to the two principal institutions indicated; the third, that of Chittagong, being for the present retained, on the ground that it costs very little and is of use in a somewhat inaccessible locality. The recommendation to transfer other colleges in case private managers would undertake the charge has been borne in mind, but no indication has as yet been shown of any disposition on the part of municipal bodies or individuals to come forward where the alternative presented is not the abolition of the institution, but its continued maintenance by Government. The Director observes with regard to schools that Utterpara has been transferred to local management on an undertaking that college classes shall be opened in connection with the school. On the formation of District Boards under Act III (B.C.) of 1885, all Government, middle and primary schools were transferred to their management. The administration of such a portion of the grant-in-aid allotment and of the primary grant as has reference to middle and primary schools in extra-urban tracts has also been transferred to the District Boards, with effect from the 1st April 1887. In some districts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions and in the Patna and Rajshahye districts, the Boards assumed active charge of educational business before the close of the year. This transfer is the most important educational event of the year, but it occurred at so late a period that no trustworthy information as to its effects is as yet attainable. As regards special instruction the Director states that, with a view to give primary school teachers an opportunity of improving themselves, the establishment of training classes in connection with middle school at an annual cost of Rs. 6,000 was carried out during the year. On the whole it would appear that such efforts have been made to carry out the recommendation of the Commission as were possible without incurring the considerable expenditure contemplated by most of the important proposals made.

Inspection work.

5. The work of inspection appears to have been generally performed by the superior controlling staff with efficiency. The Deputy Inspectors also gave satisfaction in this respect; 40 out of 45 officers exceeded the prescribed number of 150 days on tour, and in the case of the remaining five officers the deficiencies are adequately explained. The average number of days spent on tour by Sub-Inspectors was lower than in the preceding year in every division except Burdwan and Patna, and the average for five of the nine divisions fell short of the required number of 200 days. The inspection work done by chief gurus and inspecting pundits appears to

have been considerably less than in the preceding year. The Director has noticed all deficiencies in detail, and evidently exercises a judicious control over this important branch of departmental work. Such control is now even more necessary than it was formerly, as the rules regulating the travelling allowances of Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors have been modified in such a way as to render close supervision absolutely necessary.

University education.

6. A new college was opened during the year, the Victoria at Narail, in Jessore, and it received a grant-in-aid from Government. The number of colleges thus has increased from 26 to 27, and the number of students on the rolls advanced from 2,998 to 3,215. Of the students 1,085, or one-third, were reading on the 31st March 1887 in Government colleges, 795 in aided colleges and 1,335 in unaided colleges. Among Government institutions there was a marked increase in the number of students in the Presidency and Dacca Colleges, but a falling off in Hooghly and Patna. Of the private institutions, the General Assembly's College, the Metropolitan Institution, the City College, the Ripon College and the Jagarnath College added considerably to their numbers, while on the other hand there was a decrease in the Free Church College, St. Xavier's College and the Doveton College. The total annual cost, and the cost to Government of each student in Government colleges, fell from Rs. 354 to Rs. 344, and from Rs. 266 to Rs. 251, respectively. In aided colleges the cost to Government has risen from Rs. 28 to Rs. 35 on account of increased contributions and falling off in fees.

7. The chief features of the University examinations of 1887 are the favourable results obtained in the private colleges. In the First Arts examination the Government colleges passed 280 candidates, unaided colleges 276, aided colleges 147. In the Bachelor of Arts examination (exclusive of teachers), the numbers were 118, 108, and 114 respectively. In the second division of those who passed with honours for the B. A. degree the private colleges maintain their numerical superiority, passing 44, against 35 from the Government institutions; but they fall behind in the first division of the honour list, where they count only 17 successes, as against 18 from Government colleges. Similarly, Government colleges passed 40 students for the degree of Master of Arts; private colleges 19 only. The following statement illustrates the gradual progress of private colleges, judged by the test of success at University Examinations :—

Statement showing the results obtained by Government and private Colleges at University Examinations from 1876-77 *to* 1886-87.

Year.	Class of Colleges.	Number of students passed at the Examination.				
		F. A.	B. A.	B. A. Honours.	M. A.	M. A. Honours.
1876-77 ...	Government	151	64	......	5	13
	Private	123	51	......	3	2
1877-78 ...	Government	94	32	......	......	12
	Private	90	19	......	......	3
1878-79 ...	Government	135	49	......	4	13
	Private	73	23	......	5	......
1879-80 ...	Government	141	61	......	8	22
	Private	120	29	......	1	19
1880-81 ...	Government	174	74	......	9	16
	Private	146	52	......	1	3
1881-82 ...	Government	171	59	......	5	16
	Private	121	36	......	1	3
1882-83 ...	Government	198	82	......	13	17
	Private	172	85	......	1	3
1883-84 ...	Government	260	90	......	6	25
	Private	335	115	......	13	10
1884-85 ...	Government	135	45	25	......	......
	Private	155	67	18	......	......
1885-86 ...	Government	244	149	68	21	......
	Private	392	261	42	10	......
1886-87 ...	Government	280	65	53	40	......
	Private	436	199	52	23	......

The figures showing the number of students who passed the examinations from private institutions include *ex*-students and teachers.

It will be observed that private institutions surpassed those maintained by Government in the results obtained at the F. A. and B. A. examinations for the first time in 1883-84, and have since greatly increased their superiority in this respect; that the superiority is more marked in the higher of the two examinations; and that even in the severer competition of the honour and M. A. examinations they now almost divide the field. As this comparative progress has been concurrent with considerable advancement in the Government colleges, it is altogether satisfactory.

Secondary education.

8. The following statement shows the number of high English schools for native boys and of pupils attending them for the last two years:—

High English Schools for Boys.

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Maintained by the Department ...	52	14,963	52	14,997
Ditto by Municipal Boards ...	4	929	5	1,094
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	130	19,705	141	23,141
Unaided	69	20,719	74	22,995
Total ...	255	56,316	272	61,227

Except in the number of high schools maintained by the Department, these figures show an increase under all heads. The transfer of Government high schools to the management of Joint-Committees appointed under the Local Self-Government Act is now under the consideration of Government.

In the University Entrance Examination of 1887 the success of the candidates is in striking contrast to the results of the examination of 1886. Of 3,407 candidates in 1887, 2,346, or 68·8 per cent., passed, while in the preceding year out of 3,083 candidates only 875, or 28·3 per cent, passed. The Director of Public Instruction writes:—

"The Government schools, as usual, show the best results, having passed 82·5 per cent. of their candidates; the aided schools stand next in order of merit with 67·4 per cent., and the unaided schools passed 59·6 per cent. The striking success of the candidates at the examination of 1887 is due, among other causes, to the change made in the system of marking, which reduced the pass marks in English from 33 to 30 per cent., and in second language and mathematics from 33 to 25 per cent each, subject to a maximum of 33 per cent. on the whole, with the proviso that no candidate who could have passed under the old rules should fail under the new."

The proportion of those passed to candidates is, however, a very imperfect test of the efficiency of a school, as those only are allowed to appear as candidates who, in the opinion of their masters, are likely to do well. The proportion, therefore, gauges the degree to which doubtful cases are excluded rather than the success of tuition. In gross numerical results the private schools were superior, passing 1,407 candidates, against 891 from Government schools. And the private schools, moreover, made the greatest amount of progress during the year, having trebled the number of passes in 1886, while those of Government schools only doubled.

9. The figures for middle English schools are as follows:—

Middle English School for Boys.

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Maintained by the Department ..	11	1,354	7	838
Ditto by Municipal Boards ...	3	608	8	1,140
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	547	38,154	534	37,375
Unaided	155	10,258	169	11,781
Total ...	716	50,374	718	51,134

and the figures for middle vernacular schools are shown below:—

Middle Vernacular School for boys.

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Maintained by the Department ...	179	9.508	153	8,097
Ditto by Municipal Boards ...	9	1,417	37	3,128
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards ...	857	47,166	864	46,990
Unaided	96	5,853	103	6,263
Total ...	1,141	63.914	1,157	64,478

The fluctuations shown in these tables do not require special notice, except that it may be pointed out that the policy of withdrawal of the department from the direct management of middle schools is maintained. The results of the examinations of candidates from middle schools, English and vernacular, for the middle scholarship certificates were quite satisfactory. Of 5,478 candidates, 787 passed the middle English examination and 2,935 the middle vernacular examination. These figures are considerably better than those of last year.

Primary schools.

10. The returns of 1885-86 showed a very serious falling off in the number of primary schools and pupils, which has been followed by a further decrease, though of smaller amount, during the year 1886-87. The following statement gives the relevant figures:—

Class of School.	Number of schools.			Number of pupils.		
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Upper primary	2,720	3,080	3,146	100,715	113,336	114,871
Lower "	62,·60	47,623	45,337	1,121,865	980,160	965,214
Total ...	65,580	50,703	48,483	1,222,580	1,099,496	1,080,085

The decrease in pupils amounted in 1885-86 to 10 per cent., last year to 1·7 per cent. It is the more noticeable because up to 1884-85 there had been a steady increase in the number reported as receiving primary education, and because, as three-fourths of the male population of school-going age are not under instruction in any recognised establishment, and are probably growing up in complete ignorance, there is obviously much room for further progress. As stated in the Resolution on the Annual Report for 1885-86, the decrease is attributed to the exclusion of small, temporary, or backward schools, that is of those having less than ten pupils, which have existed for less than six months, or which did not use printed books, and keep prescribed registers. The object of this exclusion is to prevent the waste of money urgently needed on institutions which do not really promote education, and in so far as they produce this result, the rules have the entire approval of the Lieutenant-Governor. But it was observed in the last Resolution that a large number of schools proved to be efficient by the fact that they passed candidates at the primary scholarship examination had been abolished, that the Muhammadan *muktabs* had suffered exceptionally, and that the loss had been greatest where it could least be afforded, in the educationally backward districts of Behar. On these grounds a special report was requested as to the working of the system, and District Magistrates were in the meanwhile authorised to exercise a discretion as to its continuance. The report has not as yet been received, and the results of the year under report add force to the objections raised. Schools successfully competing at the scholarship examinations have shown a further decline from 7,589 in 1885-86 to 7,193 in 1886-87, and there are indications that the discretion left to District Magistrates has not been generally used. Thus of the Furreedpore district the Inspector of the Dacca Division remarks that the loss of primary pupils was in the first place due to "the extraordinary inundations which caused many schools to be closed which were not re-opened

owing to their gurus despairing of earning rewards under the operation of the rule of excluding schools of less than six months standing." The Inspector refers to this as one among several causes to which he attributes the effect "of weeding out weak institutions with inefficient teachers," but it is by no means clear that all schools closed on account of a flood must be weak or inefficient. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioner and Director of Public Instruction in considering that in this instance the rule has not been worked in a proper manner, as special indulgence should have been shown under the very exceptional circumstances of the case. In the Patna Division the Assistant Inspector attributes the decrease to undue strictness having been exercised by the new circle pundit agency. In the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions the new rules have not produced any falling off in the number of pupils, and possibly no such effect would have followed elsewhere had care been taken to apply money saved by withdrawing aid from the worst institutions to increasing the attendance in those which offer a better promise of improvement. In so far as the question is one of the modification of rules in force, it will be separately dealt with; meanwhile what is required is that District Magistrates should exercise the discretion left to them in the matter in such a way as to ensure that the greatest possible results are obtained with the means at their disposal. This discretion may also be left to Local Boards, and the Director should draw special attention to the subject, to prevent the possibility of the orders of Government being overlooked.

11. The following summary is given in the report of the principal heads of charges on account of primary education:—

	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	2,66,437
Non-stipendiary "	2,83,988
Indigenous "	347
Prizes	32,474
Subordinate inspecting agency	77,396
Other payments ...	75,601
Total	7,36,243

The grant was Rs. 7,70,092, and though the saving effected is attributed by the Director to judicious management, still, looking at the districts in which it occurred, there seems reason to doubt whether in some instances it was not due to the failure of the authorities to make full use of the money placed at their disposal, even where it was sorely needed. Most of the districts spent their assignments, and those in which there was a saving are in many cases those in which a falling off occurred in attendance. It is noticed that a sum of Rs. 9,578 is charged to the primary grant on account of "contributions to other than primary schools"—an entry which needs explanation. A strange instance is mentioned in the report of the perversion of funds given for primary education to a use apparently altogether foreign to that purpose, and as to this a letter has been addressed to the Commissioner of Patna. The primary grant was placed more completely than any other at the disposal of local authorities, with a view to securing elasticity in its administration, and the greatest possible economy. The Lieutenant-Governor gladly recognizes that these ends have in the main been obtained, and that the education of more than a million pupils at an annual cost to Government of less than eight lakhs of rupees is a work upon which all connected with it may be congratulated. But there is some danger that, owing to the absence of routine checks, the funds may in particular instances be looked on as the readiest resource for meeting any local demand, whether really connected with primary education or not, for which there is no budget provision. This is a tendency which the Director and Commissioner should watch with care and check at once whenever it is manifested. The primary grant, as was admitted in the correspondence connected with the late Education Commission, is too small even for the purposes for which it is intended; and any endeavour to encroach upon it should be vigilantly resisted.

12. The economy in administration, which is the necessary condition of the extension of primary education, is most marked when the system of payment-by-results has been fully adopted. The Director observes:—

"An analysis of the district returns of primary grant expenditure shows that 3,602 schools with 114,027 pupils were aided by stipends only, amounting to Rs. 1,38,430 for the year,

the average Government expenditure upon each school being Rs. 38; that 2,898 schools with 94,587 pupils were paid Rs. 1,05,028 in stipends and Rs. 22,979 in rewards and other payments, or a total of Rs. 1,28,007, being at the rate of Rs. 44 a school; and that 32,028 schools with 691,067 pupils received in rewards and other payments Rs. 2,78,667 in all, or at the rate of Rs. 9 a school. There were also 3,718 schools with 69,604 pupils which received Rs. 5,321 in sundry small payments without sending pupils to any departmental or local examination. The average payment to each of these schools was a little more than one rupee per annum, chiefly for keeping registers of attendance and submitting returns."

The division between stipendiary schools and those paid by results corresponds to a great extent with that between upper and lower primary schools, and the contrast in point of cost is more marked if attention be confined to institutions in which these several distinctions correspond exactly. The upper primary schools, receiving both rewards and stipends, cost Government during the year Rs. 60 each; the upper primary schools, receiving stipends only, cost Rs. 48 each; and the lower primary schools, paid by results, cost Rs. 8 each. Even the largest of these sums is not in itself great; but the proportion borne by the Government contribution to the total cost of upper primary schools—45 per cent.—seems excessive by comparison with that given in aid of any other form of primary or secondary education. The Lieutenant-Governor fully recognizes the utility of upper primary schools as models, and would be sorry to see any of them discontinued. But it is not clear why the system of grants-in-aid applied to vernacular schools of a higher class, or that of payment-by-results which prevails with regard to other primary schools, should not be enforced in their case also, in order to relieve Government of the disproportionate and increasing cost of maintaining them directly by stipends. On this point a further expression of the Director's opinion will be invited. The weak point in the administration of the primary grant seems to be that funds in themselves small are so largely drawn upon for inspection, stipends and miscellaneous charges, that little remain for the payments-by-results, which support the great majority of the schools. The geometry and natural philosophy which, the Director notices, are taught at upper primary schools are no doubt very useful and may justify some extra expenditure; but the main object of the primary grant is to make some impression on the ignorance, even of the elements of reading and writing, which prevails among the majority of the population. A considerable sum would be made available for this purpose if upper primary schools were brought either under the grant-in-aid rules, or under those as to payments-by-results.

Further information will also be requested as to the substitution of pundits for chief gurus as a subordinate inspecting agency in regard to primary schools. This is said to have caused a falling off in the results obtained in the Dacca Division. In Pooree the same effect is attributed to the laxity of the inspecting pundits, and one has been suspended in Balasore for omitting to collect returns. If these newly-appointed pundits are not really a success, something may be gained by spending on increased grants for results the sums they now receive for their work of inspection. The night schools appear to have done well in some districts, but in other places they are said to be merely a show, putting ill-gained money into the hands of dishonest gurus. Where such is the case they should be discontinued, and the sums thus saved devoted to increasing the grants for payments-by-results.

Female education.

13. The following table compares the statistics of schools for native girls for the last two years:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Girls' schools—				
Maintained by the Department ...	2	201	2	193
Ditto by Municipal Boards ...	4	159	5	236
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	2,048	39,215	1,987	39,293
Unaided	242	3,746	204	3,568
Total ...	2,296	43,321	2,198	43,290
Girls in boys' schools	......	34,716	......	37,764
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,296	78,037	2,198	81,054

Seven of the schools teach English ; 25 are classed as middle vernacular and the rest are primary. The total expenditure on education of native girls was Rs. 3,03,451, of which sum Government contributed Rs. 1,07,148. The two departmental schools are the Bethune School in Calcutta and the Eden School at Dacca, of which the former had 119 and the latter 74 pupils. The Bethune School maintained by Government in Calcutta passed four candidates at the Entrance examination, and one at the B. A. examination with honours in Sanskrit. Three students of the Doveton Institution, and one of the Free Church Normal School, passed the former examination. In the middle schools for native girls in Calcutta there was an increase of pupils, but in the primary schools there was a considerable falling off, due to curtailment of the operations of the Mission Societies. Outside Calcutta the number of girls' schools and pupils rose in all the divisions except Rajshahye, Dacca, and Bhagulpore. On the subject of teachers in girls' schools, Mr. Tawney makes the following interesting remarks:—

"As a rule, grant-in-aid girls' schools have separate teachers of their own, but occasionally a pundit in a neighbouring boys' school teaches the girls in the forenoon or afternoon, when his own school is not at work. Primary fund girls' schools are generally in charge of gurus who also teach in boys' patshalas, and are held at midday when the boys disperse to their homes. Such girls' classes are sometimes taught in separate houses by the same teachers, but often in the same houses at different hours. The girls reading in boys' schools are taught along with the boys, and generally hold their own, though they are believed to be less strong in arithmetic and accounts. The majority of the girls continue at school till they attain the age of 10 years, but in the villages girls of 11 or 12 are sometimes seen.

"As yet the number of female teachers is not large. They are practically confined to the town of Calcutta and the Presidency, Burdwan and Orissa Divisions, where Christian Missionaries have worked for a large number of years. Calcutta has about 150, the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions about 120, and the Orissa Division about 50. For other parts of the country their number is small. A few of the female teachers are Hindus or Muhammadans brought up in the village schools, but the great majority of them received their instruction in Missionary schools. The general belief is that they are not so efficient as male teachers, and are at least twice as costly."

Education of Europeans.

14. The following table compares the number of schools for Europeans on the 31st March 1887, and the number of pupils in them, with the figures for the preceding year:—

Class.	Number of schools on the 31st March. 1886.	1887.	Number of pupils in them on the 31st March. 1886.	1887.
Government ...	1	1	94	82
Aided ...	51	59	4,951	4,882
Unaided ...	11	12	1,053	1,427
Total	63	72	6,098	6,391

The increase in the number of schools is partly nominal, owing to the division of certain institutions into distinct departments, separately aided, and the real progress made is most correctly gauged by the moderate addition to the number of pupils under instruction. The Government expenditure was Rs. 2,50,367, and the total expenditure, including cost of boarding establishments, was Rs. 9,24,865.

15. The High school examination, introduced by the Code as an alternative to that for entrance to the University, was held during the year for the first time; ten candidates appeared from St. Xavier's College, and, with a single exception, they passed in one or more subjects, earning the prescribed rewards. No competitors appeared from the fifteen other high schools open for boys, but seven girls presented themselves, and the Lieutenant-Governor observes with pleasure that they were all successful. Proposals are under consideration for making this examination more generally popular. Thirty-nine students passed the University Entrance examination, against 38 in the previous year, and there was some improvement in their position on the list. St. Xavier's College passed fourteen, the Doveton College and La Martiniere six each, the Doveton Institution seven, and St. Paul's, Darjeeling, four. The system on which Government aid is granted to European schools may be described as one of payment-by-results after careful examination of each pupil. It is stated in the report that the introduction of this system has increased the efficiency of the schools, as is indicated by the fact that,

while in 1883-84 only 35 per cent. of the scholars presented for examination were above Standard III, in 1886-87 the percentage had risen to 45. The improvement is greatest in middle schools for girls, where the percentage was 30 in 1883-84, 34 in 1884-85, 39 in 1885-86, and 44 in 1886-87. The impulse given by the Code to secondary education is also shown by the progress of the schools from the middle to the high stage; in 1883 only two girls' schools, both unaided, contained high departments; at the present time eight aided and two unaided girls' schools are preparing candidates either for the Entrance, or for the high school examination. The most conclusive proof of the improvement of the schools is the increase in the percentage of instruction grant earned from 61·3 to 65·5. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are given to Mr. Nash for his careful attention to his duties as Inspector of these schools.

Training schools.

16. The object of these institutions is to educate the future vernacular teachers of middle and primary schools. Sixteen were maintained during the year by Government, teaching 716 pupils, at a cost of Rs. 64,846, or Rs. 4,053 a school, and Rs. 90 a pupil. Ten were also kept up by Missionary Societies, receiving aid from Government, teaching 619 pupils at a cost to Government of Rs. 11,226, or Rs. 1,122 a school, and Rs. 18 a pupil. The great comparative cost of these schools is, perhaps, unavoidable, being due to the fact that the students instead of paying fees generally receive stipends; but no opportunity should be neglected to effect judicious economies. Gurus have been authorised to read free in middle schools, Government or aided, and Government has undertaken to pay a rupee a month to head-masters for every guru under instruction. The classes opened under these orders, which number 104, have been included in the returns for the first time this year. The working of this system should be watched with care, as it may, if really successful, facilitate some saving of the expenditure on training schools. With regard to several of the schools, but not as to all, it is stated that students after passing through the course readily obtained employment. This is a matter to which constant attention is necessary, as if any of the schools do not fulfil in practice the object of training those who afterwards take to teaching as a profession, the expenditure in excess of that in ordinary middle schools will be wasted.

Law and medicine.

17. In the ten law schools the average number of students for the year was 1,055, against 947 in the preceding year, and at the University examination 152 candidates qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Law, against 119 in the previous year. The total number of students of medicine rose from 752 to 965; this increase was partly due to the opening of three new schools in Calcutta, and partly to increased attendance. It is stated that the best educated of the students of the Campbell Medical School do not enter Government service, but obtain appointments on railways, in the employ of municipalities, in factories, in emigration depôts and tea-gardens, and that some of them have no difficulty in establishing lucrative private practice in mufasil stations and villages. The Maharani Surnomoye's hostel was built during the year to half its proposed extent, and occupied by ladies studying medicine. Advantage was taken of Her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee to raise subscriptions, which already amount to Rs. 50,000, for the erection of a permanent building for the very successful school of medicine at Dacca. There is ample evidence that this branch of technical education is progressive and popular.

The Engineering College, Sibpore, and Survey Schools.

18. The number of students in the Engineering Department of the Sibpore College fell during the year from 52 to 44, and the result of the University examination was not satisfactory. Mr. Tawney expresses an opinion that all the subjects studied in the College are well and carefully taught, but for some reason it has not been successful, either in passing a fair proportion of its students by the University test, or in securing for them prompt employment. The question of altering the arrangements of the College with a view to improvement is now being considered by a Committee. The number of students in the Apprentice Department continues almost unchanged, and it appears that the training they receive is satisfactory. Three survey schools were maintained during the year, at Dacca, Patna and Cuttack, the Government expenditure upon them being Rs. 6,369. The number of pupils increased from 201 to 210.

The head-master of the Dacca school states that the institution under his charge satisfies a real necessity, and is largely growing in popularity, a fact which he considers proved by the increase in the fees received. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to procure the opinion of officers of the Departments which dispose of surveying appointments as to the working of these schools, as has been done in the case of the Sibpore College, and the Chief Engineer and Director of the Agricultural Department will be communicated with on the subject. It is most important that these technical schools should give a training not only good in itself, but also adapted to the immediate requirements of the day, so that their students may find prompt and remunerative employment on successfully completing their studies.

Art and Industry.

19. Mr. Tawney observes that a considerable impulse has been given to industrial education during the year, four unaided schools having been started in Moorshedabad, where Mr. Anderson, the District Magistrate, evinces the warmest interest in the subject, and a very promising school having been opened in Calcutta, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. A new school has also been opened in Midnapore. There are now fifteen institutions of this class, 20 educating 792 scholars, at a cost to the Provincial revenue of Rs. 2,444. The only Government school of the kind, that at Ranchi, has never been successful, and was maintained only in the hope that it would be reformed, for which purpose steps were taken during the year. The facts stated convey the impression that these schools in certain places elicit much sympathy from municipal authorities and liberal individuals, and that there is a strong disposition to support them; but that hitherto the problem of their management in such a way as to make them of the greatest practical use has not been solved. Carpentry is the most general subject of instruction, sewing, tinsmith's work, wickerwork, drawing, and in Calcutta electroplating are also mentioned as being taught in one or more schools. Most of the schools have been newly established, and it would be premature to enquire whether they will stand the crucial test which must be applied to all technical institutions, that of the ultimate success of their scholars in the fields of industry. The School of Arts, Calcutta, maintained its high reputation during the year.

Education of Muhammadans.

20. The following statement gives the number and percentage of Muhammadan pupils in different classes of schools :—

	Total number of pupils. 1885-86.	Number of Muhammadans. 1885-86.	Percentage of Muhammadans. 1885-86.
Public Institutions—			
Arts Colleges	3,215	138	4·2
High English Schools	63,657	6,232	9·8
Middle ditto	54,813	6,986	12·7
Middle Vernacular Schools... ...	65,949	9,053	13·7
Upper Primary Schools	124,744	21,864	17·5
Lower ditto	997,542	292,239	29·2
Professional Colleges	1,396	63	4·5
Technical Schools	2,535	272	10·7
Training ditto	1,335	45	3·3
Madrassas	1,508	1,480	98·1
Total ...	1,316,594	338,372	25·7
Private Institutions—			
Advanced	30,122	19,682	65·3
Elementary	15,386	8,832	57·4
Total ...	45,508	28,514	62·6
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,362,102	366,886	26·9

The features of the year in Muhammadan education are an important advance in the number of students who passed the University examinations, and a considerable increase in the Muhammadan pupils in secondary and upper primary schools. In the M.A., B.A., F.A. and Entrance examinations 2, 19, 31, and 51 Muhammadans were successful, against 1, 4, 12, and 44 in the preceding year. The percentage of Muhammadan students going through the University course and at high English schools is still, however, lamentably low. There has been an increase in secondary schools, which is common to all divisions, and in pupils in madrassas The falling

off in the number of pupils returned for lower primary schools is due to general causes specified in the paragraph on the subject of primary education, and is not peculiar to Muhammadan pupils.

Aboriginal and backward races.

21. The total number of pupils returned under the head of aboriginal and backward races fell from 29,906 to 27,201, and the decrease is attributed to greater precision in returning purely aboriginal pupils than was attempted in previous years. Two-thirds of these pupils are returned from Chota Nagpore and from the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The advance of education among the Kols in Singbhoom is the most noteworthy feature of this part of the report.

Indigenous education.

22. The total number of indigenous schools on the returns increased from 2,234, with 22,749 pupils, to 4,221, with 45,508 pupils. The increase appears to be due to the inclusion of small schools which were excluded from the previous year's return. Mr. Tawney gives the following account of the kinds of schools classed as indigenous in these Provinces:—

"The purely indigenous education of the country is carried on in—(1) *tols*, (2) *muktabs*, (3) *kyoungs*, (4) patshalas, and other schools that do not conform to the departmental standards The *tols* constitute the indigenous universities of the country for the prosecution of Sanskrit studies. The only language taught is Sanskrit, through the medium of which the pupils, after learning Sanskrit grammar, study one or more of the following special subjects:— *Smriti* or Hindu law and theology, *nyaya* or logic, *kavya* or *litera humamores*, *alankara* or rhetoric, and Sanskrit works on medicine. The *muktabs* are schools where the elements of Arabic, Persian, and Urdu literature are taught, the higher branches of Arabic and Persian literature, philosophy and law being exhaustively studied in the *madrassas*, of which an account has been already given under the heading of Muhammadan education. In both, considerable attention is devoted to the Koran. The *kyoungs* are the modern representatives of the ancient Buddhist Vihára. In these institutions instruction is given in *Pali*, the sacred language of the Buddhist. by a Raoli or Buddhist priest. None but Buddhist students are admitted into the *kyoungs*. These have been returned from the district of Chittagong only. The *patshalas* not conforming to the departmental standards constitute the indigenous primary schools of the country, in which an elementary education is given in the vernacular language of the district."

23. The Lieutenant-Governor tenders his thanks to Sir Alfred Croft and to Mr. Tawney for their administration of the department during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

P. NOLAN,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 16.

COPY forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information and guidance. His special attention is called to paragraphs 5, 10, 11, 12, 16, and 18 of the Resolution.

Circular No. 2.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information, and for communication to Magistrates of Districts and to District Boards.

No. 17.

COPY forwarded to the Municipal Department of this Office for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

W. C. MACPHERSON,

Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The *7th January* 1888.

J. H. B.—Reg. No. 145640—566—7-1-88.